THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 245

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

New Miami-Africa Airline; Reds Admit Threat to Kiev; Non-Defense Plant Plan

The World's Day—September 13, 1941

Washington: CAB Authorizes Line to Africa

The Civil Aeronautics Board has granted Pan American Airways authority to establish a new commercial airline between Miami, Fla., and "a point or points" in Southwest Africa.

The Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., of Santa Monica, Calif., has accepted a $12,619,096 letter of intent for construction of emergency plant facilities to manufacture airplane frames for the B-17-E bombers, the War Department announced.

The Federal Housing Administration reported small home building under the FHA program reached a new peak in August, with work begun on an average of 5,600 new homes each week.

The State Department announced the American-owned, Panama-registered freighter Montana was torpedoed Sept. 11 between Greenland and Iceland. All 26 members of the crew were believed saved.

The Navy indorsed legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to requisition or purchase motorboats, yachts and similar small vessels for use by the Coast Guard.

A secret board of five generals recommended the removal of 170 regular Army officers from active duty. Their decision is subject to the approval of Secretary of War Stimson.

A group of college officials, declaring that the Selective Service Act was causing confusion among college students, asked Congress to grant collegians deferment from military or naval duty until they had completed their then current school year.

In Russia: German Threat to Kiev Admitted

A Nazi threat to Kiev, Capital of the rich Russian Ukraine, was acknowledged by the Russian High Command, which, admitted the fall of Chernigov, less than 100 miles northeast of Kiev. [Page 7.]

A German drive towards Bryansk, midway point on the Kiev-Moscow railway, was reported by the Russians to have been repulsed.

New England: Non-Defense Plant Aid Outlined

Labor can help with plans to keep non-defense plants open when diversion of raw materials to defense production threatens their closing, said a national labor leader. [Page 2.]

Possible contest between New Deal Representative Thomas H. Eliot and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., for Senator Lodge's post in 1942 is seen as a battle of political "glamor boys." [Page 5.]

Boston Lighthouse, oldest in the United States, will celebrate its 225th "birthday" tomorrow. [Page 5.]

Dropping a proposed "deal" with former Mayor James M. Curley, School Committeeman Clement A. Norton will campaign for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the coming electoral campaign. [Page 1.]

National: Wickard Pledges Food for Free Europe

Los Angeles, (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told a conference of Democratic women of 11 Western States: "We will feed England, and once they break loose from the Nazis we will feed the conquered countries of Europe."

New Orleans, La. (AP)—A tropical disturbance, carrying winds of near-hurricane proportions, approached the Louisiana coast today at the rate of 10 to 12 miles an hour after remaining practically stationary for 24 hours.

New York (AP)—Declaring that it would be "most unfortunate if New York City should be turned back to machine government," District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey indorsed Mayor F. H. La Guardia for the Republican nomination for Mayor in the Sept. 16 Republican primary.

Americas: Brazil Plans Defense Railroads

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson of the United States Export-Import Bank said he had discussed with Brazilian leaders a plan to construct new railroads to speed defense materials from the interior to the Atlantic Coast, and that a United States loan or credit might enable the construction.

In Europe: $16,000,000 British Aid to Turkey

Britain delivered the equivalent of $16,000,000 worth of goods—including 9,704 tons of railway rolling stock—to Turkey during the eight months ending in August, it was announced in London.

Frankfurt industries and other objectives in the German Rhineland were bombed by the RAF in raids which were extended into daylight in around-the-clock offensives.

A new British air raid on the Sicilian port of Catania was reported by the Italian High Command.

In France: Anti-Sabotage Measures Grow

Five French officers were sentenced to capital punishment and two non-commissioned officers to life imprisonment as State Police and courts in Unoccupied France campaigned to end acts against the regime. [Pressing French Issues: Page 1.]

In Iran: Interned Nazis Given to British

First group of interned Germans in Iran were turned over to the British Sept. 12 by the Iranian Foreign Office and the German Legation. The British Legation said the transfer was made after the British Minister threatened to ask the Red Army to enter Teheran and seize the entire Nazi colony. This statement was denied by the Iranian Government.

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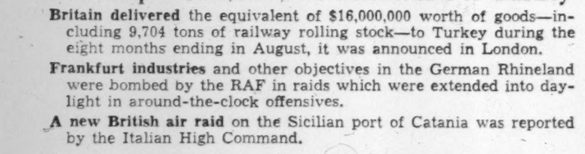
South Carolina Guides Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The State Unemployment Compensation Commission has issued a new pamphlet entitled, "Workers Needed for Defense Jobs," which describes employment for the unemployed, or those who have defense skills not now being used in their present jobs, that may be obtained by registering at their nearest State employment office or applying there so that their services may be immediately available to employers holding defense contracts. No fee is charged for this service, it was said.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Norton Backing Tobin in Hub Race for Mayor

School committeeman balks at being 'fix' for Curley and will not be candidate.

By DeWitt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, one of Boston's most dramatic and effective political campaigners, will support Maurice J. Tobin in the Boston mayoralty campaign, he told this correspondent.

Mr. Norton is prepared to take the stump in support of the Mayor's bid for re-election when the campaign waxes hot in late October. How much he campaigns before the Nov. 4 election depends upon political developments.

Mr. Norton's decision comes as the climax of a week of political vicissitudes during which his own position with respect to the mayoralty contest has been completely reversed. A week ago the School Committeeman's own entry as a candidate was a definite possibility.

Lesson in Practical Politics

The succession of events which led to Mr. Norton's decision today, though apparently as complex as a Shakespearean plot, upon analysis arranges itself into order and constitutes one of the most entertaining chapters in the current campaign as well as an instructive lesson in practical politics.

About 10 days ago Mr. Norton was trying to persuade Former Mayor James M. Curley, now seeking a fourth term at City Hall, to withdraw from the contest because he felt a Curley withdrawal would open the way for him to step in and defeat Mayor Tobin.

Mr. Curley was equally desirous that Mr. Norton join the contest—but he himself declined to withdraw. He felt Mr. Norton's presence would seriously damage Mayor Tobin's candidacy and thus pave the way for a Curley victory.

Thus both men wanted Mr. Norton to enter, but were deadlocked over the question of a Curley withdrawal.

Meanwhile, the deadline for filing nomination papers (last Tuesday, 5 p. m.) was approaching. The only way a candidate could enter the race after that deadline was as a substitute for someone who had entered before the deadline.

Fired by prospect of eleventh-hour entry of Mr. Norton as a "dark horse" candidate, Norton workers energetically began circulating nomination papers for one Joseph M. Heffernan of West Roxbury, a relative newcomer in Boston politics.

Mr. Heffernan's papers listed a five-man "campaign committee," a precaution which would permit him to withdraw and substitute someone else until Oct. 8.

Equally interested in keeping the way open for Mr. Norton to enter the contest after the Tuesday deadline, Curley workers also began circulating the Heffernan papers, and with both groups working, 6,000 names—twice the legal requirement—were collected in the short space of three days last weekend.

All was well until Wednesday with this little scheme to keep the door open for a Norton surprise entry. But on that day mushrooming reports of this situation culminated in publication of a story in this newspaper disclosing the mutual activity of Curley and Norton workers. The story further disclosed that one member of Mr. Heffernon's "campaign committee" was saying his name had been listed without his consent, a disclosure

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Free China Sees Threat Of a 'Munich' in Pacific

Japanese efforts to adopt more moderate policies and declining influence of Axis give concern to Chungking—Trend to restraint by Tokyo also evidenced by milder tone of press.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13 — Free China is fearful of a "Pacific Munich."

President Roosevelt's failure to mention Japan in his speech Sept. 11, together with obvious Japanese efforts to adopt more moderate measures, are interpreted here as indicating that an American-Japanese agreement is near. This feeling is generally shared by the Chinese officialdom at Chungking.

The Chinese would consider any Tokyo-Washington agreement as a "betrayal." It is felt strongly here that such an eventuality would be followed by a Chungking-Tokyo peace agreement with a resulting anti-American attitude in China.

Influence Waning

In recent days, every indication received here points to the fact that Axis influence is waning in Tokyo, and that Japan is bending every effort toward settling differences with the United States.

Conversations between United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and the Japanese Foreign Office are reported to be progressing favorably, and Japanese here are confident that the agreement is not very far off.

The creation of a National Defense Headquarters under the personal direction of the Emperor is interpreted here as a determined Japanese effort to end the Army's autonomy in Japanese political affairs, and to unfetter the actions of the civilian government which presumably is acting under explicit instructions from the Emperor to reach a settlement with the United States.

Policy of Restraint Seen

The visit of the Emperor's cousin, Prince Chichibu, to Indo-China is believed partly as a step to place the administration of Japanese affairs in French Indo-China under the Imperial command, and to follow a policy of more restraint.

The possibility of a similar visit to Manchuria later is reported here.

The growing coolness in Tokyo toward the Axis is seen in the arrest recently of a number of minor Axis sympathizers. Furthermore the tone of the Japanese press in the past few days has been far more moderate toward the democracies.

Moderate Tone in Press

Failure of the Japanese press to condemn the arrival at Vladivostok of the United States supply ship Ankers several days ago is an even stronger indication that there is official reluctance to keep the flame of bad relations burning too brightly.

Meanwhile the details of a possible Tokyo-Washington agreement are shrouded in secrecy. However, it is felt here that the minimum requirement would be that the Japanese withdraw slowly from the Axis, in exchange for United States opening of trade doors, particularly as concerns oil shipments.

Pressing French Issues: Food, Transport, Jobs

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 13 (AP) — **The official French Information Office reported today that terrorists in the unoccupied zone have attempted to blow up the Prefecture at Limoges, administrative capital for the Haute Vienne Department.**

Meanwhile police were said to have rounded up some 15 followers of Jacques Doriot, Rightist leader, in the unoccupied zone at Périgueux, Marseille, and Limoges on charges of unlawful assembly.

The French Information Office declared that "Communists are multiplying incidents all over the country." It referred particularly to acts of railway sabotage.

The increasing number of the attacks, coupled with agitation, it said, showed "the existence of a veritable Communist plot danger which must not be underestimated."

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, France, Sept. 13—Three main problems affecting the whole of France, occupied as well as unoccupied, face the regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain at the approach of winter.

The first is to assure sufficient food to prevent a national decline through underfeeding and avoid the danger of popular discontent.

The second is to overcome the transportation difficulties, making a more even distribution of foodstuffs possible.

The third is to raise the purchasing power of the entire population.

All three problems are interrelated and all are complicated by the occupation of three fifths of the country.

The government has taken the attitude that there will be enough food to carry France through the winter. This is based on the estimate of crops that are not entirely harvested and have been partly injured by continuous summer rains.

Larger Acreage Cultivated

As there has been 10 per cent more acreage under cultivation this year than last, this shortage may be partly made up, but, while France at this time last year still had considerable stocks left over, this year it starts at scratch.

Last year it had 14,000,000 tons of breadstuffs in reserve. This has now been consumed and with it the early wheat imported from North Africa.

What France raised this year and the late crops from North Africa must alone keep the bread ration where it is at 275 grams or a little over half a pound daily. This is almost necessary in view of the pronounced shortage of meats and fatty matter of all kinds.

To maintain the present ration of less than half a pound of fats and hardly more than two pounds of meat monthly will require maintenance of herds despite a heavy shortage of forage and mediocre crops of fodder.

Shortage of Fodder

The hog yield, important on account of fats, is below expectations due to fodder shortage, sheep flocks, already reduced by slaughter, are needed for wood, and cattle herds for butter.

Veal is the main meat outlook and at reduced rationing.

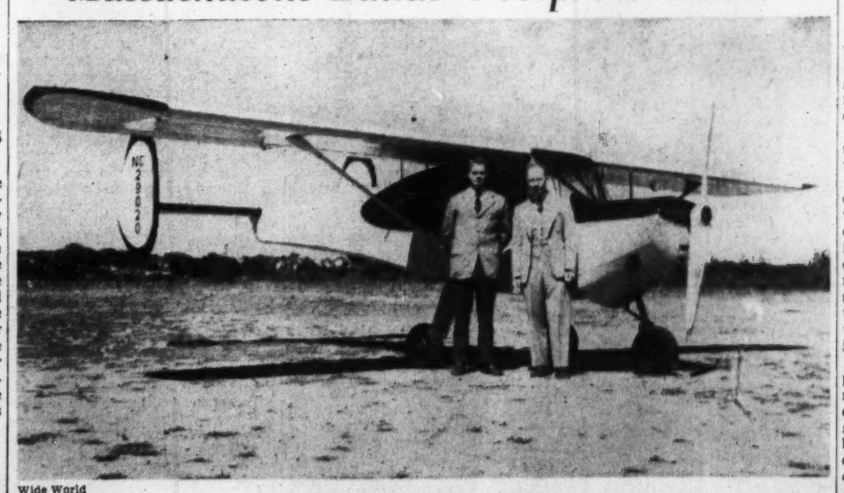
Whether the other essential, sugar, can be kept at present rationing of one pound monthly depends on the beet crop which is below normal.

This mediocre and in many details deficient food situation is complicated by the transportation difficulties, the second of the Government's principal concerns.

This is largely a question of coal and rolling stock. France normal-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Massachusetts Builds 'Foolproof' Plane



Wide World

Skyfarer Ready for Flight

The public now can go on week-end trips or extended vacation tours without the worry of road traffic. For a new type of foolproof airplane is under production at the General Aircraft Corporation plant at Lowell, Mass., under direction of Prof. Otto C. Koppen of the Aeronautical Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The craft has no rudder controls, cannot spin, slip, or skid and will not go out of control even if put into a stall position. Professor Koppen is shown with Test Pilot Harry Draper. [Story Page 5.]

New Sinkings Strengthen U. S. Policy in Atlantic; Nazis Seek Sea Control

German admiral recently said that final decision of war will be settled at sea.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is reason to suspect that Germany knows the deciding factor in this war must eventually be control of the seas. This fact was let out by Vice-Admiral Walter Warzecha of the German Navy who was quoted as saying recently: "This war demonstrates even more than the World War that the final decision of great wars must always be gained by fighting on the world seas."

This statement is merely a reiteration of the findings enunciated by Captain Mahan 50 years ago in his works on the influence of sea power on history—books which which have become classics.

When Rome awoke to the importance of sea power and built a strong navy, it was at last able to master Carthage, its most dangerous rival. British sea power drove Napoleon from Egypt, and later at Trafalgar saved Britain from invasion in much the same manner that Queen Elizabeth's hard hitting semi-pirates had protected their country against the Spanish Armada 200 years previously.

Designed as Raiders

At the outbreak of the present war Germany had a small navy which had been developed as a side issue to the tremendous army and air force on which Hitler placed his reliance. Most of the naval units of importance bore all the earmarks of having been designed as super raiders, and many students of the situation fully expected that they would operate as such and prove to be difficult nuts to crack.

For some reason Germany has not made full use of the potentialities of its heavy ships as raiders. The fate of the Admiral Graf Spee had a disheartening effect, and thereafter, as far as is definitely known, none of the armored ships ventured to undertake other than hit and run missions.

The Germans have never ceased to rue the fact that command of the sea in the World War through the unrestricted use of the submarine was virtually within their grasp. In the present war such a use of the submarine was initiated at the outset, and eventually a teaming of submarine and air force developed into a serious threat which has not yet been definitely overcome.

It is not readily apparent how Admiral Warzecha proposes that Germany attain the command of the sea that he considers essential to gain an ultimate decision in its favor, unless he is indulging in some long range wishful thinking.

It is true that Great Britain can be rendered impotent if the present submarine and mine warfare succeeds in cutting it off from imports of essential materials. But two

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Wide World

Refugee Family

Dr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Solzbacher and their children recently arrived in New York on the freighter Navemar. The doctor is shown with three of his children.

Torpedoing of Montana, and attack on convoy held proof of Nazi unrestricted war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—In the face of still another sinking of an American-operated merchantman in the North Atlantic and Germany's boast—disputed by London—that it has just sent to the bottom 26 convoyed vessels totaling 153,000 tons, the United States, it was indicated today, immediately will concentrate its naval power on protecting shipments of all lend-lease supplies to the British Isles.

The State Department's announcement of the torpedoing of the Montana—sister ship of the Sessa—260 miles southwest of Iceland is not a formal defiance of President Roosevelt's warning against Axis submarines in American defensive waters since it occurred 12 hours before the President spoke.

But Washington sees the sinking of the Montana as added and conclusive evidence that the Nazis had begun unrestricted undersea warfare against all shipping wherever it can be reached and as further, though unnecessary, proof that the five other "incidents" mentioned in Mr. Roosevelt's radiocast are not isolated occurrences but "part of a general plan" of all-out attack.

Clash Feared Imminent

The imminence of a clash between the completely conflicting purposes declared by the United States and Germany hardly can be overestimated.

Germany has declared that every ship bearing arms to Britain will be destroyed, if the Nazis can accomplish it. To accomplish it, Germany must almost literally infest the North Atlantic with submarines and raiders.

The United States has declared that every ship bearing arms to Britain will be protected, if it can be accomplished. To accomplish it, the United States is sending warships and aircraft across the North Atlantic.

Germany's orders have—up to now—been to sink on sight.

America's orders—now—are to shoot on sight.

To the knowledge of the United States no attack on shipping within the undefined but no doubt reasonably limited areas of American defensive waters have occurred since the American policy was proclaimed.

Now Up to Germany

What happens next will depend, as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, quietly and characteristically put it, on "German activities."

The United States Navy is known to be strengthening its concentration of force in the Atlantic.

Its minimum purpose is to keep open the lines of communication and supples to all the American defense outposts as far as Iceland.

Its major present concern is to drive German and Italian raiders away from the "American side" of the Atlantic, which, by definition, extends to at least 600 miles from Britain.

This protection extends to the shipment of lend-lease supplies to all battlefronts—to Vladivostok, and to the Red Sea—but there is no doubt but that the task of execution lies in the icy waters of the northern lanes to Britain.

Berlin's eager disclosure that it had "sunk" 26 vessels of a British convoy in the same North Atlantic in which the United States declared Axis raiders must not operate is discredited by the British Admiralty which noted that on a recent occasion Germany had announced the sinking of 17 ships to find later that only four had been sunk.

Collision of Policies

But seriousness of the prospect of a collision of policies between Berlin and Washington no longer is questioned. The destruction of the Montana, after its crew of 26 had escaped in lifeboats—undertaken at the very moment the President was preparing his unyielding warning—provides startling support for the President's charge that Germany already had embarked upon "unrestricted submarine warfare."

News of the Montana's loss reached Mr. Roosevelt and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in the middle of the Sept. 12 Cabinet meeting and was the subject of long discussion.

Secretary Knox disclosed that there were no American warships in the vicinity of the sinking.

A decisive test is expected momentarily. There is no official in Washington who has any doubt but that a test will come, for while it is conceivable that Germany might deliberately avoid extensive warfare in waters west of Iceland, it is not conceivable that it will stop attempting to sink every ship bearing lend-lease arms to Britain.

Threat of War By U. S. Seen By Axis Paper

By the Associated Press

Virginio Gayda, mouthpiece for Fascist Italy, declared today that the United States had issued a "de facto declaration of war" and that Italy and Germany would adjust their war plans to meet what he called a threatened attack by the United States in any part of the world.

"The world is faced with a de facto declaration of war by the Washington Government whose confines are not specified and

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Nazi Suppression of Churches: Greatest Danger Is to Future

By Henry Smith Leiper
Foreign Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

NEW YORK—What is the situation in the German churches now? Has there been, as so often asserted, a lessening of pressure on account of the war? What about the church opposition? Is the youth work of the church allowed to go forward at all? What about the training of the ministry of the future? How has the war affected the leadership of parish life in general?

The supply of information direct from Germany—that is, of information that can be trusted—is strictly limited. It would be dangerous to generalize too much from the few facts which we know beyond question.

The following answers may be made with reasonable certainty to the sort of questions I have posed.

The church situation is bad. It is distinctly not better because of the war. The number of pastors in concentration camps has steadily increased: although no one can say exactly how many there are. One recent arrival with unusual sources of information tells me that there are 90 in one camp where a mutual acquaintance is imprisoned.

Well over 60 per cent of all pastors are in the army, leaving more than half of the parish churches without trained leadership. Among the pastors known to be in the ranks of the confessional churchmen — those Protestants opposed to Hitlerism in the church—about 75 per cent have been pulled out of their parishes for war service. About 99 per cent of all religious publications have been suppressed. The Young Men's Christian Associations in large centers have been closed. In some areas no church collections are permitted. All Christian Science Churches have been suppressed. Roman Catholic nuns and monks, thrown out of their institutions, have been compelled to work in factories and offices.

Cautious Opposition

The opposition continues, of course. But there are not many ways in which it can be openly manifested, particularly in war time. The most dramatic Roman Catholic protest—and the first official one since the war began—came out of Fulda in early July in the form of a letter composed by the Bishops' meeting at the grave of St. Boniface, English-born missionary to Germany who was martyred in the eighth century.

The letter began with warm praise for the heroic attitude of the soldiers and stressed the sacrifices which have been made by church leaders and people in the war. It evidenced Roman Catholic support for the Nation in its perils but indicated strong resentment against the thesis of Nazi leaders that "Germans must choose between Christ and the Fatherland." It assailed the steps taken by the Nazis against the church by interference with all education—even including the kindergarten—through the destruction of the Roman Catholic press, through the confiscation of numerous Roman Catholic institutions, through subtle efforts to compromise the faith of Christians.

No similarly dramatic act has characterized the conduct of the Evangelical opposition in recent months. But there are evidences of steady and planned resistance. One

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Labor Declared Definitely Able to Help in Keeping Non-Defense Plants Going

Allocating Of Supplies Seen Stop-Gap

Labor can definitely help in forestalling the shutting down of many non-defense plants, Emil Rieve, one of the Nation's outstanding labor leaders, declared in Boston in discussing the most urgent industrial problem of today.

Mr. Rieve, who is President of the powerful Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that labor had many ideas that could contribute to keeping plants open if given a chance of being put into effect.

"Allocation of supplies is not a solution," he commented. "Where raw materials are insufficient to meet both civilian and defense demands, spreading them thin will not take care of the problem. That is only a stop-gap."

Mr. Rieve added that he had some plans that could be applied to any industry and that would also be of help to the small businessman. His plans had not, however, reached the point that he was ready to announce them.

Plan Worked Out in Silk

The C. I. O. textile chief recently brought forth one of the first programs for readjustment of an industry hit by the cutting off of its supplies. This was for the silk industry, which has been dislocated by the embargo barring Japanese silk.

His proposals of retraining silk workers losing their jobs for employment in other types of industry and of the allocation of synthetic yarns have been adopted, he noted. The yarn allocation, he observed, is pretty much under way but not yet completed.

Mr. Rieve, whose headquarters are in New York, is a member of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and on the labor advisory board of the Office of Production Management, a board which takes in all the agencies of OPM, including priorities.

Leaders of Massachusetts labor similarly pointed out the possibilities of labor giving aid to industry in working out the shift from civilian to all-out defense production.

"The workers employed in a plant are as much interested as the management in keeping it open," said Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. "Organized labor should do everything it can toward that end.

Some Steps Recommended

"Steps were recommended to American Federation of Labor unions this week by headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington. These measures include:

"Write immediately to President William Green of the A. F. of L. stating what materials are short, number of persons unemployed and total number likely to be affected, and whether effort has been made to get defense work.

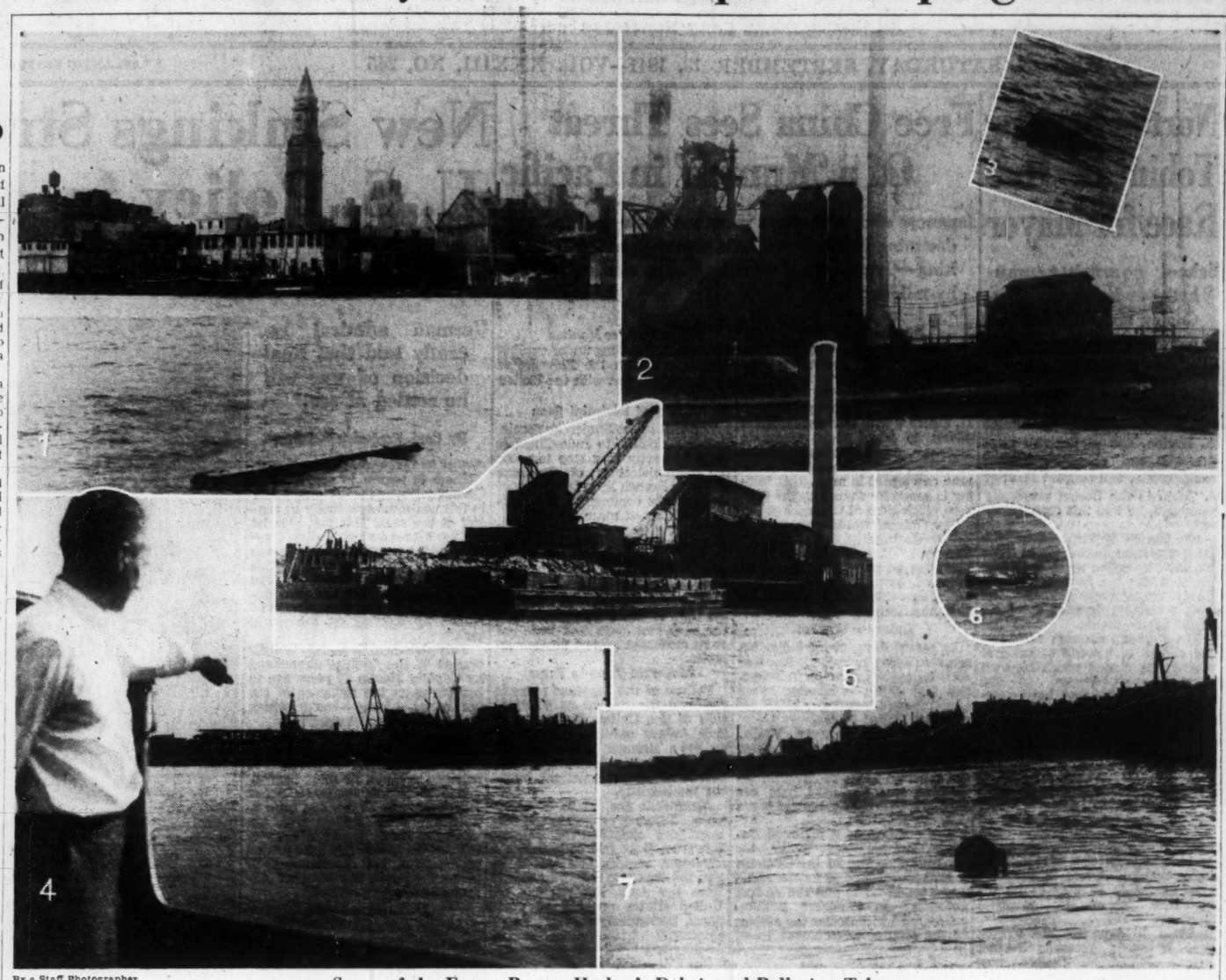
"Urge your employer to go to the nearest procurement office of the Army or Navy or to the Division of Contract Distribution at the nearest Federal Reserve Bank or branch bank or to Washington, to obtain defense contracts. Have surveys of plant and equipment made by the Army and Navy. If results are not satisfactory, write to the A. F. of L. headquarters."

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the State C. I. O. Council, said:

"If strikes are a waste, idle plants made so because of lack of Government policy are more wasteful. Labor is willing to cooperate with Government to use its skill and ability to produce, but cannot produce without facilities.

"I think a special committee should be formed to work on this question, consisting of representatives of labor, management and Government—a committee in each state and a national committee."

Encouragement that materials can be found for plants running short was given meantime by William P. Homans, district manager of the Federal Priorities System. He declared that in nearly every case to date manufacturers bringing their case to his office had been helped.



By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Forms Boston Harbor's Debris and Pollution Take

(1) A sample of the heavy timbers found floating in Boston Harbor. This view taken off Lewis Wharf. (2) Discharge pipe and silt that has built up on banks of the Mystic River. (3) Floating drum off East Boston shore in Boston Harbor. (4) Yachtsman pointing to floating plank and other debris off Mystic Docks, Charlestown, of the type that constitute danger to propellers and hulls of small craft. (5) Waste and rubbish being discharged from barges at Spectacle Island after being towed down the harbor from the City. (6) Heavy piece of timber floating in the harbor. (7) Obstruction off East Boston-Chelsea shore line.

Harbor's Debris and Pollution Bring Boat Owners' Complaints

Boston harbor is filled with more debris and pollution than at any time in memory of veteran mariners, it was charged today by small boat owners, who complain that heavy damage is being caused to propellers, and even to hulls of their boats by long timbers, and other flotsam.

Coast Guard patrol boats that are in service almost continuously, find night cruising the most dangerous because the skippers are unable to see many obstructions in time to avoid hitting them. One official said that these patrol boats have to be hauled out on a marine railway about once a week to have a "curled" propeller straightened or replaced, as a result of striking planks or other debris.

New Construction Blamed

New piers under construction at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, and at the South Boston naval dry dock, as well as other new construction, are blamed by port interests for much of the flotsam that is found around the harbor.

Contractors doing this work have small boats that are used for picking up pieces of timber and wood that fall overboard or are dropped into the harbor as they are sawed off, but a trip around the port shows numerous pieces of new wood remarkably similar to that being used for the construction.

Action of the tide and winds scatter the debris, leaving metal drums, old wooden barrels, boxes, and pieces of wood, floating in and out with a varying degree of volume. Investigation by means of a small boat permits graphic visualization of the dangers.

Harbor police who keep an active watch for pollution and floating debris under direction of Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, report that large timbers, logs, and similar debris, are considered obstructions. Their records show that 547 such obstructions were removed from the ship channel in 1937, and that the number increased to 825 in 1939. This year there is an average of two to five obstructions a day being removed from the harbor, said Captain Dunn.

These obstructions are hauled out at the beach at the North End Park, and given to deserving families who will haul them away for firewood.

Seen at First Hand

On a recent cruise about the harbor, the writer saw many instances of carelessness that contribute toward conditions found in the harbor. Some pollution appears to come from surface drainage along the Atlantic Avenue and Commercial Street waterfront, though shipping, industrial, and police officials professed ignorance of such possibility.

As the cruise continued around the harbor, a seaman aboard a British vessel was seen to toss overboard a piece of wood. Later on a report was made of this incident and steps taken to prevent recurrence. At a steamship pier in Charlestown, two men were seen to be cleaning the floor of the pier, when one of them tossed a shovel of rubbish over the side. A police officer questioned the men, who admitted they had been warned against throwing rubbish into the harbor, but asserted that "light stuff" would not make any difference, in their opinion.

The men agreed not to repeat the offense.

In the Mystic River, a heavy layer of coal dust was found floating near the coal pier there. Investigation showed it to be coming from activities of men cleaning out the pockets of a crane. The men were brushing the coal dust off the pockets, and the wind carried it over the water. Observers believed that bags could be used to catch the "brushings."

Some Unavoidable Things

At a nearby smelting plant, a deep rust-red discoloration of the water was found to be coming from a discharge pipe. Officials who were questioned, explained that it was caused by particles of copper pigment being discharged. It fills in near the discharge pipe, but appears to be causing no serious harm, in opinion of investigators. It washes off the hands readily, but a finer screen was urged to help prevent some of the pigment from reaching the river.

A rust color in the water near Sargent's Wharf was found to come from operation of cleaning condensers at a plant in the vicinity. Samples of the water were to be taken for analysis, but the cleaning operation is not frequently done.

Although the number of ships engaged in commercial trade that call at Boston, is now considerably less than in normal times, due to the emergency, there are many vessels sent here for repair work.

During such operations, bilges are pumped out, and even a small leakage of oil on the deck or elsewhere finds its way into the harbor and spreads out widely, giving the impression that serious pollution has developed. Such incidents are unavoidable when so much work is being done on ships, it is pointed out by shipping interests.

Leon A. Stone

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

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C. I. O. Active In Purchasing Defense Bonds

Purchase of U. S. defense bonds by labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations brought here today the first meeting of a C. I. O. steering committee to that end.

The session was held in accordance with plans agreed to at a state conference of C. I. O. leaders last Sunday.

Each international union was asked to send a representative for its industry to today's meeting, C. I. O. leaders said. They added that recommendations were being sent to local unions throughout the State that committees on bond sales be formed in each plant. In addition it was proposed that each district form a committee to coordinate the promotion of the bonds.

The national defense program was indorsed at the conference the first of this week and $250 was authorized for furnishing of two C. I. O. rooms at Massachusetts camps, one at Ft. Devens and the other at Camp Edwards.

One of the largest purchases of defense bonds by a labor union in Massachusetts has been made by Local 201 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union at Lynn.

This C. I. O. unit bought $37,500 worth. It draws its membership mostly from the General Electric Company plants at Lynn and is the largest local labor union in the state.

Wide Protests Are Reported To Unjustified Price Rises

Housewives are not taking unjustified price rises in the necessaries of life without a protest, says Elizabeth Cox of the Consumers' Institute, citing one of the countless letters received from Boston women to prove it.

Here is the letter, which speaks for itself and itemizes a list of staple groceries which show a boost of approximately 40 cents in the cost of the dozen items today over that in October 1940:

"Since my husband and I moved to Boston last October, we have purchased canned goods and groceries from a large grocery store in Boston. As our income is limited, necessarily we must make every penny do its work. Even though commodities are rising in price, the ordinary family like ourselves does not find the income rising. As an example of the hardship it puts on us, I would like to quote some of the price "profiteering" which we believe the . . . store is doing.

Article—Not A-1 grade	Price in Oct.	Price now
Small can tuna fish	.10	2 for 25
Large can peaches	.10	2 for 29
Unsized-not fresh-eggs-doz	.23	.35
Salad dressing-pint jar	.15	.17
Canned milk-Lge size, 4 for	.27	4 for .31
Medium can peas	.10	2 for .25
Small can corn niblets	.10	.11
Medium can peaches	.10	.12
Medium jar peanut butter	.10	.13
Small jar mustard	.10	.12
Pound bacon	.27	.34
Various cookies 1 pound	.15	.17

"In the course of a month's time when more than one can of fruits or vegetables has to be bought, and the same amount of money has to do the work, you can realize the hardship which exists.

"I understand that the United States government has put through a law prohibiting profiteering and I believe the above situation is one form of it.

"I would appreciate your advices as to what may be done on my part and on yours."

Mrs. Cox, who, a few days ago, declared there should be teeth in the regulations against profiteering, believes the increasing vigor of housewives' protests and their willingness to co-operate with agencies set up to halt unjustified price boosting will operate as a danger signal to merchants who are attempting to capitalize on the defense situation in this way. Such reports as the foregoing letter, give substantial evidence on which action can be taken if price spirals require it, she said.

Walsh Figures Found Faulty By Oil Men

Figures submitted by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts today in Washington purporting to show the oil shortage unreal are "incomplete", and "misleading," a Boston oil spokesman said today.

Quoting E. B. Swanson, Research Director for the Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association, said the East Coast still lacks 47,500 barrels of oil a day.

He said these figures were submitted to the Advisory Committee for District One this week in New York. The Committee is an industry body organized to assist the Government.

The shortage, Mr. Morrill said, remains after "every possible" method of transportation has been considered. Tank cars, conversion to coal, use of Great Lakes tankers through the St. Lawrence River, and gasoline conservation—all together at maximum effect—could not reduce the shortage more than this, he said.

Curtailed distribution of oil products, the senior Massachusetts Senator predicted, will force some small independent dealers out of business, leaving the major companies in "greater control of the retail end of the business."

He said that during August, 31 deep water tankers from the Gulf of Mexico and Venezuela and 49 smaller coastwise tankers entered Boston Harbor. Last year, he said, the respective figures were 24 to 40.

Senator Walsh pointed out that recently amended shipping regulations allowed tankers to carry "much larger cargoes" than they could a year ago, and added that one new pipe line, from Fall River to Waltham, had been built during the past year.

"I am informed," he said, "that indications are that this greatly increased flow of oil into this area will continue through the fall."

Figures from the United States Maritime Commission, according to Senator Walsh, disclose that on June 30, 1941, 243 tankers were plying the Gulf-Atlantic trade routes, as compared with 244 on the same date in 1940.

He said that new tonnage, "being turned out rapidly," accounted for the fact that the transfer of 50 or more tankers to the British had not depleted the supply available for East Coast transportation.

The "gasoline scare" of recent months was "baseless" and dealer-rationing schemes were "unjustified," Senator Walsh charged in an open letter to Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator.

Senator Walsh said he was in possession of figures from "sources of undoubted reliability" tending to "contradict and refute the charges of oil shortage or present danger on that score."

He challenged Mr. Davies to "advise me in what respect it [the information] is erroneous."

Statler Players Staging New Play In Boston Sept. 26

There will be a new mystery play premiered in Boston on Friday evening, Sept. 26, when the Statler Players stage "Out of the Storm," a new play by John H. Bayer, Jr., at the Peabody Playhouse, Charles Street, Boston, for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

Miss Harriet Miller has the leading role. Others in the cast will be Betty Crank, Lillian Comeau, Mary Simpson, John Francis Cavan, Anthony Stringos, Leo Moore, Avis Mae Johnson, and Elaine Winters.

Mr. Bayer, who is the chief mail clerk at the Statler, began writing plays for his own amusement.

Newport's Mill About to Totter

The doubtful origin of the Old Stone Mill in Newport, one of Rhode Island's historic and mysterious landmarks, apparently will remain in doubt for some time to come because Park Commissioner Jerry J. Sullivan and Police Chief Edward C. Sullivan consider the old structure in a too dilapidated condition to permit examination.

According to legend, the old mill was built by Leif Ericson and his compatriots when they landed in Rhode Island about 1,000 years ago. Newport Chamber of Commerce literature describes the mill as "possibly built by the Norsemen about 1000 A. D."

The issue came up again this week when A. D. Fraser, an archeologist from the University of Virginia, arrived to examine the building. He obtained the permission of Mayor Herbert E. Macauley and the co-operation of the Fire Department, which loaned a ladder, but was stopped in his research by the Police Chief and the Park Commissioner. They expressed fears the mill would collapse under the weight of the ladder.

This isn't the first time historical research in Newport has been stymied by city officials. Scholars from Harvard and from Yale ran into the same difficulty when they visited the old mill some time ago intent on making a thorough examination of the landmark.

Navy Job Seekers Warned of Delay

To correct misinformation which has brought scores of job-seekers to Weymouth and Hingham in recent days for work on projected Navy construction in these areas, Navy Public Works officials announced today that there will be no large-scale hiring by the contractors for at least three weeks.

Work on the new $5,000,000 "Blimp" Base at Weymouth and the $3,500,000 extension of the Hingham ammunition depot will not begin at full scale until title of the property passes officially to the Navy, an action which is expected to take perhaps two weeks. It will then take nearly two weeks more for large-scale construction work to get under way, and hiring to begin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and tomorrow. Rising temperatures. Gentle to variable winds today.

Maine: Fair and somewhat warmer today. Fair tomorrow in the south portion and increasing cloudiness in the north portion. Little change in temperature.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts—Fair today and tomorrow. Rising temperatures.

Eastport to Block Island—Gentle to moderate northwest winds today, except becoming northerly south off Provincetown. Fair weather today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Gentle to moderate variable winds today becoming southeast over the north portion. Fair today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	69	New Orleans	73	85
Chicago	55	—	New York	60	72
Denver	54	87	Norfolk	66	70
Kansas City	68	82	Philidelphia	55	74
Los Angeles	60	79	St. Louis	—	—
Miami	75	89	San Francisco	56	65
Minneapolis	66	88	Washington	53	74

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 13.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:26 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:02 a. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 6:21 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 6:57 a. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:26 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:26 p. m.

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Thayer McNeil

47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

and Wellesley Square

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meeting of the National Old Age Pensions, Inc. Guest speaker will be Malcolm F. Steele. William H. McMaster, President, will outline important plans in the pension work. At 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.: Open to the public, free.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, Gallery Talk on "American Rooms" by Mrs. Hayward, at 3 p. m.

Free public concerts by the Massachusetts Work Projects Administration Music Project. Public concert and evening parade with Battery C and Battery K, assisted by the Lynn WPA band, James H. Hildreth conducting, at Fort Ruckman, Nahant, at 3 p. m. The Boston WPA band, John Jacobson conducting, at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, at 6:30 p. m. The Quincy WPA band, Charles Frank conducting, at the Franklin Park Bandstand, Dorchester, at 7 p. m.

Rambler meeting at City Point, South Boston, conducted by the Field and Forest Club of Boston. A short walk to Castle Island will be made. Meet at the Aquarium at 3:30 p. m. Leader, Grace F. Rand.

Dinner-dance of the Boston Chapter of Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association) in honor of Cedric Foster of the Yankee Network Radio. At the Tremont Plaza, 179 Tremont Street, Boston, at 7 p. m. Tickets may be obtained from James Kakridas, Ahepa House, 305 Commonwealth Avenue. COL. 9732.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Hub Woman's Friendly Gesture

Shamrock Token for England

A shamrock for England was placed on this bundle of mended wool socks for a bombed-out Englishman by Miss Margaret Larkin of Dorchester who asked Bundles for Britain at 355 Boylston Street, Boston, to send it along as a token of the sympathy of one among thousands of Bostonians of Irish descent like herself. Miss Larkin is employed in a Congress Street (Boston) candy store.

Monday's the Limit For Tax Installment

Have you paid the third installment on your 1940 income tax?

Monday, Sept. 15, is the last day, according to the friendly reminder issued by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Tenets of World Organization Put Stress on Human Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The Institute on World Organization is ready to implement the Roosevelt-Churchill peace aims.

This panel of American and European international experts, following nearly two weeks of debate, discussion and exchange of views at the American University campus here, is in agreement on a considerable program of action to make famous joint declaration of the President and the British Prime Minister a reality after the war.

While no effort was made at these sessions to draft formal recommendations, these conclusions emerged among others:

Confidence that the outlook for future international organization is exceedingly promising.

The conviction, based on travel and observation, that the American people are profoundly concerned with the kind of world which is going to come out of this war and are ready to do something about it.

Emphasis upon the urgent need of establishing a world-wide code of fair play in international economic relations and that such a code is basically opposed to protectionism.

Determination of Aggressor

Agreement that there must be an agency to determine whether a nation has violated its obligations under the code and that there must be means to enforce its decisions, possibly a graduate system of sanctions.

Unanimity on the point that limited federations cannot secure the peace and that world organization must be universal in its scope and must, to begin with, embrace both the United States and the British Commonwealth.

Advocacy of far-reaching measures which must be undertaken immediately and energetically after the war to avert the worst ravages of the conflict.

A strong appeal that exploration of the future peace machinery should not revolve around any pro-League of Nations or anti-League debate and should be willing to break new ground and profit from the mistakes of Geneva.

Winning the Peace Vital

Dr. Pitman Potter, Director of the Geneva Research Center, who has recently returned to the United States, was especially impressed by the number and enthusiasm of American groups which are interested and actually working to make sure that the United States played a strong part in creating and maintaining a peace essential to her own security.

"People all over the country," he said, "are awake to the fact that winning the peace is as vital to America as winning the war, that it represents a challenging task which merits the concentration and resources of the nation."

Human Welfare Stressed

It was Dr Potter who urged that peace planners of the future not limit their vision merely to the Geneva experiment or, indeed, reject the great lessons to be learned from the record of the league.

"As for the future," he said, "the question of whether to try to use the League, itself revised or reformed, for the further development of world organization, or to begin all over again, is almost wholly a question of tactics and practicality—or should be. Violent emotional or childish sentimental anti-league or pro-League bias should not decide the question, though such psychological elements must be taken into account where they exist.

"If it would be possible to accomplish more by a completely new system, called by a new name, installed elsewhere than at Geneva, by all means let us have that. If it is more economical and effective to go on with a reformed League by all means let us do that.

"But above all, let us study that problem itself with an eye single to the objects in view: development of world organization to minister to international, national, and individual human welfare all over the world. And let us extract the last drop of wisdom and guidance from the League experience without either overrating or underrating the importance of that experience in the evaluation of international organization."

Reduction of Tariffs

Dr. Michael A. Heilperin, visiting professor at Hamilton College and formerly associated with the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, emphasized the needs of preparing now to meet the many and varied problems which must be faced in returning to a peacetime economy. He recommended these measures:

1. Suppression of totalitarian trade methods and of such instruments of policy as quotas and exchange control, import and export prohibitions, export subsidies, dumping.

2. Reduction of tariffs to low levels, aiming at their eventual suppression.

3. A compensated program of internal re-adjustments made necessary by point 1 and 2.

4. Reversion to nondiscrimination.

5. Resumption of free long-term capital movements, supplemented by planned foreign investments.

6. Central banking co-operation, connected with a system of stable exchanges. Co-operative handling of short-term capital movements.

"There will be," he said, "great tasks of reconstruction when the war is over: confidence, industrial plants, towns and field will have fallen victim to the juggernaught of war. Only a concerted effort will be capable of overcoming the chaos. Planned foreign investments, a revival of international trade, monetary and fiscal reconstruction will have to be undertaken simultaneously. Otherwise neither will succeed. The prosperity of the United States and England as well as world-wide reconstruction and economic growth will be the fruit of success."

Family Cleanup for United States Navy

Wide World

Father and Seven Sons on Deck in Defense of Nation

Off Long Beach, Calif., Clarence Floyd Patten, fireman first class aboard the U. S. S. Nevada, gives orders to swab the deck to his seven sons, serving their enlistments aboard the ship. Fireman Patten was a farmer and sawmill operator at Ridgefield, Wash. The Navy waived the age limit to permit him to join his sons. From left to right the sons are: Bruce, Gilbert, Clarence, Ray, Myrne, Marvin and Allen.

Revolt of Miners Closes 14 Collieries

By the Associated Press

Leaders of a rank-and-file revolt claimed today 22,000 hard coal miners in the neighborhood of Hazelton, Pa., had quit work in protest against a dues increase by the Congress of Industrial Organization United Mine Workers of America.

Closing of the mines for the usual week-end holiday halted at least temporarily the drive to spread the walkout but representatives of an estimated 10,000 diggers in the Shenandoah area scheduled a vote on whether they would join in the revolt.

Garrett Miller, a leader of the insurgents, called off the drive until Monday "to avoid possible bloodshed" after a band of 250 miners closed two more collieries in the Mahanoy City area and failed at a third where fist fights broke out. Fourteen major collieries now are shut down.

Revolt chieftains said they were adamant in their demands that the U. M. W. rescind orders raising dues and assessments from a total of $14 to $24 a year, Mr. Miller declaring "these increases are only a wedge to open the door to unlimited assessments." Approved by the Union's general membership in a national referendum, the increases are collected through the checkoff system, causing the revolt by diggers in this area who voted against the boost.

U. M. W. President John L. Lewis' regional leaders ordered the insurgents back to their jobs, declaring the work stoppage unauthorized, but Mr. Lewis himself declined comment. His Washington office sent a representative here for a conference with regional officers while the insurgent heads also scheduled a meeting to map their next move.

Baltimore, Md. — William McKay, Business Agent for the Baltimore branch of the Seafarers International Union of North America, said 180 members had voted unanimously in favor of a strike against shipping in belligerent waters.

Mr. McKay said the Union was asking a bonus of $250 for members on ships bound for war zones and an additional sum for each port touched in danger areas.

He said the 180 men who voted represented as many of the 400 Union members in port who could be reached, but added that an actual strike would depend upon votes taken by other branches in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

Chicago — C. I. O. machinists working on $8,000,000 worth of airplane motor gears voted to strike at the Foote Brothers Gear & Machine Corporation.

Louis Torre, organizer for Local 1114 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, said the Union won a Labor Board election at the plant last month but subsequent contract negotiations had become stalemated.

Kearney, N. J.—A group of employees at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company who organized as the Federal Employees' Committee on Aug. 28 petitioned Congress to investigate the taking over of the yards by the Navy.

Letters signed by Chairman D. R. Cole were forwarded to each United States Senator and Representative, Mr. Cole said.

They requested that "this dictatorial decree be made your first business when Congress convenes and that a Congressional investigation be made as soon as possible to the end that the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company may be returned to its former strong, sound, able and efficient management."

Employees of the Gimbel Brothers Department Store, returning to work after a 23-day strike, voted for a shorter week without a general pay boost in preference to more hours with a $1.50 raise.

The settlement formula offered a five-day, 40-hour week without a raise or continuation of a 5½-day, 42-hour week with the pay boost. The vote was 822 to 97.

The formula was agreed upon by representatives of the store management, the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America and the local union of Gimbel employees. The store has about 1,200 employees.

Michigan City, Ind.—A National Defense Mediation Board agreement ending a strike at the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company was ratified by local 290 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Approximately 2,000 employees of the plant, which makes freight cars and has a defense priority rating, have been idle since the strike began Aug. 18. Charles W. Burchfield, Union spokesman, said Arthur Logmann, plant manager, told him operations would be resumed immediately.

The Defense Board brought about the agreement after three days of conferences in Washington with Company and Union representatives.

Tulsa, Okla. — Three Stanolind companies announced wage increases for approximately 6,200 employees in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, and other states in which they operate. The increases are effective as of Sept. 1.

Frank O. Prior, President Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, announced increases of all hourly rates and all monthly salaries by 7 per cent.

New York—A strike by Atlantic Coast and Gulf Port members of the Seafarer's International Union (A. F. of L.) was called today in a drive for higher bonuses for voyages into war-endangered waters.

Plans for the strike at noon today were announced late yesterday by John Hawk, Secretary of the Union, who said that union locals in various ports had approved the walkout.

Ships of the Alcoa Line, including the Evangeline, which is scheduled to sail today for Bermuda, will be the first to be affected by the strike, Mr. Hawk said.

Seamen now are paid $60 a month as a war bonus, and, although not stipulating an exact demand, Mr. Hawk said, the Union feels this amount is inadequate. The union claims 20,000 members.

Plane Wages Up

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP)—Workers in eight major airplane plants of Southern California congratulated themselves today upon a blanket increase in wages.

Aviation company officials said the increase in pay roll costs would run into millions, but added that the advance was arranged in an effort to standardize the pay throughout the industry.

The flat increase of 10 cents an hour was ordered for all workers not previously benefited in wage adjustments. In general, it will be retroactive to last July 1.

Douglas Aircraft Company, Vultee Aircraft, Inc., and Northrup Aircraft, Inc., announced the blanket increase, and the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists was expected to ratify a similar increase today for workers at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and its subsidiary, Vega.

Employees of North American Aviation, Inc., and of two San Diego factories—Ryan Aeronautical Company and Solar Aircraft Company — have reached a similar agreement on a tentative basis.

The agreements are for two years —or for the duration of the emergency, if that is less—and are retroactive to July 1 except to Douglas employees, for whom the raise is retroactive to July 3.

Lockheed and Vega, employers of 43,000, estimated the increase, including the boost to beginners, at $24,906,079 a year. Douglas, with 32,000 employees, estimated its increase in pay roll cost at $11,000,000 a year.

N. Y. Exposition of Early Photos Monument to David Hill's Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Forty photographs, chiefly portraits, compose the exhibition, "David Octavius Hill: Portrait Photographs, 1843-1848," are on view at the Museum of Modern Art today, where they will remain through Oct. 19. The photographs, the earliest of which were made only four years after the invention of photography, were chosen from the collection of Heinrich Schwarz, of Buffalo, N. Y., and are described as the first attempt to use photography as a medium of artistic expression.

The showing is the first of a series outlining the esthetic development of photography which the Museum will hold from time to time.

David Octavius Hill, a painter of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in Perth in 1802 and passed on in Edinburgh in 1870. He was a founder of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. In 1843 he received a commission to paint a group portrait of clergymen and laymen who met to found the United Free Church of Scotland.

To assist him in painting this group picture, Hill, who had previously experimented with photography, turned to the new medium as a quick and efficient way of taking notes on the physical features of his multitude of sitters. He enlisted the aid of Robert Adamson, who until his passing in 1848, continued to assist him in his photographic work.

The process they used was calotypy—a sheet of light-sensitized paper, instead of a plate or film negative exposed in the camera, then developed and fixed. From this negative, prints could be made on similarly sensitized paper. During the five years between 1843 and 1848 Hill and Adamson made hundreds of negatives, not only of personalities prominent in the United Free Church of Scotland, but of humble fisherfolk, of Edinburgh architecture and the landscape of the surrounding country.

Oregon Urged To Reform Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Complete reorganization of Oregon's system of government has been advocated by David Eccles, State Budget Director and Chairman of the State Interim Commission on Industrial Development.

Urging the members of his Commission seriously to consider a program recommending a reorganization of the State Government he said, "The time has come when we can no longer ignore the chaotic condition of our governmental organization.

"Our Government has just grown up like Topsy, with no intelligent planning to direct its development. It is just a patch-work of boards, commissions and departments which make for duplication of effort and expense.

"I am convinced that major economies can be affected through an intelligent reorganization of the entire governmental structure."

Using as a specific example of governmental inefficiency Director Eccles pointed out the present method of collecting taxes within the State. With a large number of agencies collecting the various types of taxes assessed by law confusion is caused, he said. Placing all tax collections under a single agency would not only eliminate this condition, but make for economy—the same method can be applied to all State departments, Mr. Eccles insisted.

New Submarine Tender Commissioned by Navy

MARE ISLAND, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—The submarine tender Fulton was commissioned yesterday by the United States Navy.

The Fulton, first of four submarine tenders to be built at Mare Island, will be completed early in 1942.

Prices and Your Purse: Paradox in Wheat Bread

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 13

The price of white bread, bulwark of the family dining table, went up 5.1 per cent between July 15 and Aug. 12.

Yet the wheat crop this year is the second largest on record.

That's one big reason Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau wants the Department of Agriculture to start putting its wheat holdings on the market.

Cake Crisis

Many Christmas fruit cakes will be baked without citron this year. The reason: war in the Mediterranean.

Some citron is grown in Mexico, Cuba, Florida and California, but only on a small scale.

Chestnut Project

Mariner Franklin D. Roosevelt has inquired of the Department of Agriculture if there isn't some constructive use for the carpet of water chestnuts that clog Eastern and Gulf Coast streams.

He made the suggestion personally to Secretary Claude R. Wickard during a cruise on the Potomac one day. So now, a departmental research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., is thoroughly analyzing both the plants and so-called "chestnuts" for possible commercial uses

Off-Size Solace

Boys nicknamed "Fats" and "Beanpole" have found a new friend in the American Standards Association, which has just agreed to recommend to manufacturers a new system of sizing boys' garments worked out by the United States Bureau of Home Economics.

The new standards fix clothing sizes for boys from kindergarten to junior high school age by girth and height measurements instead of age.

Girls, you're next!

Deglamorized Pencils

Children's pencil boxes may grow more drab as the school year progresses.

Lead pencil manufacturers agreed to an Office of Production Management request this week to eliminate brass tips and clips. About 350,000 pounds of brass will be saved for defense.

Coal Habits

Leon Henderson's alacrity in clamping down a ceiling on hard coal just as Pennsylvania producers were about to raise the price 15 cents a ton emphasizes differences in coal-consumer habits of Americans.

Hard coal is chiefly burned by families in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Outside of that area, householders usually burn soft coal, for which the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department is now working out a price ceiling, tentatively proposed as 20 per cent above established costs.

Shade of Difference

The Army still insists that soldiers won't be in for "tell-tale grey" even though Army laundries have been ordered to reduce by half the amount of chlorine bleach used. The chlorine conserved will be put to more vital defense use.

Buick Aid to U. S. Meetings' Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A description of the defense production program of the Buick Motor Division of the General Motors Corporation was given to nearly 1,200 Buick dealers, salesmen, and service managers from the New York zone by Harlow H. Curtice and W. F. Hufstader, President and general sales manager, respectively, of the company, at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel here today.

Mr. Curtice and Mr. Hufstader spoke from Flint, Mich., and were heard by Buick dealers and salesmen simultaneously at meetings in 25 key cities throughout the country. Their address sounded the national defense keynote of 1942 operations of the company.

The company executives described factors contributing to the the restricted automobile market in which the industry will operate during the coming year and emphasized the need to conduct retail sales on a sound basis. They said Buick was equipped to operate in its defense work effectively and constructively throughout the period of national emergency.

Mr. Curtice stressed that the company effected savings of critical materials and provided for the release of strategic materials, men and machines to the defense program.

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Jordan Marsh Company Boston

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Tenets of World Organization Put Stress on Human Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The Institute on World Organization is ready to implement the Roosevelt-Churchill peace aims.

This panel of American and European international experts, following nearly two weeks of debate, discussion and exchange of views at the American University campus here, is in agreement on a considerable program of action to make famous joint declaration of the President and the British Prime Minister a reality after the war.

While no effort was made at these sessions to draft formal recommendations, these conclusions emerged among others:

Confidence that the outlook for future international organization is exceedingly promising.

The conviction, based on travel and observation, that the American people are profoundly concerned with the kind of world which is going to come out of this war and are ready to do something about it.

Emphasis upon the urgent need of establishing a world-wide code of fair play in international economic relations and that such a code is basically opposed to protectionism.

Determination of Aggressor

Agreement that there must be an agency to determine whether a nation has violated its obligations under the code and that there must be means to enforce its decisions, possibly a graduate system of sanctions.

Unanimity on the point that limited federations cannot secure the peace and that world organization must be universal in its scope and must, to begin with, embrace both the United States and the British Commonwealth.

Advocacy of far-reaching measures which must be undertaken immediately and energetically after the war to avert the worst ravages of the conflict.

A strong appeal that exploration of the future peace machinery should not revolve around any pro-League of Nations or anti-League debate and should be willing to break new ground and profit from the mistakes of Geneva.

Winning the Peace Vital

Dr. Pitman Potter, Director of the Geneva Research Center, who has recently returned to the United States, was especially impressed by the number and enthusiasm of American groups which are interested and actually working to make sure that the United States played a strong part in creating and maintaining a peace essential to her own security.

"People all over the country," he said, "are awake to the fact that winning the peace is as vital to America as winning the war, that it represents a challenging task which merits the concentration and resources of the nation."

Human Welfare Stressed

It was Dr Potter who urged that peace planners of the future not limit their vision merely to the Geneva experiment or, indeed, reject the great lessons to be learned from the record of the league.

"As for the future," he said, "the question of whether to try to use the League, itself revised or reformed, for the further development of world organization, or to begin all over again, is almost wholly a question of tactics and practicality—or should be. Violent emotional or childish sentimental anti-league or pro-League bias should not decide the question, though such psychological elements must be taken into account where they exist.

"If it would be possible to accomplish more by a completely new system, called by a new name, installed elsewhere than at Geneva, by all means let us have that. If it is more economical and effective to go on with a reformed League by all means let us do that.

"But above all, let us study that problem itself with an eye single to the objects in view: development of world organization to minister to international, national, and individual human welfare all over the world. And let us extract the last drop of wisdom and guidance from the League experience without either overrating or underrating the importance of that experience in the evaluation of international organization."

Reduction of Tariffs

Dr. Michael A. Heilperin, visiting professor at Hamilton College and formerly associated with the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, emphasized the needs of preparing now to meet the many and varied problems which must be faced in returning to a peacetime economy. He recommended these measures:

1. Suppression of totalitarian trade methods and of such instruments of policy as quotas and exchange control, import and export prohibitions, export subsidies, dumping.

2. Reduction of tariffs to low levels, aiming at their eventual suppression.

3. A compensated program of internal re-adjustments made necessary by point 1 and 2.

4. Reversion to nondiscrimination.

5. Resumption of free long-term capital movements, supplemented by planned foreign investments.

6. Central banking co-operation, connected with a system of stable exchanges. Co-operative handling of short-term capital movements.

"There will be," he said, "great tasks of reconstruction when the war is over: confidence, industrial plants, towns and field will have fallen victim to the juggernaught of war. Only a concerted effort will be capable of overcoming the chaos. Planned foreign investments, a revival of international trade, monetary and fiscal reconstruction will have to be undertaken simultaneously. Otherwise neither will succeed. The prosperity of the United States and England as well as world-wide reconstruction and economic growth will be the fruit of success."

Family Cleanup for United States Navy

Wide World

Father and Seven Sons on Deck in Defense of Nation

Off Long Beach, Calif., Clarence Floyd Patten, fireman first class aboard the U. S. S. Nevada, gives orders to swab the deck to his seven sons, serving their enlistments aboard the ship. Fireman Patten was a farmer and sawmill operator at Ridgefield, Wash. The Navy waived the age limit to permit him to join his sons. From left to right the sons are: Bruce, Gilbert, Clarence, Ray, Myrne, Marvin and Allen.

Revolt of Miners Closes 14 Collieries

By the Associated Press

Leaders of a rank-and-file revolt claimed today 22,000 hard coal miners in the neighborhood of Hazelton, Pa., had quit work in protest against a dues increase by the Congress of Industrial Organization United Mine Workers of America.

Closing of the mines for the usual week-end holiday halted at least temporarily the drive to spread the walkout but representatives of an estimated 10,000 diggers in the Shenandoah area scheduled a vote on whether they would join in the revolt.

Garrett Miller, a leader of the insurgents, called off the drive until Monday "to avoid possible bloodshed" after a band of 250 miners closed two more collieries in the Mahanoy City area and failed at a third where fist fights broke out. Fourteen major collieries now are shut down.

Revolt chieftains said they were adamant in their demands that the U. M. W. rescind orders raising dues and assessments from a total of $14 to $24 a year, Mr. Miller declaring "these increases are only a wedge to open the door to unlimited assessments." Approved by the Union's general membership in a national referendum, the increases are collected through the checkoff system, causing the revolt by diggers in this area who voted against the boost.

U. M. W. President John L. Lewis' regional leaders ordered the insurgents back to their jobs, declaring the work stoppage unauthorized, but Mr. Lewis himself declined comment. His Washington office sent a representative here for a conference with regional officers while the insurgent heads also scheduled a meeting to map their next move.

Baltimore, Md.—William McKay, Business Agent for the Baltimore branch of the Seafarers International Union of North America, said 180 members had voted unanimously in favor of a strike against shipping in belligerent waters.

Mr. McKay said the Union was asking a bonus of $250 for members on ships bound for war zones and an additional sum for each port touched in danger areas.

He said the 180 men who voted represented as many of the 400 Union members in port who could be reached, but added that an actual strike would depend upon votes taken by other branches in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

Chicago—C. I. O. machinists working on $8,000,000 worth of airplane motor gears voted to strike at the Foote Brothers Gear & Machine Corporation.

Louis Torre, organizer for Local 1114 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, said the Union won a Labor Board election at the plant last month but subsequent contract negotiations had become stalemated.

Kearney, N. J.—A group of employees at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company who organized as the Federal Employees' Committee on Aug. 28 petitioned Congress to investigate the taking over of the yards by the Navy.

Letters signed by Chairman D. R. Cole were forwarded to each United States Senator and Representative, Mr. Cole said.

They requested that "this dictatorial decree be made your first business when Congress convenes and that a Congressional investigation be made as soon as possible to the end that the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company may be returned to its former strong, sound, able and efficient management."

Employees of the Gimbel Brothers Department Store, returning to work after a 23-day strike, voted for a shorter week without a general pay boost in preference to more hours with a $1.50 raise.

The settlement formula offered a five-day, 40-hour week without a raise or continuation of a 5½-day, 42-hour week with the pay boost. The vote was 822 to 97.

The formula was agreed upon by representatives of the store management, the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America and the local union of Gimbel employees. The store has about 1,200 employees.

Michigan City, Ind.—A National Defense Mediation Board agreement ending a strike at the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company was ratified by local 290 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Approximately 2,000 employees of the plant, which makes freight cars and has a defense priority rating, have been idle since the strike began Aug. 18. Charles W. Burchfield, Union spokesman, said Arthur Logmann, plant manager, told him operations would be resumed immediately.

The Defense Board brought about the agreement after three days of conferences in Washington with Company and Union representatives.

Tulsa, Okla.—Three Stanolind companies announced wage increases for approximately 6,200 employees in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, and other states in which they operate. The increases are effective as of Sept. 1.

Frank O. Prior, President Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, announced increases of all hourly rates and all monthly salaries by 7 per cent.

New York—A strike by Atlantic Coast and Gulf Port members of the Seafarer's International Union (A. F. of L.) was called today in a drive for higher bonuses for voyages into war-endangered waters.

Plans for the strike at noon today were announced late yesterday by John Hawk, Secretary of the Union, who said that union locals in various ports had approved the walkout.

Ships of the Alcoa Line, including the Evangeline, which is scheduled to sail today for Bermuda, will be the first to be affected by the strike, Mr. Hawk said.

Seamen now are paid $60 a month as a war bonus, and, although not stipulating an exact demand, Mr. Hawk said, the Union feels this amount is inadequate. The union claims 20,000 members.

Plane Wages Up

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP)—Workers in eight major airplane plants of Southern California congratulated themselves today upon a blanket increase in wages.

Aviation company officials said the increase in pay roll costs would run into millions, but added that the advance was arranged in an effort to standardize the pay throughout the industry.

The flat increase of 10 cents an hour was ordered for all workers not previously benefited in wage adjustments. In general, it will be retroactive to last July 1.

Douglas Aircraft Company, Vultee Aircraft, Inc., and Northrup Aircraft, Inc., announced the blanket increase, and the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists was expected to ratify a similar increase today for workers at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and its subsidiary, Vega.

Employees of North American Aviation, Inc., and of two San Diego factories—Ryan Aeronautical Company and Solar Aircraft Company—have reached a similar agreement on a tentative basis.

The agreements are for two years—or for the duration of the emergency, if that is less—and are retroactive to July 1 except to Douglas employees, for whom the raise is retroactive to July 3.

Lockheed and Vega, employers of 43,000, estimated the increase, including the boost to beginners, at $24,906,079 a year. Douglas, with 32,000 employees, estimated its increase in pay roll cost at $11,000,000 a year.

N. Y. Exposition of Early Photos Monument to David Hill's Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Forty photographs, chiefly portraits, compose the exhibition, "David Octavius Hill: Portrait Photographs, 1843-1848," are on view at the Museum of Modern Art today, where they will remain through Oct. 19. The photographs, the earliest of which were made only four years after the invention of photography, were chosen from the collection of Heinrich Schwarz, of Buffalo, N. Y., and are described as the first attempt to use photography as a medium of artistic expression.

The showing is the first of a series outlining the esthetic development of photography which the Museum will hold from time to time.

David Octavius Hill, a painter of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in Perth in 1802 and passed on in Edinburgh in 1870. He was a founder of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. In 1843 he received a commission to paint a group portrait of clergymen and laymen who met to found the United Free Church of Scotland.

To assist him in painting this group picture, Hill, who had previously experimented with photography, turned to the new medium as a quick and efficient way of taking notes on the physical features of his multitude of sitters. He enlisted the aid of Robert Adamson, who until his passing in 1848, continued to assist him in his photographic work.

The process they used was calotypy—a sheet of light-sensitized paper, instead of a plate or film negative exposed in the camera, then developed and fixed. From this negative, prints could be made on similarly sensitized paper. During the five years between 1843 and 1848 Hill and Adamson made hundreds of negatives, not only of personalities prominent in the United Free Church of Scotland, but of humble fisherfolk, of Edinburgh architecture and the landscape of the surrounding country.

Oregon Urged To Reform Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Complete reorganization of Oregon's system of government has been advocated by David Eccles, State Budget Director and Chairman of the State Interim Commission on Industrial Development.

Urging the members of his Commission seriously to consider a program recommending a reorganization of the State Government he said, "The time has come when we can no longer ignore the chaotic condition of our governmental organization.

"Our Government has just grown up like Topsy, with no intelligent planning to direct its development. It is just a patch-work of boards, commissions and departments which make for duplication of effort and expense.

"I am convinced that major economies can be affected through an intelligent reorganization of the entire governmental structure."

Using as a specific example of governmental inefficiency Director Eccles pointed out the present method of collecting taxes within the State. With a large number of agencies collecting the various types of taxes assessed by law confusion is caused, he said. Placing all tax collections under a single agency would not only eliminate this condition, but make for economy—the same method can be applied to all State departments, Mr. Eccles insisted.

New Submarine Tender Commissioned by Navy

MARE ISLAND, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—The submarine tender Fulton was commissioned yesterday by the United States Navy.

The Fulton, first of four submarine tenders to be built at Mare Island, will be completed early in 1942.

Prices and Your Purse: Paradox in Wheat Bread

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 13

The price of white bread, bulwark of the family dining table, went up 5.1 per cent between July 15 and Aug. 12.

Yet the wheat crop this year is the second largest on record.

That's one big reason Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau wants the Department of Agriculture to start putting its wheat holdings on the market.

Cake Crisis

Many Christmas fruit cakes will be baked without citron this year. The reason: war in the Mediterranean.

Some citron is grown in Mexico, Cuba, Florida and California, but only on a small scale.

Chestnut Project

Mariner Franklin D. Roosevelt has inquired of the Department of Agriculture if there isn't some constructive use for the carpet of water chestnuts that clog Eastern and Gulf Coast streams.

He made the suggestion personally to Secretary Claude R. Wickard during a cruise on the Potomac one day. So now, a departmental research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., is thoroughly analyzing both the plants and so-called "chestnuts" for possible commercial uses

Off-Size Solace

Boys nicknamed "Fats" and "Beanpole" have found a new friend in the American Standards Association, which has just agreed to recommend to manufacturers a new system of sizing boys' garments worked out by the United States Bureau of Home Economics.

The new standards fix clothing sizes for boys from kindergarten to junior high school age by girth and height measurements instead of age.

Girls, you're next!

Deglamorized Pencils

Children's pencil boxes may grow more drab as the school year progresses.

Lead pencil manufacturers agreed to an Office of Production Management request this week to eliminate brass tips and clips. About 350,000 pounds of brass will be saved for defense.

Coal Habits

Leon Henderson's alacrity in clamping down a ceiling on hard coal just as Pennsylvania producers were about to raise the price 15 cents a ton emphasizes differences in coal-consumer habits of Americans.

Hard coal is chiefly burned by families in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Outside of that area, householders usually burn soft coal, for which the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department is now working out a price ceiling, tentatively proposed as 20 per cent above established costs.

Shade of Difference

The Army still insists that soldiers won't be in for "tell-tale grey" even though Army laundries have been ordered to reduce by half the amount of chlorine bleach used. The chlorine conserved will be put to more vital defense use.

Buick Aid to U. S. Meetings' Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A description of the defense production program of the Buick Motor Division of the General Motors Corporation was given to nearly 1,200 Buick dealers, salesmen, and service managers from the New York zone by Harlow H. Curtice and W. F. Hufstader, President and general sales manager, respectively, of the company, at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel here today.

Mr. Curtice and Mr. Hufstader spoke from Flint, Mich., and were heard by Buick dealers and salesmen simultaneously at meetings in 25 key cities throughout the country. Their address sounded the national defense keynote of 1942 operations of the company.

The company executives described factors contributing to the the restricted automobile market in which the industry will operate during the coming year and emphasized the need to conduct retail sales on a sound basis. They said Buick was equipped to operate in its defense work effectively and constructively throughout the period of national emergency.

Mr. Curtice stressed that the company effected savings of critical materials and provided for the release of strategic materials, men and machines to the defense program.

Bridges Evidence Hearing Set Sept. 19

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Charles B. Sears has set Sept. 19 for a hearing on a motion of counsel for Harry Bridges for an investigation of methods by which Government evidence was obtained in the West Coast labor leader's deportation hearing in San Francisco.

Mr. Sears, special presiding inspector for the Department of Justice in the case, said the hearing will be held in Washington in the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Sears said his decision in the deportation case, which ended June 12 after 11 weeks of testimony, will be delayed until after the motion is heard.

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New England Contributing a Tanker to Launchings on 'Liberty Fleet Day'

Canada Output Of Arms Its Great Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 13—Canada, as an arsenal overshadowing in magnitude anything ever undertaken by that country in its history, was pictured by G. K. Sheils, Canadian Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply, last night in a stirring answer to any who might doubt Canada's all-out war effort.

"Canada has initiated and completed projects running into the hundreds of millions of dollars designed to meet Britain's munitions needs without any reference or agreement regarding their ultimate financing," he told business leaders assembled here at the Equinox House for the 64th Quarterly Meeting of the New England Council.

"The figures which may later be written in ledgers have in no way affected our effort," he said, "the magnitude of which has been determined only by the limitations of our population and our resources. In brief, we have done our utmost to harness our entire economy to the single end of winning the war."

Mr. Sheils related that in addition to its draft army at home, Canada has 325,000 volupteers in uniform overseas, 200 vessels in active war service, with 200 more to be added within six months, and 100 air fields where Royal Canadian Air Force pilots are being trained.

He praised the accomplishments on the home front where he told of the building of 22 chemical and explosive plants which during the current year are expected to produce more explosives than were made in Canada during the entire 1914-18 period.

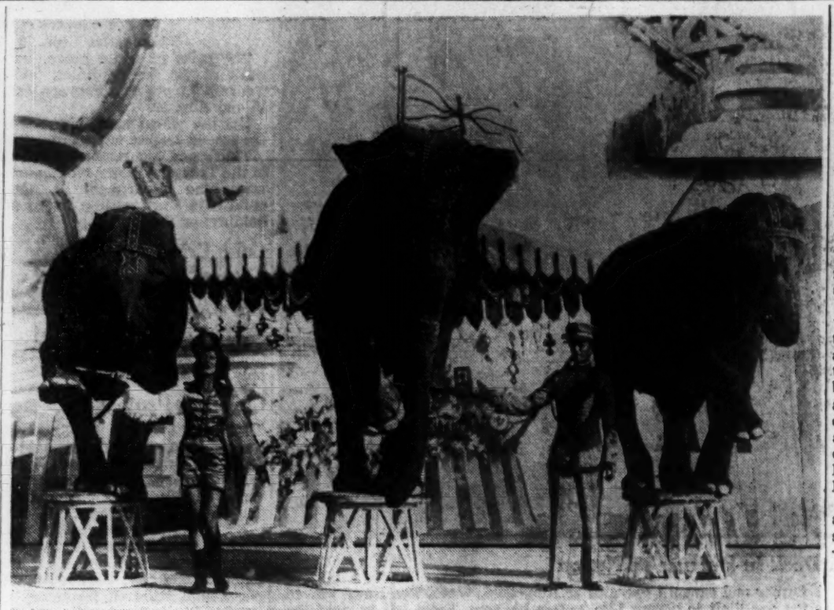
"Our shipbuilding industry has had orders for some 225 naval vessels," he informed the Council, "of which 115 have been launched or delivered. Our construction industry has erected some 3,000 buildings for our forces and built over 100 airdromes. Our automobile plants have delivered close to 150,000 vehicles for Army use."

"In the small arms field," Mr. Sheils disclosed, "we are manufacturing rifles, Bren guns, aircraft machine guns, and we shall shortly produce tommy guns, antitank rifles, and Vickers guns. In the artillery field, we are producing the Bofors antiaircraft gun and expect shortly to produce the complete 3.7-inch antiaircraft gun and equipment."

Wage increases payable partly in defense bonds and stamps are being considered in negotiations between a New England company and an American Federation of Labor Union.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the Federation, said he was negotiating with a "wartime prosperous" firm for a union contract providing 25 per cent pay raises, 15 per cent of which would be in bonds or stamps.

Mr. Taylor addressed the Council meeting yesterday.



Featured in Benefit Circus

These three pachyderms are stars of the Christy elephants of the Hamid-Morton Shrine Circus which will appear in Boston under the auspices of Aleppo Temple Sept. 29 through Oct. 4. The circus is being held for the benefit of Boston's needy children.

Headlining the circus's attractions will be "The Lone Ranger" in person, Jim Wong and his Chinese Troupe, the Harold Liberty Horses, the famous Wallendas, stars of the high wire, and more than 50 clowns.

The show will be held at Boston Garden and there will be six night and four afternoon performances.

Quincy to Share in Launching of Ships

New England is to have a share in the largest mass launching of merchant ships since the days of the World War, which is scheduled for Sept. 27, when 12 new vessels are to be launched at yards on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico coasts.

The tanker Sinclair Superflame, building at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, for the Sinclair Oil Company, is to be launched as the New England "contribution" to the occasion, which has been officially designated "Liberty Fleet Day."

Among the 12 ships to be launched are three of the emergency type known as Liberty Ships, one of which will be launched at Baltimore, Md., at the yards of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc. That is to be the Patrick Henry, first Liberty Ship to be launched on the Atlantic Coast.

Significance is given to the observance of Liberty Fleet Day by the fact that the present emergency shipbuilding program is months ahead of that of the World War, and ahead of the original production schedules set early this year. There are 312 Liberty Ships under construction and more are already authorized.

Another oil tanker is nearly ready for service. The Sinclair Rubiline, built at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, for the Sinclair Oil Company, is scheduled for official trials early next week, and is expected to be delivered to the owners well ahead of the scheduled launching of the battleship Massachusetts on Sept. 23. Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famed trial skipper, is to take the tanker out into the Bay and for speed and endurance tests. The new vessel is one of four of that size building at Fore River for the Sinclair Company, and measures about 7,874 gross tons; 452.6 feet long, 63.6 feet beam, and 34.3 feet depth of hold. The vessel is of the steam turbine propulsion type.

Log of the Port of Boston

Masonic Emblem Afloat

Boston's port opened wide its "doors" to the new motorship Nellie A. Cluett this week, when that vessel tied up at East Boston on her maiden trip. The vessel was built at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, for the International Grenfell Association, for use in carrying supplies along the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador for the missions established by Sir Wilfred. Capt. Kenneth Iversen's latest command differed somewhat from most incoming vessels, having on the black hull, aft, a Masonic Square and Compass along with the name of the vessel. A committee of the New England Grenfell Association in charge of building the new vessel was so depleted by the national defense program that only one member was left to "carry on," and that was Albert T. Gould, prominent Boston admiralty lawyer and yachtsman. The other members, called to active service, were Lieut. Gibbs W. Sherrill, U. S. N. R., of Marblehead, and Commander Donald B. MacMillan, U. S. N.

Shanley Coming Back

Official orders from Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, will bring Capt. Thomas A. Shanley back to Boston from his new post at Chicago on Sept. 25, long enough to receive the plaudits of shipping men and port interests at a testimonial luncheon to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Captain Shanley served as Commander of the Boston District of the Coast Guard for more than six years, and was recently transferred to the Chicago district. The luncheon is under the joint auspices of the Martime Association, Port Authority, Foreign Commerce Club, Propeller Club, Boston Marine Society Committee on Foreign Trade of the Chamber, and Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

'No Smoking'

Members of the crew as well as longshoremen aboard ships with inflammable cargoes, at port of Boston docks, will soon believe in signs if the alert customs officials, Coast Guardsmen, and private watchmen hired by the ship's agents, have anything to do with it. "No Smoking" signs have been prominently displayed on piers and ships for generations, but the recent outbreak of fires on ships and piers that have been blamed by some authorities on careless smoking, apparently prompts unusual precautions. When the American freighter Steel Trader put in at Boston from the Philippines and Far East, with a big shipment of hemp, a customs official was assigned to specifically guard against smoking because of the inflammable nature of the cargo, during all hours that cargo was being handled.

Boats Withdrawn

Excursion boats operating between Boston, Pemberton, and Nantasket Beach, are to be withdrawn from service Monday, for the winter.

Leon A. Stone

Providence Firm Adopts Defense Savings 'Checkoff'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Narragansett Electric Company became the first Rhode Island firm yesterday to adopt a voluntary pay roll deduction plan to enable employees to buy defense savings bonds. The company employs 1,600. A similar deduction plan is being considered for municipal employees here.

'Quiet Week-End'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

London, which expects this coming winter to lose its title of the most bombed capital in the world to Berlin, is wondering whether it might not, after all, substantiate a claim to be once again the principal theatrical center of the western world. For there are now in the West End no fewer than 22 shows, which is more than New York can boast, and more, too, than is customary in London at this time of the year. Eight of these are straight plays, eight are revues, three are musical comedies, two are ballets, and one (unexpectedly) is a mime. Most, if not all, are doing exceptionally well, being crowded at every performance, and none enjoys greater popularity than Esther McCracken's "Quiet Week-End" at Wyndham's.

"Quiet Week-End" starts under an initial disadvantage, for it is a sequel to "Quiet Wedding." Now there are not many things that are regarded as certain about the business of fiction, whether in the form of novel or drama. But a few rough-and-ready rules are drilled into the heads of all aspirants for the mantle of Shakespeare or Balzac. One is that if you write a story about snakes, women will not like it. Another is that if you write a play about a circus, no one will like it. The third is that any sequel is bound to be inferior to what it is a sequel to. After all, haven't you heard of "The Virginians"?

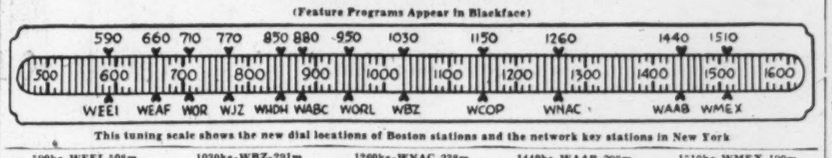
If the rule merely means what it says, perhaps Miss McCracken's play does not prove it wrong. For, personally, I do not reckon "Quiet Week-End" to be so good as "Quiet Wedding." It lacks so robust a central theme. The desire of the young girl in the first play to be married without fuss, and the irritation and frustration that overcame her at the constant tryings-on and telephone calls and invitations, were recognizable adult emotions. The moonshine attachment of that tiresome child, Miranda Bute (Glynis Johns), to the flirtatious Denys Royd in the second piece is for me not half so satisfying.

Yet large numbers of people find this latter romance to be full of a tender, Barriesque charm, and Miss Johns has received much praise for a performance equally compounded of elfin pathos and Girl Guide attention to business. She pursues her young man with the grace of a fairy and the determination of a bloodhound. Her voice has in it the magic of enchanted youth and the relentless calculation of a Ready Reckoner. Denys Royd (Michael Wilding) did not struggle against her long, nor violently. He was well-advised.

This romantic little tale plays itself out against a background of turmoil, muddle, and excitement such as one normally associates with a country cottage. And over all presides Mildred Royd (Marjorie Fielding), bustling, managing, and efficient, ever delightful and rewarding.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; music	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15		Treasury quiz	Walter Kidder, songs	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45			"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Siesta"; music	"What's on the Air?"	"George and Dixie"	First Corps Area baseball championship, from	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	"Brush Creek Follies"; variety	News Service	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Fenway Park; Brig.	Organ Concert
1:45			"Rhythm Time"		Short Story Editor
2:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Gen. Frank B. Wilby,	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	Commander, Corps	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books';	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Area, speaker	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	interview	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Baseball interviews	Five Star News
3:00	Concert Hall: Vera Brodsky, pianist; Boston String Quartet; news	Howard Ropa, songs	"Campus Capers"; music	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15		"Indiana Indigo"; music	Patti Chapin, songs		Sports and Music
3:30		"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45			"Golden Melodies"		Sports and Music
4:00	Accent on Music	News; Club Matinee	Music; Week-End Whimsey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Accent on Music	Club Matinee	"A Boy, a Girl, and a Band"; soloists; orch.		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Legion program	Club Matinee		Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	"N. E. to Colors"	Sport program			"Melody Mirror"
5:00	B. Goodman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade	"From New England to You";	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	B. Goodman's Orch.			Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	B. Goodman's Orch.		Business drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music Interlude; Music; Sports Digest	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	"Modern Design"		Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Elmer Davis	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	What Burns You Up"; comedy quiz	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform'; informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Scrapbook"; talk	"Shining Hour"; music
7:15		"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Music; sport talk	Five Star News
7:30	Columbia Concert	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sunny Donahue's Orch.
7:45	Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendezvous	"Inside of Sports"	Sunny Donahue's Orch.
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band";	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Round Table: "Should Navy Patrol Seas?"
8:15	Or.: Larry Adler,	drama; popular music	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Western Front	
8:30	Time quiz; and	"Bishop and the Gargoyle"; drama	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	"Hawaii Calls"; native orchestra; soloists	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis				Charlie Barnett's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical Album; Bach's "Wedding" Concerto; Clavier Concerto
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots, Glen Welty's Rhythm Kings	Colonial News Service	
9:30	Salutation Nite by	NBC Summer Symphony, Roy Shield, conductor		"America Preferred"; Lotte Lehmann; orch.	
9:45					
10:00	Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony, Roy Shield, conductor	"Grand Ole Opry"	Chicagoland Concert; Henry Weber's Orch.; Marion Claire, soprano; Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Five Star News
10:15	Governors' defense talks	"Sweet and Rhythmic" orchestra; songs	"Grand Ole Opry"		Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30			"Defense for America," talks; drama		Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports				Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; network dance music	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Cullen's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15		Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Les Brown's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Les Brown's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.		"Day's End"; news

Hub Museum Offering Aid In Furnishings

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announced today two new extension courses for its Autumn schedule featuring "Color Composition in Home Furnishings" and "Furniture of the English Regency, American Federal Empire, and Victorian Styles." Designed especially to assist the amateur and professional home decorator, these will be given by Miss Margaret George, now in her sixth successful season of these courses at the Museum. With the option of either morning and evening classes the first semester will continue for 10 weeks, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 21.

Help for those who find the choice of colors a problem is the aim of the course "Color Composition in Home Furnishings." The ability to visualize colors in terms of the area they cover and their effect when used together answers the vexatious question, "How will it look in the room?" Demonstrations of analysis in color schemes and other aspects of the course are specially planned for those who have had some training and experience, or an understanding and appreciation of the use of color. Beginning Sept. 16, classes will meet Tuesday mornings from 10 o'clock to 12, and Tuesday evenings from 7 to 8:30 o'clock.

The tremendous interest this year in American Federal Empire furniture and its background style of the English regency, along with consideration of good Victorian design will heighten the importance of Miss George's course on this subject.

The increased number of pieces in these styles, modern and antique, that have come on the market have stimulated a desire for more knowledge about this field.

Furniture of the period is extremely varied in material, design, and workmanship, and is now at the point of reappraisal of values, the course will include a survey of the work of the period, and a discussion of effective use in establishing rooms of style and character. Beginning Sept. 19 classes in this course will meet Friday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock, and Friday evenings from 7 to 8:30 o'clock.

There will be field trips for students in the morning classes to showrooms and decorating houses. The tuition for the morning classes is $11, the evening classes $8. The public is invited to attend the first lecture of either course without charge.

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Piano Trio		Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song Circle"	News; Weather; Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45			News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestral program
9:15	Egon Petri, pianist	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"The River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	Egon Petri, pianist		"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan,	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance"; Xylophone soloist	"Musical Album"	Gilbert and Sullivan's
10:45	Wings Over Jordan,	"Southernaires"; quartet		Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:00	News; Library of Congress Concert: Budapest String Quartet	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"The Mikado"
11:15		First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:30		"Ridin' the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"The Mikado"
11:45		Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	"The Mikado"
12:00	News; Weather	Andrini Continentales	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano Parade	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City Choir and organ	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Emma Otero, soprano; concert orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy"
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Ossofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:15	Week on the Air	News Room of the Air	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	
1:30	Syncopation Piece	News Room of the Air	"World Is Yours" drama	Newark Air Show	
1:45	Syncopation Piece	News Room of the Air	"Sir Walter Raleigh"	Newark Air Show	
2:00	"Invitation to Foreign Parts"	"Hidden History"	"Sunday Down South"	Hollywood Reporter	"Just Quote Me"; verse and concert music
2:15		"Tapestry Musicale"	Peter Dixon; orchestra	"Children's Chapel"	
2:30	News: Rhapsody in Rhythm	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table: "Democracy—What Is It?"	Legion program	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45		"Tapestry Musicale"		Blue Barron's Orchestra	
3:00	CBS Broadcasting Symphony, H. Barlow, cond. Vera Brodsky, pianist	Joseph Marais' "African Trek"; music	Harpsichord ensemble	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15		"Week-End Cruise"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30		"Week-End Cruise"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45			Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	Walter Gross's Or.	National Vespers	NBC String Symphony	Eastern States Exposition band concert	"Songs of the Range"; WOHL's Sophisticates"; "Uncle Bill"; talk
4:15	Walter Gross's Or.	National Vespers	NBC String Symphony		
4:30	'Spirit of '41"	News; Concert Hall of the Air	"Young America Sings and Swings"; songs; or	Ken Marlin's Orchestra	
4:45	'Spirit of '41"			Ken Marlin's Orchestra	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:00	Family Hour: D. Taylor, G. Swarthout; R. Graham	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; comedy drama	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Gypsy music
5:15		Olivio Santoro, yodeler		Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Studio speaker
5:30		"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Religious program
5:45	Shirer's news	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests, popular music	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Orenadier Guards Band from Toronto	News; Baseball scores; Diminutive Classics; or
6:15		Religious Program		Comment from Cairo	Religious program
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	Sports Digest; Music	News Service	Comment from Java	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear Mom"; sketch	Howard Swanson	Baseball News		
7:00		News from Europe	"These Four Men"; drama, "Josef Stalin"	"Rookies"; drama, with radio comedians	"Three Bachelors"; vocal
7:15	Talk, Herbert Agar	News from Europe			Starlite Orchestra; Al
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Kenny Leighton's Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45	World News Tonight	Dance Hour: transcrptns		Les Brown's Orchestra	
8:00	Andre Kostelanetz	"Blue Echoes"; Roy Shield's Orchestra	Edgar Bergen; Rita Hayworth; comedy; orch.	American Forum: "College Students View Our Foreign Policy"	C. Hageman
8:15	Or.: Larry Adler,	Ernest Sadoni, baritone;			Central Baptist Church
8:30	Time quiz; and	dramatic sketch	"Over to Mama Family"; dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	and English, RAT4, 9.13 meg., 32.8 m.
8:45	Jury; E. Davis				Community
9:00	Summer Hour: Carlotta Franzell; Jimmy Blair; M. Willson, conductor	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30		"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Sport News of the Day		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Organ recital	Religious program	Bert Hirsch Presents orchestra and soloists
10:15			"Musical Roundup"	Religious program	
10:30	News; weather	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Studio X"; variety program; music	Cab Calloway's "Quizzicale"	Five Star News
10:45	Talk; music				Army Recruiting Program
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Blue Barron's Or.	Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local news; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	'Answering You' British Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.		Boyd Raeburn's Orch.		"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Martin"; sketch	B. S. Bercovici, News	String Orchestra
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	'Letter-Quest'
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister," sk.	Treasury Quiz	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stella Dallas"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjoire Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45	'Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjoire Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:00	Legion; Milo	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	Speaker, Nat'l Com.	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	"Symphonic Strings"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste"	Organ and vocalist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	Scattergood Baines,	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub,	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Army maneuvers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Army maneuvers; news	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic PageClub
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Three Bachelors"; vocal
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Woody Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00	"Vox Pop"	"The World's Best";	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Rising Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15	"Vox Pop"	dramatic sketch		"Sky Over Britain"	"Musical Belles"
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; orch.; talk, William Knudsen	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45		"True or False"; quiz		Civilian Defense talk	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00	"Radio Theater"; Ronald Colman in Hilton's "Lost Horizon"	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Basin Street Society"		Colonial News Service	
9:30		News Here and Abroad	That Brewster Boy"; Ted Steele's Novachord	Legion; talk, Frank Knox, Secy. of Navy	
9:45		Dramatic serial			
10:00	Orson Welles and Mercury Theater	"Famous Jury Trials"; dramatization	Percy Faith's Orchestra, vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15				Mary Small, songs; orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; comedy trio	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.		"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Masterworks of Music; Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30		Local news; Weather	Dream; talk, Gen. Geo. C. Marshal, staff	Radio Newsreel from London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"			"Day's End"; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79, 15.35mc

For Monday, Sept. 15

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Sept. 15

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 mc and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Sept. 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:15 p. m.—"Calling the World," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—News Analysis; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Gay Songs and Merry Tunes; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Folk Songs; News in English; News Letter in Hungarian and English, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 9.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Exquisite Hour; Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto; Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—12 M.—"Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 14

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Frank Owen: "Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Folk Songs; Radio Messages, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m

Reapportionment Shifts Bay State Political Setup

Eliot Sounds Public Opinion For Contest Against Lodge

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Representative Thomas H. Eliot, New Deal Bay State Congressman whose district is being wiped out by the Republican Congressional reapportionment, is sounding out political sentiment regarding a possible campaign for United States Senator.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., comes up for another term in November, 1942. Such a contest would bring about an interesting campaign between two political "glamor boys," both possessive of interesting personalities but of distinctly opposite views on politics.

Mr. Eliot, serving his first term in Congress, and Representative Thomas A. Flaherty, Boston Democrat, are close friends. Intimates say the Cambridge Representative will not run against Representative Flaherty into whose district the reapportionment placed him. Therefore, to remain in politics, Mr. Eliot must seek new fields to conquer.

The same redistricting plan also has affected adversely the political plans of Representative Arthur D. Healey, Somerville Democrat. His district has been given considerable additional Republican strength.

In view of his close affiliation with the Roosevelt Administration, some associates believe he will be appointed to the Federal bench. A Federal District Court judgeship will be open on Oct. 1 with the resignation of Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

Trial Costs Rise

Mounting cost of the Councilor Daniel H. Coakley Senate impeachment trial is causing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall considerable worry, it is reported.

Already laboring under the onus of the largest biennial State budget in Massachusetts history, the Chief Executive fears the Coakley trial expense may reach a substantial sum.

The more the Governor looks at the increasing cost, it is learned, the stronger grows his opposition to senatorial dreams of substantial per deim pay for serving as judges. In addition, many Beacon Hill observers believe the House never will approve additional salaries for Upper Branch colleagues.

Thus far, the trial has been a stenographer's field day. Councilor Coakley, in his cross-examinations, has read page after page of the Special Pardons Commission reports and documents into the trial record although they already have been submitted to the Senate as exhibits.

Even now, after only 11 days of court sessions up to Thursday night, more than 250,000 words of testimony have been taken by stenographers. On the basis of previous experience, the cost already is $3,000 or more for stenographic reports of which nearly 60 copies are made daily.

In the Special Legislative Commission investigation of Judge Arthur P. Stone of the Superior Court, prior to the House vote against his impeachment, 621,000 words of testimony were taken at a cost of $7,042 for 17 copies.

Callahan Case Cited

The successful ouster proceedings against William F. Callahan as State Commissioner of Public Works in 1939 cost $2,823 for stenographic reports. The testimony numbered 291,000 words.

The present Senate trial of Councilor Coakley, according to indications, has just started. Many witnesses have yet to be called. Therefore, the end is not even in sight as regards stenographers' costs.

Nor are the stenographic fees all the expenses. Witness fees, pay for special counsel such as Judge Frederick A. Crafts, Special Assistant Attorney General, and other expenses must be figured.

Some observers believe the Senators will be fortunate to receive additional travel money. It is believed certain the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations will oppose any greater leniency, particularly in view of the fact that legislators this year raised their own biennial salary from $2,000 to $3,000.

Mayoralty Is Magnet

Mayoral election contests appear to be a strong magnet for members of the House and Senate. No less than four are seeking the position of mayor in their respective municipalities.

Representative Herman P. Peterson (R) of Woburn, former Mayor, is in the Woburn field this year, where the present Mayor is William E. Kane. Senator Tycho M. Petersen (R) of Springfield, legislative veteran, is a candidate for the Springfield mayoralty.

The third aspirant for the highest municipal office is Senator Louis B. Connors (D) of Waltham, while Representative Vernon C. Newman (R) of Malden is the fourth.

In addition to Representative Joseph P. Downey (D) of Brockton is toying with the mayoralty idea. He is a member of the House Board of Managers prosecuting the impeachment case against Councillor Coakley.

Edgar M. Mills

A Red Letter Day in Clerk's Career

It isn't very often that a Boston sales clerk has the opportunity of waiting on a famous screen star but imagine the surprise of Eileen Bramwell yesterday when she looked up from her counter into the beaming face of Fay Wray, Hollywood movie actress. Miss Bramwell, who donates her services to the Commonwealth Branch of the British War Relief Society, tipped off the local camera man while she waited on her noted customer. Miss Wray bought compacts, pins, and other items to help the British cause. She also left her autograph with a very much pleased sales girl. Miss Wray is now appearing in "Mr. Big" at the Plymouth Theater.

Boston Light Marking 225 Years' Service

In a special international "birthday" service tomorrow the Boston Lighthouse, which guards the entrance to Boston Harbor, will be celebrated for its 225 years of service to the world's mariners.

Messages from President Roosevelt and from a representative of Great Britain will high light the ceremonies dedicated to the oldest lighthouse in America, whose beam of light first broke out over Massachusetts Bay on Sept. 14, 1716.

Britain's part in the "birthday" party arises from the fact that the light was constructed under the reign of King George I, while Boston was still part of His Majesty's dominions.

The "first lady" of the lighthouse, Mrs. Ralph C. Norwood, wife of the Coast Guard's Acting Keeper, says she will be too busy with her nine children to plan "anything special" for the anniversary tomorrow.

The Norwood family lives close by the lighthouse most of the year. Eight of the children go to school by boat every morning.

Housekeeping, she comments, is quite a problem in a place where, on blustery days, "ocean spray gets all over my windows."

Coast Guards, keepers of other lights along the Atlantic Coast, and representatives of the State of Massachusetts, will be present tomorrow as a memorial plaque is unveiled near the light.

The light has had a stormy history. During the Revolutionary War, when the Light's ownership swung back and forth between the battling colonies and the British, the latter blew off the top of the tower when they evacuated Boston Harbor in 1776.

The tower was rebuilt in 1783, and in 1859 was heightened to its present 89 feet above the tides.

'Yankee' Selectees' Release Planned Before 'Games'

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP)—An effort will be made to release Yankee Division selectees 28 years old or more, who are in the "hardship and dependent" category, prior to the First Army maneuvers this coming fall in the Carolinas, Army officials indicated today.

Others 28 years of age or older probably will not be relieved of duty until after the "games," they said.

Pleasure Plane Does Not Spin, Slip, or Skid

A real vacation and week-end plane—the only one being manufactured in Massachusetts—is now under production at the General Aircraft Corporation factory in Lowell, Mass. It is the "Skyfarer," a small two-seater in side-by-side seating arrangement that will fly 20 miles to the gallon of aviation fuel and 500 miles on a quart of oil, the company officials said.

Prof. Otto C. Koppen, of the Aeronautical Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the designer of this plane, which is a very easy type to fly. It has no movable rudder, because of its built-in balance, and cannot spin, slip or skid, since it goes automatically into a rounded bank when the controls are pushed over. It has an approved-type certificate from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The "Skyfarer" is also easy to handle on the ground on account of its tricycle landing gear, a feature which makes it literally possible to "fly it into the ground" without the necessity of levelling off into a semi-stalled position as is required in conventional types of planes. The "Skyfarer" employs a motor in the 65-75 horsepower category.

In fact, so easy is the "Skyfarer" to fly that the C. A. B. has promulgated a special regulation permitting military air cadets to fly this craft during their primary flying training period in order to test out its possibilities for reducing the time required to learn to fly. It is for this reason that it is believed that the General Aircraft Corporation has received a priority rating from the Office of Production Management permitting it to continue to manufacture its planes for defense purposes.

Mayor Race

Continued from Page 1

which laid validity of the Heffernan committee open to challenge.

That evening a reporter for a Boston morning newspaper showed Mr. Norton this news story. Mr. Norton immediately sat down and wrote out a statement declaring that "under no condition" would he be a candidate for Mayor this year.

Doesn't Want Curley 'Tag'

The School Committeeman's sudden action was caused partly, he indicated in a subsequent interview, by a growing conviction that Mr. Curley had no intention of quitting the race. Moreover, it was influenced, possibly, by disclosure of the questionable set-up of Mr. Heffernan's committee.

But of decisive importance was the fact that, in cold black and white, the story disclosed the Curley-Norton negotiations, the possibility of a deal between them, and the parallel activity of Curley workers and Norton workers in circulating the Heffernan papers.

For understandable reasons, Mr. Norton, who maintains an independent position, was not eager to have a Curley "tag." Mr. Curley's record has been too full of civic extravagance and political maneuvering for Mr. Norton to wish to assume it.

So, however much he may have wished to run for Mayor, the news story clinched Mr. Norton's feeling that to enter under current circumstances would be a mistake. He had no desire to enter the contest as—to use his own words—a "fix for Curley."

Announcement of Mr. Norton's decision not to run naturally led to questions as to whom he would support.

A feeling that the crucial fight is between Mayor Tobin and Mr. Curley, and feeling further that he cannot conscientiously support Mr. Curley, Mr. Norton has decided to back the Tobin candidacy.

Thus ends one little merry-go-round ride in the Boston political carnival. Mr. Norton, who was elected to the School Committee two years ago by the sensational vote of some 80,000-odd choices and immediately became a mayoral possibility, goes down the line this year for Mayor Tobin and pins his own mayoral hopes on a door marked "1945."

Universalists Asked to Study Basis for a Durable Peace

A resolution asking Universalists throughout the United States and Canada to "give earnest study to the bases upon which might be built a just and durable peace" was adopted today as the current biennial Universalist convention began business sessions at Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

Foremost among the problems facing 1,000 delegates to the convention, Louis A. Ames, President, told them yesterday, is a $35,000 operating deficit covering the past fiscal year.

Yesterday's meeting departed from tradition in three ways. Delegates voted to petition a change in name, to establish a Central Planning Council for the hitherto highly decentralized church, and to seek membership for the denomination in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Delegates voted to petition the New York Legislature for a change of name from Universalist General Convention to the Universalist Church of America.

Before the convention today were 19 resolutions. One asked that all churches take a special offering on World Communion Sunday, Oct. 5, "or as soon thereafter as possible," to swell the funds of the War Relief Committee.

Another passed on to the convention a proposal from the Universalist Youth Fellowship favoring raising of funds to assist conscientious objectors in meeting camp expenses imposed by the Government. Conscientious objectors consigned to special work camps must pay a large portion of their own expenses.

The new Central Planning Council will meet twice a year, in January and May, and will establish an executive committee to be headed by Dr. Robert Cummins, General Superintendent.

Roosevelt Speech Circles the World

The powerful beams of two Boston shortwave radio stations—WBZ and WRUL—circled the greater part of the globe yesterday carrying President Roosevelt's speech in more than a dozen languages to nations of the European continent and Latin American States.

French, German, Italian, Russian, Greek, Polish, Yugoslav, Norwegian, Dutch, Czech, Slovak, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Persian, and even Arabic interpreters, working in relays, poured out over the airways the text and abstract of the Chief Executive's words.

The broadcasts were to continue at intervals until late tonight and were to be resumed tomorrow with excerpts of foreign comment and other reactions to the President's assertion that the United States Navy would sink Axis vessels in the defense zone.

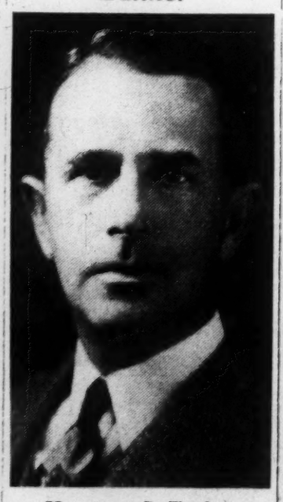
Schools Opened To Navy Children

GROTON, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP)—Classroom doors opened yesterday for approximately 75 children of Navy families, barred by the town from attending school since the term began last Monday pending Federal action on an application for a grant of $582,000 for additional educational facilities.

S. B. Butler, Superintendent of Schools, said Town Officials decided to admit the children, who live in a Navy housing project, after they received a telegram from the Federal Works Agency stating the Groton's application for the money grant was being given immediate consideration.

The town asked the grant on the ground tha the influx of Navy families to this town, site of a submarine base and the country's largest submarine shipyard, was overtaxing present school facilities.

Banker



Harrison G. Taylor

Elected President of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts at the closing session of the 24th annual convention held at the New Ocean House in Swampscott today. Mr. Taylor is Treasurer of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank.

U. of Vermont Bonds Defeated

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Vermont House of Representatives, debating a pending bill for financial rehabilitation of the University of Vermont, killed yesterday a provision that would have authorized the University to issue $475,000 in State-guaranteed bonds. The vote was 172 to 60.

Proceeds from the bond issue would have been used to pay notes held by banks against the University.

The Senate adopted, 17 to 12, a bill providing payment of $10 monthly to Vermonters in the armed forces for a maximum of 12 months, and authorizing a $500,000 State bond issue to yield the money. The measure now goes to the House, where some members have voiced strong opposition.

The unsuccessful amendment to the University bill also contained a provision for increasing State appropriations for the school from $240,000 for each of the next two years to $260,000, the additional $20,000 yearly representing the estimated amount necessary to pay interest on outstanding notes.

In our Annual Fall Toiletries Sale

through September 27

SOAPS

Outstanding values in our own exclusive soaps made to our order of the finest ingredients. On sale, street floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

Stearns Superfatted Cold Cream Soap—white cakes, delicately scented:
Box of 6 toilet cakes, regularly $1.00 ..... .85
Box of 6 bath cakes, regularly $1.50 ..... 1.25

Stearns Everywater Soap—regularly $1.65. Buttermilk content. Six floral odors: bouquet, rose, violet, jasmine, carnation, white lilac and verbena. One odor to box of 12 cakes 1.15

Stearns Lathering Castile Soap—regularly $1.25. Box of 16 cakes ..... .97

Stearns New England Pine Soap—regularly $1.95. Box of 12 toilet cakes 1.19

Stearns Apple Blossom Soap—regularly $1.50. Box of 12 cakes 1.10

Stearns Cream Lather Toilet Soap—regularly $3.00. A new hard-milled soap made for us by a famous European soapmaker and parfumeur now established in this country. Four odors: almond cream, sandalwood, verbena, and silver pine. Box of 12 cakes 1.85

Stearns Savon Surfin Soap—regularly $1.00 for box of 6 cakes. Five odors: jasmine, bouquet, lilac, rose, verbena. Box of 9 cakes 1.00

Stearns
BOSTON

Randoms by Stetson

for town and country

$10.95

Start your new season with shoes that for years have been synonymous with quality leathers and pride of workmanship. They'll be worthy companions for your tailored and college clothes. They complement our exclusive Harris tweeds, Scotch sweaters, and Darford and Horizon felt hats. You'll recognize their expert craftsmanship and revel in their walking comfort. Shoe salon, second floor.

- *TREK, a two-leather oxford in brown, black or blue bucko calf with smooth calf trim*
- *CROSS COUNTRY, a kiltie tongue oxford in tan Norwegian calf with bootmaker finish*
- *FRIAR, a peasant shoe for collegians. Black bucko calf with red trim or brown with green trim*
- *VANGUARD, a sleek classic built on streamlines. Bootmaker finish in wine calf*
- *SIDE LACE, a tricky new oxford with moccasin style vamp. Black or tobacco brown in softex calf*

Stearns
BOSTON

shirtwaist classics superbly tailored for town and country

Tailored "exclusives" designed for misses or women who look and feel their best in simple clothes that depend on line and tailoring for distinction. From a group of these classics with leather belts, convertible necklines, skirt pleats, easy shoulders, and convenient pockets, we have sketched two.

Sketched left: Button-to-the-waist dress with flyfront skirt, made of 81% rayon and 19% new wool. Gray or brown in a tiny check. Sizes 12 to 20.* **$12.95**

Blue, beige or green in solid colors for women. Sizes 38 to 42. **$14.95**

Sketched right: Button-front dress made of 60% rayon and 40% new wool with saddle stitching. Blue or red in sizes 12 to 20.* **$12.95**

Sportswear, fourth floor

Stearns
BOSTON

*New wool, as defined by the U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Food and Clothing in Canada Placed Under License Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 13—The War-time Prices and Trade Board's announcement yesterday that Canada's entire food and clothing trades would be placed under license before the end of the year, marks the beginning of an entirely new stage in the development of the Dominion's war program.

The normal possibility of expansion have been used up. From now on every increase in the war effort, and every increase in armament production, will have to be at the expense of civilian consumption.

The licensing program would affect all dealers, manufacturers, processors, and wholesale and retail distributors of food, clothing, and footwear. All restaurants and eating places would be affected.

Machinery for keeping prices at a reasonable level will be provided in the licensing plan, and allocation of supplies will be controlled. A general registration is to be started in the near future.

Problems of Production

Accompanying the attempt to stabilize prices and thus control inflationary tendencies, is the equally important effort to obtain raw materials and overcome technical problems of production. Munitions Minister C. D. Howe in a recent speech said that these problems were being met and solved.

Already a process of rationing vital materials among war industries has got under way and the manufacture of automobiles has been curtailed for 1942 to 44 per cent of the 1940 production. There must be curtailment, the Government says, in the manufacture of electrical washing machines and refrigerators.

But, while the Government has gone no further yet, it is plain to Canadian economists that the process of curtailment cannot stop there. Canada has now committed itself to such an output of war materials, with the opening of many new factories this autumn, that the total output of civilian goods throughout the Nation must be heavily reduced.

Canada will simply lack the materials and the men to make them.

Army Needs Put First

Highly significant of this new situation was the warning by the Government to industry that men of military age must be available to the Army first and to industry second.

J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, has written to businessmen asking "each employer to examine the lists of his employees to ascertain those men who can be released. . . . I would like to ask for active efforts by employers, talking it over with their men who can be spared, or having their foremen talk with them and explain to them their duty to enlist."

This statement foreshadowed the man-power shortage which Canadian economists have foreseen and the necessity of deciding whether young men shall be used in the fighting services or the armament industries.

It is evident also that from now on, as more and more young men are absorbed into the fighting services under conscription, or by voluntary enlistment, industry will have to get along with more older men and with women workers.

There are no normal reserves of labor available now. Any further expansion of war industry must be with the use of men and women formerly not considered employable or with the diversion of workers out of civilian industries.

Cost of Living Rising

This growing tension is reflected in a sure barometer—the Government's cost-of-living figures. The cost of living jumped from 111.0 at July 2 to 113.7 at Aug. 1, according to the latest official calculation.

This means an increase of 2.4 per cent in the month as compared with 12.9 per cent since the beginning of the war. To economists the serious fact is the sudden increase lately, especially in food prices. Actually these figures do not tell the whole story. In some parts of the country living costs are up far more than 12.9 per cent and they have risen since the calculations of August.

Under the fixed policy of Canada, workers are entitled to a bonus of $1.25 per week when cost of living rises five per cent. One such bonus has been granted in industries under federal government control.

Apparently another is now justified by further increases in living costs. Obviously the wage policy of itself, without other safeguards, is inflationary and assures a continuing spiral of rising costs, rising wages and then again, rising costs.

Price-Control Machinery

Against such an inflation the Government has moved lately with the creation of its new price-control machinery. It has rejected the widely-suggested proposal of a ministry of economic control, centralizing all the economic efforts of the war and, instead, has revised existing machinery under the Department of Finance.

The problem is not any longer merely to fix a price here and there when it rises. The problem has become much too large for that and has been growing daily. The problem, which arises inevitably in any war is simply this: The Nation must produce less goods that the people can use so that its energies can go into unusable war materials.

But at the same time, with more people working, with wages at an all-time high and going higher, an unprecedented flood of purchasing power is sweeping into the stores of Canada and it is bidding up the price of goods. The only way the problem can be solved is to channel off this purchasing power through taxes or through loans to the Government.

The Government obviously has not moved far enough yet, either by loans or by taxes, to ease this tide before it can raise prices.

Savings Plans Proposed

There has been a widespread demand in Canada today for drastic regulation of prices both by the fundamental method of reducing purchasing power and by the direct method of price fixing.

There has also been a growing demand for a compulsory savings program like that adopted in Britain, but so far the Government has rejected it. Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley said a few days ago in Vancouver that the Government felt that the wage earner had enough taken off his pay check already. Instead of compulsion, Mr. Ilsley is using an increased appeal for voluntary savings.

Up to now the ordinary Canadian family has paid little attention to the economic process now under way in the Nation.

The housewife is beginning at last to see that she is directly involved, for prices are rising and no wage bonus is likely to keep up with them, for it covers only the cost of bare necessities.

The housewife and the average Canadian have not yet realized that the problem cannot be solved by any easy method but only by a reduction in living standards. That this cannot be done fairly, or at all, by voluntary methods and must be achieved by more and more compulsions, is now becoming obvious, and stronger action by the Government, through its newly organized machinery of control, is expected soon.

For Women Must Work in Britain

Wide World

Incidents of the Day's Tasks in London

Ann Dvorak, former Hollywood star, at right in the picture at upper left, is in the uniform of Britain's mechanized transport corps and is leaving the corps headquarters with a companion. Miss Dvorak in private life is wife of Leslie Fenton, former actor and director, now a Lieutenant in the British Navy. The London milk girl at upper right is one of thousands employed by the milk companies as a result of the shortage of men. The window washer at lower left carries her own ladder. She has a regular clientele in the city's business district. The woman platform porter at lower right typifies the change from male help on British railroads due to the necessities of the war emergency.

Quisling Strives to Revive Dissension in Scandinavia

By M. Lorimer Moe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long-forgotten differences between the Swedish and Norwegian peoples are being dusted off for use in Vidkun Quisling's renewed campaign to sow dissension in Scandinavia, according to current dispatches from Stockholm.

Even though distribution of Swedish newspapers is completely banned in Norway, Mr. Quisling appears to have become alarmed at the Swedish press treatment of events in Norway. The reason is quite obvious for those familiar with the actual state of opinion in both Norway and Sweden with reference to the Nazi New Order: i. e., the Quislingites are furious over their failure to gain any considerable following among the Norwegians and regard Sweden as the principal source of spreading the ever increasing anti-Nazi sentiment.

At a meeting in Oslo on Sept. 5, according to one Stockholm dispatch, Mr. Quisling threatened the Norwegian people with terror if they continued to resist his government. At the same time he uttered dire threats against Sweden and the Swedish press "because it is guilty of spreading false information about Norway."

Mr. Quisling declared that Sweden needs Norway more than Norway needs Sweden. "Sweden's development has lagged behind about a hundred years," he said, "but for the sake of Nordic-German brotherhood we still hope for immediate acceptance of the New Order in Sweden in keeping with developments elsewhere." "The New Order," he continued, "is firmly established in the three Nordic countries which, together, encircle Sweden. Of the North's 17 million people, 11 million already have subscribed to the New Order and the Swedes are wrong if they believe they can remain outside."

Falsity Charged

The Norwegian Nazi puppet charged that "Sweden has directed false propaganda against the New Norway and Sweden's responsible men should not permit such an unfriendly attack." "Otherwise," he continued, "there will arise in Norway such a bitterness against her neighbor as Sweden has never known."

Apparently as an afterthought, as if to emphasize his wrath, Mr. Quisling supplied the Norwegian Telegram Bureau with the following additional paragraph which was dispatched to Stockholm:

"If Sweden continues its false propaganda, it may easily lead to a revival of the ancient struggle between the Swedish and Norwegian people, and we have not forgotten Bohuslän, Jämtland or Härjedalen"—three Swedish Provinces bordering Norway which were once a part of the ancient Norwegian realm.

Publication of the Quisling talk brought a sharp response in Sweden and—amazingly enough—in the strictly controlled Danish press. In Norway, where it is a penal offense to read a Swedish newspaper, the reaction was more one of surprise.

Publicity Hailed

Svenska Dagbladet, conservative Stockholm daily, described the attack as the best possible publicity for Sweden in Norway and declared that the reporting by the Swedish press of the acts of terror being committed in Norway by the National Union youth organization's "Hirden" (Quisling Guard) could never be discontinued.

The newspaper said further that "Quisling contradicted himself when he made the wildest threats against his Norwegian opposition in the same speech." "He condemned the so-called Swedish propaganda, but, in the same breath, gave witness to its truthfulness," Svenska Dagbladet asserted.

The Socialist-Democrat organ, Folket, of Eskilstuna, described as absurd Quisling's assertion that Norway's Denmark's and Finland's 11,000,000 persons are willing to include themselves in the New Order.

The Danish newspaper Nationaltidende writes that "Quisling is misinformed regarding the Danish situation, especially as it concerns the importance of the Clausen party—the Danish Nazi group. The Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen rejected the attack on Sweden and visualized in it an attempt to make future co-operation of the Scandinavian lands more difficult.

The controlled Norwegian press, which includes all newspapers still permitted to publish, have followed the Quisling line in commenting on his talk, but informed observers believe it will have little effect on Norwegian public opinion. Fortunately for his democratic countrymen, Mr. Quisling has little better understanding of his people's phychology than his superiors in Berlin.

More and More Americans Serving in Canadian Army

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (The Special News Service)—Latest authoritative estimate is that there are about 8,000 United States citizens in the Canadian Army.

Precise figures are not given, for in the earlier stages of the war, when it was technically unlawful for a United States citizen to join a foreign army, many a volunteer from south of the border gave his home town as Winnipeg or Toronto or Vancouver and became, statistically, just another Canadian soldier in training for overseas duty.

Now the volunteer from the United States has an openly recognized status on both sides of the line. He is not required to swear allegiance to the King, and he knows that his Canadian uniform will carry, in plain sight, the identifying letters U. S. A.

Still Crossing Border

In the Royal Canadian Air Force about 10 per cent of the air crew personnel and an undisclosed percentage of the ground crew are citizens of the United States. That could be anywhere from 3,000 to 10,000 men. How many there are in the Royal Canadian Navy is not disclosed, but the number is said to be small compared to the other services.

They still are coming across the border, as the casual observer can see from the increasing number of uniforms with the U. S. A. identification, and from newspaper stories of interesting individual volunteers.

They are not, however, coming over in sufficient number to make up the deficit in strictly Canadian recruiting.

Appeal to Employers

The midsummer recruiting campaign was successful enough. The Army asked for 32,000 men for replacement purposes in the overseas forces, and the campaign ended with 34,625 signed up for service. For a while the volunteers were coming in at the rate of 750 a day.

In the last month or so, however, the stream has dwindled considerably.

The Ministry of Defense has appealed to employers to encourage workers to enlist, even if that means irksome problems of readjustment and replacement added to the other worries of management.

Advocates of conscription, however, argue that such appeals are only postponing an issue which has to be faced sooner or later.

An editorial in the Gazette, Montreal, suggests that employers are being asked to function as a sort of unofficial selective service organization, taking upon themselves a responsibility properly belonging to the Government.

"Employers of labor are being asked, almost in so many words," says the newspaper, "to determine what men can be spared and then, virtually, to send them into the Army."

New Jewish Publication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 — A monthly bulletin, entitled "Jewish Affairs," devoted to discussions of world-wide Jewish problems made its appearance on newsstands today under the sponsorship of the Institute of Jewish Affairs. The first issue of the bulletin is devoted to a survey of the condition of Jews under Soviet rule. The second will concern itself with the position of Jews in present-day France.

Allies Protest Iran Editorial

TEHERAN, Iran., Sept. 13 (AP)—The British and Russian envoys have protested to the Iranian Government against an editorial in the Government-controlled newspaper Ettelaat, which attacked the British-Russian treatment of Iran. The editorial asserted that Iran would maintain political relations with the Axis.

The envoys warned Foreign Minister Ali Soheily that Russian forces now in occupation near Teheran would not tolerate a hostile attitude.

The Minister was reported authoritatively to have assured the two enjoys that no second editorial against the Allies would be permitted, it was reported authoritatively.

British diplomatic quarters took a serious view of Ettelaat's declaration, and hinted that the Allies were revising plans to deal with the present Iranian regime.

The editorial, reviewing how war came to Iran in August despite "the Government's attempt to keep a policy of neutrality and especially a policy of friendship with neighbors," said that the principle of absolute neutrality involved maintenance of good relations with all the governments of the world.

"To our regret our Government now is obliged to close the German, Italian, Rumanian, and Hungarian Legations," the paper said, "but our missions in the capitals of those countries will remain as before and our political relations with them will continue."

Swiss Extend Food Control As War Crimp Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Faced with steadily worsening economic conditions in Europe, Switzerland is kept busy passing new measures to protect present stocks and delimit consumption within the tiny republic.

At the beginning of the war people felt reasonably certain that no other food commodities would be subject to control than items listed on "Lebensmittel-Karten" for that particular month. This assurance has disappeared and new arrangements permit the addition of products at any time and not alone upon issuance of cards. By having a number of so-called "blind" coupons or lettered squares on the cards, when a new food is to be rationed one of these unassigned letters substitutes for the name and is cut off upon purchase of the amount allowed.

Following the run on condensed milk, as the result of an approaching milk rationing system, many shops have depleted their supply while a few still dole out tins to regular customers. Three deciliters," or about three-tenths of a quart, it is reported, will comprise an average individual's daily portion of milk.

Besides food cards, rationing has spread to restaurant meals, textiles, and soap so that when a hausfrau goes shopping she must include in her purse the Government's permit to buy, otherwise her money will be of no avail.

Village shop clerks are not punctilious about enforcing minor details as they are in towns where to pass over soap coupons already torn from the card will elicit a suspicious glance accompanied by a refusal to sell, the inference quite apparent that they were given to you and therefore exceed your quota.

Some interesting features noticed in these three rationing departments are the following: Afternoon tea patrons must give a "Mahlzeit" coupon if more than two cakes are served, though baked goods bought and carried off the premises require no coupon. Textile cards have insufficient points for one suit, but by pooling a family's sales permits the individual members do fairly well. When laundries collect bundles of soiled clothes they must ask for the requisite number of soap coupons.

British Demand for Salmon Speeds Fraser River Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Gradually, through new effective measures of scientific conservation, the great salmon resources of the Fraser River are being restored.

Long recognized as one of the world's most important sources of food fish, the Fraser River this year is playing an important part in British Columbia's undertaking to supply embattled Britain with more than a million cases of canned salmon.

At present the indications are that the total salmon pack will be close to doubt that amount, but about one third of the production will be held for the domestic market in Canada. The British Government, however, has expressed its readiness to purchase all the canned salmon that can be produced, as no food is of greater importance under wartime conditions when supply is constantly in jeopardy. Curtailment of fishing in the North Sea and elimination of such sources as Japan have made the contribution of British Columbia salmon of double importance.

The Pacific Coast Province produces far more fish commercially than any other part of Canada, the total value usually being about $20,000,000. The late Dr. J. P. Babcock, one of the most distinguished authorities on the salmon species, once predicted that the Fraser could be developed to such an extent that the catch there alone would be worth $30,000,000 annually.

Effects of Slide Repaired

Perhaps the most serious threat to the Fraser River fishery has been Hell's Gate, a narrow canyon through which the fish have to pass on their way to the spawning grounds upstream. In 1913 this passage was blocked by a rockslide and for a while it was feared that the fishery would be ruined. Gradually the run of fish has been restored, however, and the effects of the slide repaired.

Reports were in circulation recently that low water on the Fraser owing to the long drought had made it impossible for the salmon to negotiate the Hell's Canyon waters. The International Sockeye Salmon Commission, headed by B. M. Brennan of Seattle, accompanied by a board member, Alvah Hager, head of one of the largest of British Columbia's fish-packing corporations, made a survey of the river and found that there was sufficient escapement of salmon and that there was no cause for alarm.

Wide Variations in Catch

"Today's run of sockeye salmon may be less than 10 per cent of what it was in the big year of 1913 when the slide occurred," said Mr. Hager on his return from Hell's Gate, "but I am confident that we will be able to bring it back to its former greatness."

Meantime researchers continue an intensive study of the salmon to determine its habits and its supply from season to season.

One of the characteristics of the salmon is that the run is in four-year cycles. Fish hatched in the river one year do not return to spawn from the open ocean until four years later.

For that reason there are often wide variations in the catch from year to year, although every four years there is usually a distinct similarity. Results of this year's spawning will not be shown until 1945.

Californians to Eat More Home Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Californians will probably be eating more of their own products in the future owing to wartime conditions, according to Carl Shiller, truck crop statistician of the State Department of Agriculture.

He said the steadily increasing defense population in California will result in a considerably greater demand for domestic fruits and vegetables, and that there there will be a shortage of railroad equipment if the railroads do not get prompt delivery of the thousands of new cars they have ordered to accommodate shipments of defense materials and commodities formerly shipped by water.

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Nazi Claims of Ship Sinkings Disputed by British Figures

LONDON, Sept. 13 (BPS)—Recent German claims that 13,000,000 tons of British and Allied shipping have been sunk during the war up to the end of August, are in sharp contradiction to figures offered by the British.

German estimates, published in a review of the first two years of the war by Rear Admiral Cadow, naval correspondent for the German paper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, stated that the German Navy and Air Force had sunk 12,400,000 tons of British and Allied shipping up to the end of June, exclusive of tonnage destroyed by mines. The remainder, according to the review, was sunk in the two months following.

Losses up to June, 1941, by all enemy action, including mines, was estimated by the British Admiralty at 7,118,122 tons; and although the monthly figures for shipping losses have been discontinued, it is claimed that losses since then have been the lowest in months.

7,000,000 Tons Rescued

British shipping has been augmented by the addition of merchant vessels rescued from Axis forces that swept over the Low Countries, Norway, France, Greece, and Poland.

According to recent British Admiralty figures, out of the 3,000,000 tons owned by the Netherlands, 2,250,000 tons were saved; out of the 4,750,000 tons owned by Norway, 3,250,000 were saved; out of the 1,750,000 tons owned by Greece, 1,000,000 were saved; out of the 3,000,000 tons owned by France, 400,000 were saved; out of the 400,000 tons owned by Belgium, 200,000 were saved; and out of the 100,000 tons owned by Poland, practically all was saved.

In other words, from the total of 13,000,000 tons, over 7,000,000 tons have been rescued and placed in active service for Britain and the free governments of Europe.

Moreover, Britain generally has relief on bases of smaller maritime states in past wars, so the Germans thought they could squeeze Britain out of Europe in this war by seizing these ports. But the result has been entirely different.

Axis shipping, according to British estimates, has suffered far greater losses than those suffered by Britain. Of the 13,000,000 tons of shipping originally owned by the occupied territories, Germany secured only 6,000,000; this, added to their own total of a little under 4,500,000 tons, made a merchant fleet of just under 11,000,000 tons. The addition of Italy's tonnage increased this to 14,000,000 tons available to the Axis.

4,000,000 Tons Lost

Of this, 4,000,000 tons have been captured, sunk or scuttled, so the Axis already has lost two-sevenths of its shipping. Some of the Axis tonnage, captured by the British, has been repaired and has added to the British total. At the same time, Germany has dispersed its effort so widely that it is being compelled to rely more heavily on a dwindling fleet of coast shipping.

One other factor complicates the German problem: Germany has committed itself to vast overseas campaigns—and these are bound to fail unless constantly fed by trans-Mediterranean shipping.

London Clearing Debris of Air Raids

Wide World

Letup in Nazi Attacks Gives Needed Time

The latest view of St. Paul's Cathedral (above) shows the progress made in cleaning up the bomb damage on the site between the churchyard, Ave Maria Lane, and Newgate Street. The lower view pictures the Guildhall, with the Great Hall practically ridden of rubble.

Soviet Admits Nazis Have Taken Chernigov

Saturday, Sept. 13

Soviet dispatches said today a German drive toward Bryansk, a midway point on the Kiev-Moscow Railway, had been repulsed with heavy Nazi losses even while an increasing threat to Kiev was disclosed in an official Soviet acknowledgement of the fall of Chernigov, less than 100 miles northeast of the Ukrainian Capital.

Nazi detachments were reported by the Soviet to have been pushed back westward from the Desna River by the defenders of the Bryansk sector in a violent battle of the steppes at the approaches to Trubchevsk, 62 miles southwest of Bryansk.

In the same general zone, however, was the Red Army withdrawal from Chernigov.

The noon communique of the Red Army again reported tersely that "our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front."

Nazis Claim Success

The German High Command, again silent on detail, reported that "offensive operations on the Eastern Front proceed planfully and successfully."

Apparently attempting an encircling movement, Nazi detachments, according to the Russian reports, struck down through the forest lands from Gomel against Chernigov, a Desna River port of 35,000 population 80 miles northeast of Kiev, in a drive correlated with the German campaign along the lower Dnieper to the southeast.

German forces thus have apparently more than half completed the welding of a huge steel ring about Kiev, a customary preliminary toward siege operations.

The Kiev-Moscow Railway, major artery for Soviet troops and supplies, runs within 45 miles of Chernigov at the city of Nezhin, to the southeast.

In reporting the loss of Chernigov, however, the Russians said Red divisions covered Kiev's approaches with unbroken artillery and infantry defenses. Marshes would hinder any further movement of the Germans toward Kiev within the angle formed by the Dnieper and the Desna, a tributary.

Cutters Sunk

Armored Soviet naval cutters were declared officially to have sunk several troop-carrying German cutters and two barges by ramming operations in the Gulf of Finland.

"Several hundred Nazi men and officers," a communiqué said, "were lost."

Finnish official reports claimed that vast quantities of war material have been captured, 454 Soviet planes and balloons have been put out of action, and 70 vessels totaling 100,000 tons have been sunk by the Finns since the start of the present war with Russia.

A Finnish communqué claimed capture of 25,000 rifles, 2,000 light machine guns, 1,000 heavy machine guns, 600 trench mortars, 800 guns of other calibers, 300 tractors, 1,250 motor trucks, 30 locomotives, 600 railway cars, 8,000 horses and about 1,500 horse-drawn vehicles. In addition 669 tanks and 67 armored cars were reported destroyed or captured.

Russian Prisoners Get Inferior Food

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 13

Russian prisoners of war will receive food inferior to that of prisoners of other nationalities, the High Command and the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture decreed.

This unusual measure was declared to be based on the fact that Russia did not sign the international agreement of July 27, 1929, covering treatment of war prisoners and that in the High Command's opinion "there is accordingly no obligation to grant Soviet war prisoners rations corresponding to said agreement as regards quantity or quality."

French Arm Abidjan Harbor In West African Strategy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 13 (AP)—A French announcement said last night that fortifications were being rushed at Abidjan, on the African ivory coast, which with those at Dakar would bracket the strategic British port of Freetown, in Sierra Leone.

The announcement said Abidjan would be transformed into "one of the most secure natural harbors in the world." Work on the fortifications was said to have been started in June.

The British, through the official British Press service, reported this week that the port of Abidjan was being used by the Germans as a submarine base.

When work on Abidjan is completed, the biggest ships may base in the sheltered lagoon to which a broad channel is being cut.

[In New York the Associated Press heard that France, Germany and Spain had worked out elaborate plans for joint defense of West Africa. Fear that the United States and Great Britain would some day try to seize bases in the French, Spanish and Portuguese possessions motivated the plans, it was said.

Tri-power staff talks were understood to have resulted in the setting up of a permanent joint staff at Melilla, Morocco, and a flow of German arms to French Morocco, Spain's Rio de Oro and to Dakar.]

The announcement on Abidjan harbor by an official news agency followed allotment of 128,000,000 francs, largely for the improvement of the Dakar base, to which Foreign Legion reinforcements were recently sent.

French sources said this work on the new harbor ought to be finished in "two years at the outside."

Dakar is already much larger than the Sierra Leone port of Freetown, vital link in the British lifeline soon to be flanked by French bases.

Freetown is a port of call for British shipping on the Cape of Good Hope route now used for supplies and reinforcements to the Orient. The route would be the only passage from England to the East should the Suez Canal be lost. It is also the terminus for American supply planes on the short South Atlantic hop from Natal.

Abidjan is next door to U. S.-owned Liberia—terminal of projected ferry route from the United States—and close to the communication lines of the Free French outlet, Pointenoire.

More than half a billion cubic feet has been excavated from the sand bar a mile and a half wide and a channel has been dug past the halfway mark. The channel will be 375 yards wide and over 15 feet deep at low tide.

Ships passing through the new channel will find themselves in a sheltered body of water parallel to the sea, 75 miles long, two to four miles wide and 16 to 25 yards deep.

They will anchor before the Abidjan station of a railroad tapping a rich hinterland producing cattle, sheep, oil, coffee, cocoa, woods, minerals and ores. Quays and piers are being rushed to completion.

Abidjan is now connected with the sea by a rail line running to a pier at the small port of Boue.

Mukden City Wall Must Go; Strongest in All of China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The ancient city wall of the City of Mukden, one of the highest and strongest in all of China, is to be torn down at a cost of one million Manchukuoan yuan, a report from that Manchurian city states. The work will take five years, it is estimated.

The Mukden city wall is more than 30 feet in height and is 16 feet wide at the top and 26 feet wide at the bottom. Its total length is about three miles.

The only part of the famous wall, which was built in 1680, which will be allowed to remain standing is the Ta-Nan or Great South Gate through which Japanese Field Marshal Oyama entered the city in triumph after the Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905. The gate will be preserved as a Japanese national war memorial.

Already the wall in many parts has fallen into a state of disrepair and in others is almost unrecognizable rubble, evidence of the bitter battles it has seen in days gone by as well as modern military developments that make brick walls of little value in present military defenses.

While the Great Wall has been famous for centuries as China's defense against invasion from the north, each city of any size has been surrounded by one, two or three walls of varying heights and widths as a precaution against invaders.

Sturdily built, they were in many cases an almost impregnable barrier against any warlords' or bandits' troops who hoped to sack and plunder cities along their line of march. Since the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, however, modern artillery has shattered scores of these ancient defenses and has proved that they are of little military value under present conditions.

In one place at least, though, the city wall proved a formidable military hurdle—in Nanking—where Chinese troops held the wall in the face of the Japanese advance. When the attackers broke through the outer gate they found themselves in a cul de sac with still another gate across a 50-yard-wide courtyard to be broken down before they were in the city. The Chinese on the walls above machine gunned and threw hand-grenades at the Japanese troops below while they were attempting to break through.

With Marines in Iceland: Men Comfortable and Happy

U. S. MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN ICELAND, Sept. 13 — (Special News Service) — (Passed by Field Censor)—A two-day tour of United States' Icelandic Marine posts by scout car, truck and once by Icelandic pony, disclosed that the Marines under Brig. Gen. John Marston have established themselves in positions which are strong defensively and as comfortable as can be expected in a treeless land just under the Arctic Circle.

General Marston is satisfied that his troops have done a good job of construction. He and his staff are proud of a cable of congratulations from Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, lauding the Marines for their fine appearance in a review before Prime Minister Churchill on the latter's homeward journey after his meeting with President Roosevelt.

Interviews with about 70 enlisted men and non-coms, disclosed morale to be high. The Marines would like more facilities for recreation, such as softball and basketball, and officers have surveyed the craggy Icelandic landscape for possible fields. But every bit of tillable land is a hayfield, and Icelanders won't have their hayfields used for games at any price.

There are remarkably few complaints about food or housing. Some want to go home, but most of these admitted they didn't want to stay home.

Marine posts cover many miles. Almost all the new men live in Nissen huts turned over by the British, and the few still under canvas will move into huts when the building program is finished in the next couple of weeks.

"Huts" is a misnomer for these cylinders of tin thickly lined with tar paper. The inside wall is plywood. The British used them in France, and they proved warm even in the winter of 1939-40, the coldest northern Europe had experienced in 30 years.

So the Marines' homes will be snug and warm when the Icelandic winter comes with its blizzards driven by 100-mile an hour winds.

Col. W. A. Worton, of the Boston Sixth Regiment, commands a typical camp, situated on a hillside beside a roaring river and sheltered partially from the wind.

The Nissen huts have been floored with wood or concrete, with wood and concrete ends. The Marines are naming them. Among the choice names are "Gopher Inn" and "Hogan's Alley"—the kitchen. While I was there, the lunch included soup, roast veal, mashed potatoes, string beans, plenty of bread and butter, jelly and coffee.

The Marines are proud of the recreation hall. The movie theater there is showing "That Hamilton Woman." There are about 1,000 books, most of them recent and good.

So far as living conditions go, the Marines are better off than the British. They have far more facilities for recreation, better if not more food, and more pay.

Army 'Complaints' Laid to Saboteurs

STRUTHERS, Ohio (AP) — Unidentified "subversive organizations" were accused by an Army intelligence officer of writing "complaint letters" in an effort to create an impression of unrest and dissatisfaction in Army training camps.

Capt. Alfred G. Karger of Fort Hayes asserted that the organizations operated principally in Army maneuver territory.

"These trouble makers," Captain Karger said "follow the troops along their line of march to their field of maneuver for the purpose of dropping notes on the highways outside of towns through which the troops pass.

"These notes are written so that they appear to come from individual soldiers or groups of soldiers and are written . . . to indicate a severe disaffection on the part of soldiers regarding conditions in the Army. . . ."

N. J. Peaches Processed For Shipment to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13—Surplus peaches of the bumper New Jersey crop are being processed for shipment to Great Britain, the State Department of Agriculture disclosed today.

The Surplus Marketing Administration has contracted with the Trenton branch of the Stokely Brothers and Company for the handling of 160 carloads of the fruit. The peaches are halved, pitted, peeled, cooked and packed in wooden barrels, each containing about 400 pounds. Sugar will be added to the peach pulp when it arrives in England, after which it will be reprocessed for jam.

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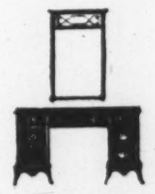
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The Week in Focus: U-Boat Sinkings Bring U. S.-German Relations to Crisis

Japan's Emperor Curbs Army; Norway Put Under 'Civil Siege'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Events moved swiftly this week toward a showdown between Nazi Germany and the United States on the high seas.

Berlin replied forcefully to President Roosevelt's "shoot-on-sight" order in America's defensive waters. The Nazi press raged, and reported a slashing U-boat attack against a large British convoy in the North Atlantic.

Mr. Roosevelt limited himself to action such as President John Adams and President Jefferson took in their times against pirates.

He did not ask repeal of the Neutrality Act, nor any legislative move.

As Commander in Chief of the U. S. Navy and U. S. Army he gave orders to clear America's defensive waters of sea-going Nazi "rattlesnakes" before they strike.

To Japan, Mr. Roosevelt held out a prospect of no drastic American action, provided Japan makes no attempt to close the Pacific. Japan allowed the third American oil tanker to reach Vladivostok without being molested.

Emperor Hirohito assumed direct control over national defense in a move interpreted as curbing Army extremists.

Norwegian labor unrest brought imposition of a German "civil siege" at Oslo and in other districts. Further evidences of resistance to Nazi domination seeped out of Europe.

In Russia, the Soviets drove Nazi armies back on the central front. Leningrad and Odessa held out under siege. Berlin admitted a slowing of operations, but promised major victories before snow flies.

So far, Hitler's Blitz is behind the pace set by Napoleon with his infantry and horse cavalry. Napoleon reached Moscow in his twelfth week. Hitler has a long way to go.

Toll of 'Sea Rattlesnakes'

Before the President spoke, American interests at sea had been impaired, despite careful restrictions of the Neutrality Act, in these particulars:

Sept. 3, 1939 — Loss of 28 American citizens on the British liner Athenia. She was sunk a few hours after Britain had declared war on the Reich. Provisions of the Neutrality Act had not been applied in time to keep Americans from sailing on the Athenia.

April 17, 1941—Sinking of the Egyptian ship Zamzam with 148 Americans on board. All escaped.

May 21—Sinking of the American merchant ship Robin Moor midway between Africa and Brazil, with 39 crew members and passengers left to the mercy of the open sea in lifeboats. All were rescued.

Aug. 17 — American-operated Sessa, flying the Panamanian flag, sunk 300 miles southwest of Iceland. Only three survivors have been found in a crew of 24. One crewman, unaccounted for, is an American citizen.

Sept. 4—U. S. Destroyer Greer attacked on way to Iceland by two torpedoes from U-boat. The Greer escaped without damage, and the U-boat evidently eluded the barrage of depth bombs.

Sept. 7—American merchant ship Steel Seafarer sunk by aerial bombs in the Red Sea. The crew escaped.

Sept. 11—A few hours before President Roosevelt spoke, the American-owned Montana, Panamanian registry and sister ship of the Sessa, was torpedoed between Greenland and Iceland. No Americans were in the crew of 26. They took to lifeboats.

In addition, about 25 American citizens have been lost on belligerent ships, beyond the 28 on the Athenia.

Millions of dollars worth of lend-lease material have gone down in mid-Atlantic, but ownership had passed to Britain under provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Americans stranded in Britain and elsewhere around the world were granted special permission to sail for home on belligerent vessels. The State Department relaxed its application of the Neutrality Act because of emergency conditions. Many Americans have been unable to reach ports open to their own ships.

Spitsbergen Offensive

Smudgy red coal fires cast a lurid light on the Arctic horizon—and will for years—above the raided and desolate islands of Spitsbergen.

A British - Canadian - Norwegian expedition crept secretly across northern seas and struck before the Nazis knew what was afoot. Britain's immediate objective was to deprive the Nazis of any value the islands might have in strengthening Hitler's war effort.

About 1,000 Norwegians were removed to new homes in England.

Three times as many Russians were taken to undisclosed destinations.

Prepared to face gunfire, the expedition met smiles and candy, according to the account of a Canadian Press writer who went with the raiders.

Huge stocks of oil and coal were fired. Damage done by efficient Canadian sappers renders the islands useless for years. They lie depopulated in the Artic Ocean, 400 miles above Norway and 750 miles from the North Pole.

Spitsbergen meant far more to Britons than a regrettable bit of wartime destruction. Those who have been clamoring for a British land offensive somewhere against Nazi-occupied Europe saw in Spitsbergen a sample of what might be coming.

As a Norwegian possession, the Arctic islands brought dangers of British invasion home to Nazi sensibilities. Berlin has been most apprehensive about Norway. And with reason, judging by this week's outbreaks in that country.

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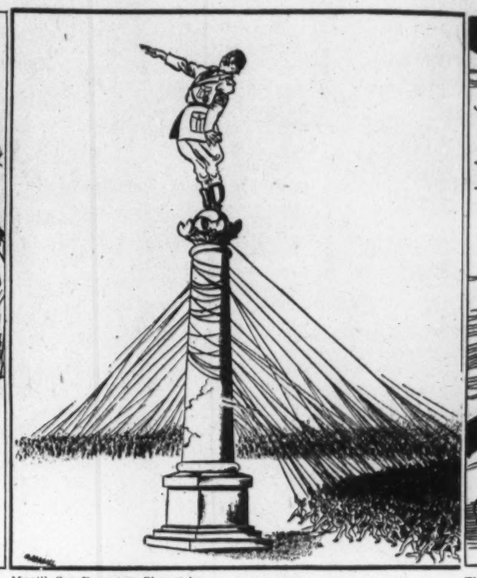
Deciding the Future Custody of the Child



Magill, San Francisco Chronicle
Pull Hard, Little People, and Pull All Together!

Thomas, Detroit News
Oh, Say Can You See?

Scandinavia Restive Under Nazis

Throughout Scandinavia spread a sudden chilling of opinion toward the Nazi overlords, already unpopular.

Norway's Quisling, whose name has become a byword of treason for self-advantage, took over complete control of both workers' and employers' organizations.

The state of civil siege was interpreted as a device to give reduced Nazi garrisons a firmer grip on the country. Actual outbreaks have not been widespread, but the Nazis said labor was planning obstructive strikes.

Germany's reduced forces in Norway have encouraged restive elements to be bolder. More than half of the reported 180,000 troops have been withdrawn for service in the north against Russia.

Viggo Hansteen, Secretary of the Norwegian Labor Federation, and Rolf Vickstroem, Trades Union President, were executed.

Reactions to this Nazi violence sent cold anger surging through Sweden and Finland.

Finnish war weariness combined with sympathy for Norway is strengthening discussion of a separate peace with Russia.

Swedish newspapers spoke up boldly against the Nazi suppression of liberties in Norway, saying that the northlands had come to their "darkest hour."

Czechoslovakian higher schools have reduced Czech students by half, while the number of Germans remains the same. A band of 750 Hitler youths reportedly tranmpled on a kneeling congregation, shouting: "We're marching across the whole world."

Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Baltic States added their grist of discontents, smuggled out through the Nazi censorship.

Democracy's 'Deepest Strength'

In Washington, New York, and London, the democracies heard some of their own thinkers stress spiritual values as indispensable to a durable peace after this war.

World leaders long associated with the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labor Organization met at Washington. Significantly, they approached their discussions from the standpoint of making any changes necessary in their agencies to save the new international order from shortcomings of the old.

At Columbia University the second annual Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion, found genuine democracy to be the answer to most world problems. A group of Princeton scholars united in a declaration, including this passage:

"The spread of totalitarianism throughout the world can be checked only by a democracy which has recovered that living belief in the objective moral and spiritual order which is its deepest source of strength."

Abuses of democracy, rather than democracy itself, were blamed for the decline of moral responsibility which has exposed the world to totalitarian immorality and violence.

Britain Remembers Dunkirk, and Prays

Britain again set aside a day of prayer, not so much in petition for victory, as in grateful remembrance of Dunkirk and other deliverances, chastenings, and blessings.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a radio address restated the democratic Christian cause, as opposed to the Nazi-Fascist denial of religion and human freedom. Christian civilization, Hardly reassuring to Europe's small nations is the statement by Dr. Hans Keller, President of the Academy for the Rights of Peoples, that subjugated countries will not necessarily be restored.

"Might," said Dr. Keller, is the only solid basis for statehood. "Right" he views as meaningless apart from might.

the Archbishop said, is built on the spiritual truth that "man is a child of God created in his Father's image responsible to his Creator." To meet this responsibility, "he must have freedom."

Japan Treads Warily

The Emperor in Japan occupies a position above politics, yet he is strangely powerful in the mystical Japanese conception of his divine descent.

Formation of a new National Defense Headquarters under direct control of Emperor Hirohito is viewed by seasoned Far Eastern observers as a rein on Army hotheads.

In the past, Army zealots in the field have plunged Japan deeper into mainland adventures than Tokyo sometimes wanted at the time. This is so even though Tokyo often pretends to have its hand forced by young officers.

The new device seems to be this: Keep Japan Proper, Korea and Formosa under direct military orders of Gen. Otozo Yamada, a conservative. He is in special favor with the Emperor. Then distant Army commands in China or elsewhere will depend on General Yamada for supplies or reinforcements, and so cannot risk unwise ventures.

Washington clearly indicated that tension has been eased in the Pacific.

China sounded an alert against any American sell-out to Japan at China's expense.

The Japanese press ruled by the Government, toned down its attitude toward the United States. For the first time it was admitted that Germany faces prospects of a long war in Russia.

Japan's alignment with Germany and Italy had been predicated on a swift Nazi victory in Europe.

Germans to Siberia

About 390,000 persons of German extraction will gradually be uprooted from their homes on the lower Volga and resettled in various parts of Siberia. Soviet Russia ordered this action Monday. The reason given was that espionage and sabotage were increasing among them.

Nazis have counted on sending Germans into Siberia eventually, but hardly in this way. Berlin, which has ruthlessly uprooted Czechs and Poles to break their national resistance, complained loudly at Russia's dispersal of the German Volga Republic. This settlement began in 1760 when 8,000 Saxon and Swabian families came. They were invited by Catherine the Great.

'Walk,' Says Alice

Spies, stolen bomb sights, tennis queens, war movies, giant bombers, and a Liberian base for American planes enlivened the defense horizon of the United States.

U. S. Attorney Harold M. Kennedy opened the prosecution of 16 alleged spies in Federal Court at New York. He declared that Germany has had the secret of the Norden bomb sight—most closely-guarded American military secret—since 1938.

Alice Marble started off with a bang in her new job as Assistant Director of Civilian Defense. Her first assignment for American women, to harden them for civilian defense work, is to walk—walk to the store, park the car and walk—but walk, anywhere.

Wendell Willkie, as counsel for the defense in Capitol Hill's investigation of war movies, confessed that Hollywood owns up to being anti-Nazi. There were some lively sessions, as he was in rare form.

The B-17-E air battleship is going into mass production in three factories.

America is building an airport in Liberia, south of Vichy's Dakar.

President Roosevelt named a fact-finding board to avert a rail strike.

West Canadian Shipyards Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —More than 7,000 men are now engaged in shipyards on Canada's west coast, and the program of steel cargo shipbuilding for Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., involving contracts representing $180,000,000, is well under way.

Strike at the Pacific Bolt Company, which supplied some of the rivets required by Vancouver yards, has been continuing, but the loss will not be serious to operations of the larger ship plants.

Supply of steel is still the major problem of the west coast yards and future progress will largely depend on delivery of steel, according to H. R. MacMillan, President of Wartime Merchant Shipping, who has been surveying the situation here.

"Mounting demand for steel for war purposes can only be met by a reduction in the use of steel by civilians," said Mr. MacMillan. "Large supplies of steel for Canada come from the United States and are therefore outside our control. but we can see that whatever steel does enter this country is used for war production."

Chief shipyards engaged in steel orders are Burrard Drydock, North Van Ship Repairs, Yarrows', Ltd., Victoria Machinery Depot, West Coast Shipbuilders, Canadian National Dry Dock.

Nazi 'Salesman' in Turkey Finds British Entrenched

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 13—The arrival in Ankara of Dr. Karl Clodius, the Nazi economic expert, for trade talks with Turkey have been much heralded by Nazi propaganda.

Nevertheless, commercial circles here think the results will not have any sensational results.

German prestige has suffered a number of setbacks in the Middle East recently, especially in regard to Syria and Iran, and undoubtedly Berlin expects Dr. Clodius to produce some spectacular success in order to give a little luster to the recently tarnished Nazi laurels.

However the German expert has a difficult task because this time he has been forestalled by the British.

British trade with Turkey has steadily increased during the last two years and already vital chrome and manganese deposits have been either sold to Britain or retained for the use of Turkish industries.

Steady Stream of Goods

Moreover Germany, because of the Russian war which holds up communications in Europe, cannot supply Turkey with all the goods, especially heavy industrial material, which it desires.

Britain on the other hand is sending a steady stream of goods to Turkey from Egypt and Syria and by the Basra route, and is also supplying Turkey with coffee and wheat.

Nevertheless Dr. Clodius can be expected to extract a maximum of trade concessions from Turkey.

Axis circles here declare that Dr Clodius is prepared to take over all of Turkish exports and Germany is prepared to grant new machinery and credits for Turkish mining and oil seed industries. He is also trying to reassure the Turks that Germany, despite the Russian war, can still deliver the goods.

New Route Explained

It is understood in Ankara that Dr. Clodius is explaining the new sea route the Germans propose operating between the Bulgarian ports, Varna and Bourgas, and Istanbul, and that many German-controlled ships and crews have been assembled in Bulgarian ports for this purpose.

But even these superhuman efforts on the part of the Germans will not alter the fact that the Greeks destroyed the bridges linking the Turkish railway with the Bulgarian Railway during the Greek campaign.

Still Germany needs new markets badly and Dr. Clodius by a mixture of flattery and threats is likely to do his utmost to negotiate an imposing trade accord with Turkey.

Nazis Face Wide Unrest

While Nazi propaganda is trying to hide from the rest of the world the growing unrest in Nazi-occupied Europe, fresh reports arriving here confirm that the situation is growing steadily worse.

A traveler just arrived from Greece gives an appalling account of conditions in that unhappy but heroic country, because of poor food and shortage of supplies.

Despite these hardships the morale of the Greek people remains unbroken and since the Italian occupation many secret societies have sprung up all over the country.

Pamphlets are being secretly distributed among the population saying, "Be patient, be ready, we will be avenged," and in nearly every Greek home arms are secreted in readiness for the day when the Greek people can overthrow their Axis oppressors.

This traveler also revealed interesting news of Gen. Alexander Papagos, who was Commander in Chief in the war against Italy and Germany.

General Papagos, who surrendered to the Germans at the end of the Greek campaign, was imprisoned in a house near Athens.

One night a group of Greek war heroes and admirers of General Papagos attacked the house in which he was imprisoned, killed the jailers and rescued him.

Even today no one in Greece knows the General's whereabouts.

Italo-Hungarian Rift

Reports from Budapest declare that conditions throughout Hungary are growing extremely bad owing to the heavy floods which destroyed much of the crops. Moreover relations between Hungary and Italy have grown strained because the Hungarian Government recently discovered a new Italian plan to form a Latin bloc in the Balkans.

The Latin bloc in the Balkans could only be formed if Italy closely collaborated with the Rumanians.

As Hungary is still eager to regain the rest of Transylvania, signs of Rumanian friendship with Italy are causing annoyance in the Hungarian Capital.

Latest reports from Rumania also confirm that the Rumanian people, weary of the heavy losses in the Russian campaign, are growing restive, and a secret Rumanian radio station now daily broadcasts attacks against Premier Jon Antonescu, accusing him of sacrificing the Rumanian Nation and being nothing but a tool of the Nazis.

Thus while Dr. Clodius is attempting to bolster diminishing Nazi prestige, the rest of Europe is getting ready for the day when they can overthrow the Nazi tyrants.

The Turks who are realists also recognize that the situation is changing, therefore the Clodius mission is not expected to achieve anything sensational.

Wool Crop Scanty

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Weather and British buying have dealt two light but stinging blows to Germany in the supply of food and clothing.

Unofficial reports say that the Turkish wool crop is just 50 per cent of normal. Leaving just enough for home needs and little for export. Germany normally has bought the bulk of the export.

The British have just closed a contract for the cream of the fig and raisin crop at prices 60 per cent above those of last year. The deal was closed just as a German buying commission arrived.

Furthermore, the Germans not only use figs for fruit but use them as one of the main constituents of ersatz coffee.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned to the White House Thursday from Hyde Park where he attended funeral services for his mother.

In a radio address, President Roosevelt announced he had ordered the Army and Navy to clear all "defensive" waters of German and Italian warships, which would enter them at their peril.

Senate: Adopted unanimously a resolution of regret in the passing of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Received the preliminary report of the Committee which investigated the gasoline and petroleum shortage, which said no real shortage exists.

Approved the Bulow resolution for investigation of proposed improvements along the Missouri River.

Interstate Commerce Subcommittee held hearings on alleged propaganda in the motion pictures.

House: In semi-recess.

Departments: State—Reported the sinking of an unarmed American freighter Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea and American-owned freighter Sessa in the North Atlantic.

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board—Refused to grant priorities at the present time for the steel needed to build an $80,000,000 pipeline from Texas to the East Coast.

Maritime Commission — Announced that ship yards on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts would launch 12 new merchant vessels Sept. 27, to be called "Liberty Fleet Day."

OPM—Reported that August defense spending totaled $1,172,000,000, bringing the total of defense spending since July 1, last year, to $9,282,000,000.

President Asked For Declared War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—An appeal to President Roosevelt to urge Congress to declare war on Nazi Germany immediately has been made by the Associated Leagues for a Declared War, Sidney Homer Jr., acting Chairman of the Leagues, announced today. The group's action, taken in the form of a telegram to the President, asserts that American civilization is "at stake" and that the Country should not longer gamble on others winning its war.

"We are sure all the people of this Country will unite behind you if you ask for a declaration of war and state why that declaration is necessary at this time," the telegram said. "We are fully aware that in time of war we ourselves, together with all Americans, will be at the complete disposal of our Government, which will be entitled to demand of us the last full measure of devotion."

Mr. Homer said the telegram was signed by 1,100 citizens in 200 towns and cities in 36 States. Among signers were Van Wyck Brooks, Luigi Antonini, Maurice P. Davidson, Rollin Kirby, Ludwig Lore, William McFee, Lewis Mumford, Rex Stout, Mary Ellen Chase, John Farrar, Richard B. Scandrett, and Frank Sullivan.

The organization, Mr. Homer said, is an outgrowth of a League for a Declared War formed last May in Westport, Conn.

Ickes' Washington Vacation Spent in New National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—Storm King, one of the mountains that sentinel Lake Crescent in the Olympic National Park, was host recently to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and Mrs. Ickes.

On one day of their vacation, according to Preston P. Macy, Park Superintendent, a mountain goat posed in silhouette on the shaggy flank of Storm King as though to show the Cabinet member "what we've got out here!" Deer were a common sight and chipmunks and squirrels came for tid-bits about the ranger cabin where Mr. and Mrs. Ickes stayed.

There were those who expressed regret that the Secretary had come when the autumn rains had already set in, but Mr. Macy maintained that Mr. Ickes thoroughly enjoyed the rain, which gives this Park its lush tropical beauty and makes possible the famous rain forest. It was not too difficult an experience, even on stormy days, with the sound of rain on the cabin roof, a popping fire of fragrant cedar, the wind among the great spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar trees, and otherwise the quiet that follows the tourist season.

When the Rain Stopped

On days between the rainy ones, the lake, Mr. Macy said, turned to its deepest blue, especially beautiful through the madrona trees, or with white caps scudding across it. Vine maple and big-leaf maple are now turning, making contrast with the evergreens, and along the trails the mountain ash is hanging out clusters of brilliant red berries. On such days, Storm King, Pyramid, and Sugar Loaf Mountains and Aurora Ridge emerged with only a few chiffon clouds about their shoulders.

Establishment of the Olympic National Park has been a favorite project of both Mr. Ickes and President Roosevelt. What was originally a national monument, set aside by Theodore Roosevelt, has been enlarged during the present administration to form the Olympic Park and to include both the Olympic Mountains and the surrounding rain forest of primitive trees. More recently it has been enlarged again to include a corridor along the Queets River to connect with a fifty-mile strip along the Pacific Ocean.

This acquisition of land has met with much local protest and the Secretary of the Interior has been accused of "grabbing land for the Government" and of "locking up public resources." In a speech here during what he called his "alleged vacation," Mr. Ickes denied these charges and expressed satisfaction that the enlargements had been made, thereby giving to the Nation, for all time, a park that is a combination of mountain, glacier, forest and ocean. The idea of such a combination, he said, was Mr. Roosevelt's.

Trip to the Sea

A trip to the Pacific Ocean was in the vacation itinerary. The strip of ocean-front itself is generally inaccessible and for this reason has remained an area of wild, untamed ocean beach with marine life in the rock pools, with seals and sea lions on the rocks, and with all manner of sea birds making it their sanctuary. The ocean strip extends up to include primitive, hidden Lake Ozette.

The Queets corridor which leads inland from the ocean is navigated by a 12-mile road up to "Kelly's Ranch," where pack horses are available, and from there by a 30-mile trail into the interior. The Queets Corridor and Ocean Strip will be made into a parkway later.

To keep the park a wilderness area has been one of the features stressed by Mr. Ickes with only trails for hikers and horsemen, as opposed to the building of roads to make the park more accessible to motorists. Mr. Ickes, however, did little of either hiking or horseback riding, thus missing the grandeur of the interior.

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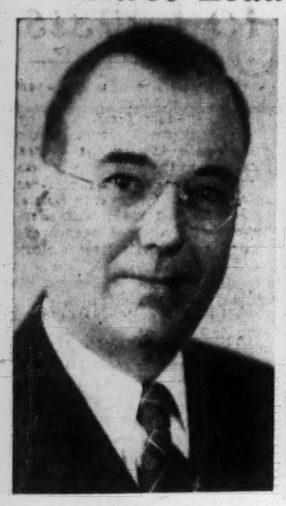

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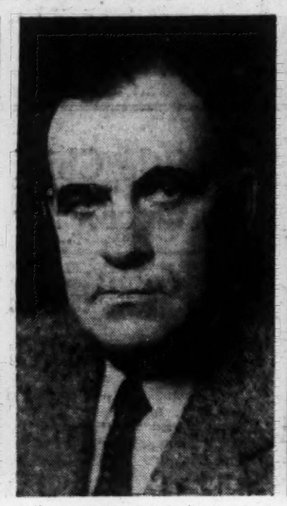

Roane Waring
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Milo J. Warner
National Commander of American Legion.

War on Russia Costly to German Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept 13—The invasion of the Soviet Union promises to be a costly affair for German economy, despite the official confidence of some Reich officials that German supplies can be increased by spoils from the captured districts, the United States Department of Commerce believes.

Not only is Germany being deprived of the raw materials, particularly food, feed and oil, which it received from Russia but the present campaign has greatly taxed European transportation facilities and oil stocks.

In a detailed analysis prepared by the European unit of the Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is pointed out that Germany has frequently admitted the vital importance of the Russian supplies which are now cut off by hostilities. These supplies were officially referred to as the means of breaking the Allied blockade of Germany and continental Europe.

At the same time, the survey notes that "according to prevailing opinion in German circles, the Reich will be able to obtain from Soviet territories occupied, or organized and exploited by Germany larger quantities of the respective materials than it had been able to obtain as voluntary deliveries on the part of the Soviet Government."

Predicated on Speed

The survey adds, however, that this German opinion is predicated on a complete and early victory and that several important factors might make these aims harder to realize. Among the factors are "the deliberate destruction of stocks and equipment by a retreating enemy and the congestion of transport by military operations.

"Finally," according to the survey, "one of the most important results of the establishment of an eastern front from the White to the Black Sea is the cessation of all transit to Germany from Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries, which means the stoppage of imports of soybeans from Manchuria, of cotton, hides, rice and other products from Iran and Afghanistan, quite apart from the quantities of rubber, tin and other war-essential products that might have penetrated into Germany via the Siberian Railway during the first two years of war.

"Thus, with Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, the ring of the Allied blockade of Germany and of German-dominated Europe becomes complete."

Range of Exports

The key position held by Russia in the supplying of Germany is shown by the range of materials exported to the Reich and including barley, petroleum, cotton, manganese ore, asbestos, apatite and many more. The German press has claimed that one million tons of barley and one million tons of petroleum were received annually from Russia.

Commerce Department economists also point out that Soviet feed has been of major benefit to Germany in feeding the hog population of the Reich, and that it "appeared to be all the more important for 1941 because of the admittedly unfavorable outlook for grain supplies from the Balkan countries during the coming crop year.

There are indications, the survey disclosed, that the production of coal in Germany has been dropping since the beginning of this year due, apparently, to the employment of a large number of inexperienced miners, long hours, and war weariness. Germany is reported to have been unable to supply Italy with the stipulated amount of coal during the past few months.

A possible gasoline shortage is foreseen because of the recent imposition of strict regulations for the conservation of petroleum in Germany. The war in Russia is recognized as burning up immense quantities of oil with little or no stocks being captured as happened in France and the Low Countries.

Control of Machine Tools

Despite the regimented nature of the German economic system, Berlin has recently found it necessary to introduce special control over the production of machine tools—"a branch of industry in which Germany has heretofore claimed to possess absolute superiority over its adversaries in the present war."

"A section of the press stated that this measure was prompted by the necessity of maintaining Germany's lead now that the 'lend lease' program of the United States was getting under way," said the survey.

The new German order requires manufacturers to report when they begin production of new kinds of machine tools, when they discontinue individual types or decide to produce types they have never before turned out.

"It is stated that this system of registration will give the Commissioner of Machinery Production sufficient powers to exercise a decisive influence on production programs in this branch of industry, which is of great importance for the output of modern arms and other war equipment," the Commerce Department wrote.

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Dairying Groups, College Staffs In N. Y. Milk Study

VAN HORNESVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP) — Five major daily farmer organizations and three agricultural college staffs will study the fair-average cost of milk production before the farmers petition for a price rise above that on which New York milkshed dairymen are voting this week.

Meeting Sept. 11 with retired industrialist Owen D. Young, their ally in a drive for higher returns to meet costs increased by drought and a farm labor shortage, the producer groups announced deans of the three colleges would present their findings at a conference in Ithaca.

Exchanging facts with the dairy farmers will be Deans C. E. Ladd, Cornell University; S. W. Fletcher, Pennsylvania State College, and J. L. Hills, University of Vermont. The session is set tentatively for Sept. 30.

The studies will center on expense of producing 100 pounds (47 quarts) of fluid milk—the price of which will be $3.11 after Sept. 20 if two-thirds of 60,000-odd producers in six States supplying the New York City market accept an amendment to the Federal-State marketing order in a mail referendum this week.

This amendment grants a Government-proposed 23-cent price increase, termed inadequate by the producer groups which sought a higher figure peaceably after the dairy farmers union recessed an eight-day July strike aimed at forcing a $3.82 payment.

Other organizations represented are the Dairymen's League, Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Eastern Producers Co-operative Association, and Associated Independents.

War Policies Loom Large As Legion Delegates Gather

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13—Among active, influential, widely representative organizations of Americans there is probably none other today so firmly entrenched in a realistic, all-out-aid-to-Britain, non-isolationist stand, as the American Legion. Each year since the issue became pressing in 1938 the Legionnaires in national convention have adopted strong, unequivocable resolutions to this end. As late as May this year the National Executive Committee reiterated its policy in this respect, going so far as to advocate use of the U. S. Navy to insure delivery of needed goods to Britain.

Yet the issue is still a burning one within the organization, and it will inevitably flare up anew at the convention which opens here Sept. 15. And as the largest contingent of official delegates, over 1,475, with thousands of non-voting Legionnaire visitors representing the largest total membership in the organization's history, over 1,100,000, pour into the gaily decorated city today the atmosphere, in spite of the usual fun and horseplay, is colored by this whole war and defense problem as never before.

There is no question in the minds of close observers within the Legion that this convention will eventually go on record as strongly opposed to isolation and as strongly in support of the Roosevelt foreign policy, as ever. But the topic will be given a thorough airing from the floor.

Meanwhile action taken recently by various State Department conventions tells something of which way the wind is blowing. Both the Indiana and Illinois state conventions, for example, passed resolutions supporting the President's stand.

Downed Attempts

The Illinois meeting, in the face of an impassioned plea by isolationist Senator C. Wayland Brooks, downed attempts to put through resolutions to ban convoys, stop aid to Russia, and hold a referendum in Illinois on the question of entering the war. It then adopted by a large majority a resolution expressing full faith and confidence in Congress and the President, and supporting all acts taken by them in the international crisis.

So strong was the anti-isolationist attitude that adoption of a resolution praising the President for his "courageous" effort to keep the nation at peace was considered a concession to the other side.

It was not inconsistent that the convention went on record to continue the Legion policy of opposing Communism, along with Fascism and Naziism, for in addition it advocated aid to both Britain—and Russia.

Indiana, site of the Legion national headquarters, and with Illinois supposed center of isolationism, found its Legion convention believing that reputation just as in Illinois. The convention adopted, following a prolonged, noisy demonstration, a resolution calling on Congress and others to forget partisanship in support of the Administration's defense and foreign policy.

In the case of both Indiana and Illinois the anti-isolationist policies were approved by strong and enthusiastic majorities. And in both cases officers and national convention delegates elected stood staunchly behind these policies.

Condemned Aid

In contrast, however, with these actions by midwestern department conventions was that of the New York meeting, which condemned aid to Russia, a stand growing out of the Legion's long battle against Communism. That New York, in what the Chicago Tribune calls the "war-mongering East," should take such a stand, and that Indiana and Illinois in the Tribune's "anti-war" area should turn so steadfastly in the opposite direction is regarded by some as indicating perhaps that these geographical distinctions have little basis.

It is not expected that at the convention here the embarrassing about face of Russia in the European controversy will dim the Legion's consistent desire to assist the British in the fight against Hitlerism.

In Los Angeles in 1938, the convention said:

"If an emergency threatening the territory of the United States arises we want to be so prepared on sea and land that battles for defense be fought as far from American shores as possible so that our civilians be not subjected to bombardments from foreigners."

In Chicago in 1939, it said:

"We want America strong enough to meet any intended invasion before it arrives and to turn the invader back so that our homes remain intact and our families secure. We would prefer to fight outside of the United States rather than see any part of the United States become destroyed."

Then in Boston last year, it said:

"No more costly mistake in in statecraft can be made than a program which envisages initial fighting upon our continental frontiers, thus bringing a war to our own homes. What happens in such a case is all too patent in the situation of the British Isles today."

In Boston they further declared: "If fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States."

Naval Convoys

Then the Executive Committee on May 2 this year resolved in favor of use of the Navy in convoys. A request for a "frank statement by the President of all the facts constituting immediate danger to the country," was made not because of any suspicion of the Administration's plans, but because, it was said: "The people do not understand nor appreciate the dangers of which the President and his officers speak, nor do they fully comprehend the full extent of this emergency which threatens the safety of the United States and its people and therefore have in consequence lapsed into a peacetime complacency."

Meanwhile there are other matters, of course, for the Legionnaires to discuss. They will elect a commander to succeed Milo J. Warner, who, parenthetically, was one of the first to advocate all-out-aid to Britain and who as Legion spokesman has carried this message to all parts of the Nation. The two outstanding candidates for this post at present are Lynn Stambaugh of North Dakota and Roane Waring of Tennessee, the latter one of the incorporators of the Legion.

Among the isolationist leaders still active in the Legion in that cause is former National Commander Hanford McNider of Iowa.

Then there are such things as the Legion's employment service, child welfare, junior baseball, the annual high school oratorical contest, and the now-famous Boys States, conducted each summer in 34 states to help further the Legion's Americanism and citizenship program.

Milwaukee is being hard put to it to accommodate the visitors, estimated to number up to 250,000. Not only are hotels and clubs and private homes being used, but all available railroad sleepers and lake passenger boats are being brought into service. Several coastal steamers from the East, it is understood, are being brought in here to help house the former soldiers.

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Defense 'Skirts' Sartorial Crisis: Maufacture of Men's Pants Threatened

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The supension of men's pants is threatened.

They can't have slide fasteners much longer; defense is taking all the metal and machines.

Can't have buttons; plastics and buttonhole machinery both run smack into priorities.

Ideas about safety and other pins clash with the Priorities Board's restrictions on brass.

Belts and suspenders, of rubber, leather or plastics, all call for materials in which defense supplies are scarce and restricted.

Rope, hillbilly fashion, won't do because bringing in hemp would take ship space needed for defense materials.

No nails and barbed-wire combinations—at least one nail and wire plant is laying off men because it can't get supplies.

It wasn't so funny, though, to the 400 or 500 workers the Conmar Products Corp., Newark, N. J., slide fastener maker, has been forced to lay off because of shortages of copper, nickel, silver, zinc, tools and machinery.

It won't be humorous to the manufacturers of clothing and leather goods who have cut their materials in expectation of sewing slide fasteners into them. Conmar says 20 depend on it for fasteners. Margon Co., another Newark slide fastener maker, was reported letting hundreds of employees go weekly—no materials.

In Meadville, Pa., Talon, Inc., laid off 800 of its 5,129 employees three weeks ago because of shortages of steel, copper alloys and zinc.

Both Conmar and Talon expect to keep going a while, using metals still in the stock piles.

A Conmar spokesman said the company thinks the Government will make metal available "not so much for our particular sake but because of the effect on 20 or so other industries calling on us for slide fasteners."

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Nazis Apparently Know Sea Is Path to Victory

Continued from Page 1

years of mighty effort have not yet brought about this condition of affairs.

Case of Bismarck

Further on in the statement from which he has been quoted the Admiral says: "Because we are weaker [the German fleet] we must compensate with courage and daring for what we lack in means."

This is a commendable spirit to show, but it is a stark reality that a gunboat cannot hope to cope with a battleship.

However, this remark may afford some clue to the sally of the battleship Bismarck. This vessel was one of four battleships that had been laid down by Germany, two of which were launched in 1939. The characteristics of these ships were carefully guarded secrets. They were said to be 35,000 ton ships, but from British reports of the battle which resulted in the sinking of the Bismarck, it is inferred that they are much larger ships, perhaps 50,000 tonners.

Unquestionably the Germans devoted all their talents to producing an unsinkable ship, and apparently in so far as gun fire was concerned, they very nearly succeeded, because the Bismarck withstood a terrific bombardment at almost point-blank range from two British battleships, and had to be sunk by torpedo fire.

Having produced such a ship, was the Bismarck's voyage a trial to see what results could be obtained from an unsinkable ship ranging the seas?

Combination of Power

Had it proved to be successful, the Bismarck would have been supplemented as soon as possible by others of its class, and the world would have been confronted with the strange spectacle of a few ships holding command of the sea.

The Bismarck failed, and the submarines and airplanes have not prevailed, so what does Admiral Warzecha hope for? Perhaps he visualizes a combination of existing German, French, Italian, and Japanese sea power, supplemented by the future output of all the shipbuilding facilities Hitler can command in the territories he has and hopes to overrun.

But it takes a long time to build a battleship, and Admiral Warzecha will have to wait patiently for German command of the sea to eventuate.

History affords many examples, however, of the truth of Admiral Warzecha's thesis.

Sea power operating in the form of a close blockade, was the real reason for the collapse of the Confederacy in 1865. In more recent years, sea power brought about the capitulation of the Spaniards in both Cuba and the Philippines, and the part played by British sea power during the World War is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

History has shown that while many of the factors which contribute to waging war on the seas very somewhat with the passage of time due to improvements in the mechanical means employed, the essence remains unaltered—command of the sea is paramount.

Had Considerable Fleet

As far back as 1890 Kaiser Wilhelm II was convinced that the future of his country was inescapably involved with sea power, and he set about developing a navy to protect the growing merchant marine and foreign trade of Germany. Captain Mahan's writings contributed to this decision. In fact the Kaiser caused them to be placed on board of all ships of his navy.

Kaiser Wilhelm's firm commitment to the need of sea power, was one of the issues which brought about his much criticized dismissal of Chancellor Bismarck who was equally insistent that Germany remain a continental power.

In the last war Germany failed to capitalize on its naval possibilities. It had a considerable fleet in being, and when the history of the war became known in detail, it developed that had the force at its disposal been intelligently used, there were several occasions when it could have exercised a very considerable control of the seas.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Speed-Up in Washington

© Harris & Ewing

Government Workers Grab 'Ham on Rye'

An acute shortage of restaurants near many Government buildings in Washington has resulted from the influx of defense workers. In order that they may get back to their jobs on time, many employees grab a "snack" at temporary stands set up on sidewalks outside the buildings. This stand is outside the Commerce Building, with the Labor Building in the background.

Nazi Suppression of Churches: Greatest Danger Is to Future

Continued from Page 1

proof is the ordination some months ago of 50 confessional clergymen in the Rhineland whose training had been carried on outside of the official theological seminaries—most of which are closed and all of which are Nazi-dominated.

Students Fall Off

It is noteworthy that in all of the theological schools officially listed there were last fall only 39 students registered in the entering classes where normally there should have been over 600 to supply the usual replacements in the ministerial leadership of the Evangelical churches. For the training of candidates outside the official schools money is needed and about 25,000 marks per month have been given in the Rhineland for that purpose—at a risk which Americans cannot easily imagine.

Protestants, led by Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, who was for a brief period Reichsbishop of the Evangelical Church, have protested against the state killing of sick, infirm, aged and insane persons which has gone on on a large scale. Cardinal Faulhaber joined in this protest, which is reported to have caused the arrest of about 300 Catholic priests and an undetermined number of Protestants.

The last figures of ministers under indictment for some action or attitude offensive to the government was 125, with about 50 forbidden to preach. Even greater pressure has been applied through financial restrictions and limitations. Confessional pastors known to be critical of the Nazis have been sometimes made to work in offices 12 hours a day to prevent their circulating among the people, and this practice may be extended to all pastors soon.

New Prohibitions

The success of opposition has, however, been sufficient to inspire a new set of Nazi rules for the suppression of the churches. Among thirteen recently found on a secret list emanating from the "Brown House" are such significant ones as these:

Vigorous control of Church finance is to be exercised by the State, making voluntary collections impossible; no religious instruction is to be permitted save in church buildings; no one is to be permitted to join the church until past the age of 21; no contact of the churches in one part of the country with churches in other parts is to be permitted.

The fear that the church will influence youth and the army is also an indirect evidence of the continuing resistance of the churches to the full Nazi program ideologically considered. No religious literature may be sent to soldiers; no pastors are permitted in work camps of students and no pastors may correspond with their young people in those camps; Christian hymns are forbidden in many of the camps. General book stores are forbidden to carry religious literature. Such rules would not be needed if religious resistance were subsiding.

Confessional Groupings

In the confessional Protestant churches there are two main groups. The one seeks to cultivate the spiritual life and to interpret history solely in theological or "apocalyptic" (i. e., other worldly) terms. The other is sure that it must give guidance to its members in terms applicable to the present crisis. The members of this latter group are for the most part sure that a victory of the Nazis would mean the end of the churches in Europe and a defeat of the Nazis would mean the end of Germany as a nation. They are thus facing a terrible dilemma.

No one from outside—and probably no one from inside—can accurately sum up the present state of the struggle in the German churches. There are, as has been shown, hopeful signs of continued resistance. Yet the steady victories of Naziism over the churches in the realm of education are to be feared for their future, more than for their immediate, effect. And of the measure of success attained here there is as yet no accurate gauge. It must be admitted that reports from the evacuation camps of city children—where all church influences are barred, ministers forbidden, religious literature banned and hymns outlawed—are highly disturbing as they reveal a quite thoroughly paganized youth.

Until the churches cease to be prisoners of the censorship we shall continue to be deprived of any complete survey of the war within the war which began with Hitler's rise and must continue so long as there is no effective overthrow of the Nazi Party.

Mexico Wants All-Americas Defense Plan

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Mexican Government, expressing belief that a "war of continents" is imminent, has proposed immediate formation by Western Hemisphere nations of a common defense plan and a joint economy.

Commenting favorably on President Roosevelt's Thursday night radiocast, the Foreign Office yesterday issued a note saying his "shoot first" orders to the United States Navy "reveal to the Americas the growing proximity of war."

"The Americas have already pronounced themselves for the principle of the freedom of the seas," the note said. "The war must be kept away not only from our continental seas, but from all those maritime regions that are necessary to the peace and security of our hemisphere. Thus, whatever the other American nations do by adequate means to forestall acts of aggression deserves the support of our country."

President Roosevelt's orders, the note said, "lead us to think that immediate events, which will last for no one knows how long, are events of a war of continents."

Nazi Envoy Protests

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 13 (AP)—German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann has protested to the Argentine Foreign Office against "calumnies" he says were voiced during House debate on a resolution which indirectly would ask the Government to send him home.

"Overstepping the bounds of a diplomat and abusing his privileges," were accusations leveled at von Thermann in the resolution, which was debated for three and a half hours last night, and is to come up for a vote Monday.

The Ambassador formally objected to charges of Argentine Deputies that members of the German diplomatic corps participated in "blackmail" of German workers in Argentina to obtain funds for Nazi organization maintenance.

Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of a committee investigating subversive activities, which sponsored the resolution, read von Thermann's protest from the House floor.

"Von Thermann is a great exponent of Nazi diplomacy," Señor Taborda said after the session. "His protest has the same value as the security Hitler promised the countries he later invaded."

No Secret Airfields

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 13 (AP)—Following a debate stirred by President Roosevelt's Thursday night radiocast, the Colombian Senate adopted last evening a resolution saying it was satisfied there were "no secret airdromes in Colombian territory nor any which might endanger the security of a friendly nation."

[President Roosevelt, reviewing alleged Nazi activities in the Western Hemisphere, had said secret airfields had been discovered recently in Colombia within easy range of the Panama Canal.]

Foreign Minister Lopez de Mesa previously had told the Senate the Government had conducted several investigations and had been unable to find any evidence of clandestine landing fields.

Senor Lopez de Mesa said Colombia was an ardent advocate of inter-American co-operation and mutual loyalty. The Foreign Minister said Mr. Roosevelt's statement was the "logical result of numerous charges that he could have received," just as similar reports have been received here to the same effect.

Army Pay for Actor Starring in Army Play

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—James Stewart, film actor, is going to take the lead in an Army play—at Army pay.

Bernard Szold, Director of Morale for the Ninth Corps Area, said the play "G-2," a military mystery by Maj. Myron B. Goldsmith, will be presented throughout the Ninth Corps Area.

Pressing French Issues: Food, Transport, Jobs

Continued from Page 1

ly consumed 75,000,000 tons of coal, of which one third was imported from England and Belgium. It now must rely on its own production of 45,000,000 tons, which is below normal, and all the ports previously served by sea must be served by rail.

Coal Vital to Industries'

The essential industries and railroads will take most of the coal, leaving only a fraction to heat Government buildings, schools, gas works, and other buildings.

It is estimated that the average household will receive a maximum of half a ton of coal for heating and cooking for the entire winter.

As gas and electricity are rationed, much of this coal will go for cooking, so that practically all the homes and apartment houses in France will be unheated this winter.

This would be more supportable if there were ample rich foods to maintain bodily warmth, but the contrary is a certainty.

The outlook is certainly disquieting.

Low Purchasing Power

The third principal domestic problem can at least be reduced by Government action.

This is the wage level which has not risen with the cost of living. In industrial regions it averages about 125 francs a week (the franc being now less than three cents).

There is practically no complete unemployment, but much partial employment. The purchasing power of the average weekly wage is about half what it is in Germany or Switzerland.

In many industrial regions manufacturers have urged a policy of marked wage increases, and to avoid immediate underfeeding have arranged meals at nominal prices.

The newly established Commission of the National Council which begins its sittings today will have among other urgent problems before it the question of wage increase, accompanied by inevitable price increase.

A Double-Faced Problem

This is only one angle to the inner national problem which presents a double face. On one side industry must be kept going despite the lack of raw materials, and the wage level must be raised sufficiently to allow workers' budgets to buy even the restricted rationing.

On the other side the entire social problem has to be solved by "the National Revolution."

To this end a partial solution is being worked out through the Labor charters by which all engaged in a given industry have their share approportioned according to service.

The syndicates which form an integral part of these "corporations" are alone permitted to have a voice, and all differences must be arbitrated.

This is a move in the direction of a corporative state, but not a complete one as the National Council, which is to advise and in effect to direct all industry, will be composed of the representatives of the corporations as such. These will be controlled without direct representation.

New Police Measures

With no indication of a rapid peace, with the continued occupation and the entire Atlantic and Channel coast and costal regions part of the battlefront, no relief for this uncomfortable national situation is foreseen.

The population on the whole is taking it fairly well, but this can admittedly only be maintained if the food situation does not get worse.

There is at present sufficient discontent to prepare the ground for revolutionary activity, and the Government, to prevent a subversive movement caused by Communist agitation, has taken a whole series of new police measures.

It has emphasized its police activity by creating the special "Tribunals of State" which are qualified to sit on and pass judgment on all cases arising from antigovernmental agitation.

The jurisdiction of these courts, which will sit in Paris and Lyons when necessary, is sweeping. The judges will pass on all cases affecting the "public order, domestic peace, public tranquillity, international relations, and all actions which in a general manner injure the French people."

This sweeping jurisdiction was established to screw the lid on tight and leaves no room for any manifestation of either political or social discontent.

The police under the energetic leadership of the Minister of the Interior, Pierre Pucheu, have also been outfitted with all modern arms, submachine guns, tear gas, and rapid transport, all of which were previously lacking.

Threat of War

Continued from Page 1

whose fundamentals are not determined," Signor Gayda wrote in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia.

Reflecting the general attitude of Germany's controlled press, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt said that President Roosevelt had "fired the starting gun in undeclared sea warfare" by issuing "shoot first" orders to the United States Navy.

The comment, appearing more than 24 hours after the President's broadcast warning Axis warships to keep out of vital American defense waters, came as the German public received its first hint of the new turn in German-American relations.

Excerpts from the President's speech were printed in morning papers under headlines which branded his words as lies.

Editorial writers did not touch on an earlier statement by a Foreign Office spokesman, who told foreign correspondents that "what happens next" will be determined "not by Mr. Roosevelt, but by us."

British editorial writers continued today to praise President Roosevelt's "shoot-at-sight" broadcast, and the Daily Mail interpreted it to mean that the United States had "sailed into action . . . which . . . looks very like war."

The News-Chronicle asserted that the President's declarations, "put simply, mean . . . the second-largest fleet in the world has been added to our resources."

The Spanish evening press said unanimously today that "Lindbergh's address is the best comment we could make on President Roosevelt's speech" and carried reports of the two speeches side by side.

'N. A. S.' Marks Maps At Romantic Spots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Navigation officers of the Navy ashore and at sea are adding "N. A. S." (Naval Air Station) on their maps beside three romantic mid-Pacific names: Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands.

The encircled initials mean that another trio of stepping stones has been added to the chain connecting California naval establishments to those lying thousands of miles across the ocean to the west. The Midway station was commissioned Aug. 1, with the other two to be commissioned within the following two weeks.

Palmyra stands 975 miles south of Hawaii's key base, at Pearl Harbor, Johnston is less than half that distance southeast of the main mid-Pacific bastion. Midway Island is on the trans-Pacific airline route northwest of the Hawaiian group.

Education

Teach the Little Child to Sew Is a Designer's Advice

(Editor's Note: In Part One of this article, published Sept. 6, the writer, a professional designer, told how small Betty, a little girl who spent some time in the shop, was taught to sew. Today Louise is introduced, and Madame goes on further to urge all of us who are interested in children to include boys, as well, in these early lessons in sewing and embroidering.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

When tiny Louise, only four years young, entered for a short time into a professional dressmaker studio with its whirl of sewing machines, dummies, yards of silk and laces, scraps and pins, and groups of sewing girls—it was not many days before a pleading voice raised above the hum of the power machines with inquiry, "Could I sew, too? Please, I want to sew."

How can one deprive one's self of that great privilege to impart the sewing knowledge to such a tiny applicant? Should it be too much of an effort to spend a few moments now and then to satisfy those eager, right desires? The writer did not dare to tell this tiny apprentice to "Wait until you are older." Louise was a visitor for only a few weeks and so the opportunity was eagerly grasped to see what "dividends" would result when right instruction in sewing was imparted to this diminutive hand-sewer.

Louise, like Betty, was first sent out with an attendant to do her own shopping. A canvas stamped-out picture 6x10 to be embroidered in heavy wool—Louise chose her own picture and colors (Betty's colors were red, pink, and green; Louise's yellow, orange, purple, and "dirty white" as Louise called gray), right needles, and thimble.

Threading The Needle

Betty had had quite a time over threading the needle, due to the fact that first-stitch instruction in embroidery was given with a needle threaded by "Madame." This had formed a habit, and it took quite a time to wean Betty of having her needle threaded by somebody else. In preparation for more self-dependent results, four-year-old Louise was taught the ancient folk verse:

Old Mother Twitchet had but one eye
And the old tail which she let fly
And every time she went over a gap
She left a bit of her tail in the trap.

Louise was simply shown how to make Mother Twitchet's tail, by threading the thread into her "one eye." Threading a needle became great fun, no matter how long it took.

With needle in the right position in Louise's hand, the tiny thimble on her finger (for that type of embroidery with a huge needle, it was optional; however, it is a habit to be formed, and should be placed upon the finger of the young sewer, and every other sewer)—the frame, in the beginning was held in the writer's hand while slow and coherent instruction was given to the young pupil on how to proceed in "sewing," also, how to place the needle into a square of canvas eye, and push out with "tumble," and then catch the "Mother Twitchet" by the neck so she would leave "a bit of her tail in the trap."

Louise, from the start, noticed her progress. Stitches one, two, three, and four inches long were made, and the sewing periods were only as long as the young apprentice had interest in it—five to ten minutes in the beginning. When the contours of the picture began to appear in colors, then there was no stop to it. Louise would say, "Please just let me sew the driveway," or "Let me just sew the window, please," or "Would you just hold it for me long enough until I sew the tree? Oh, please."

Several pictures were embroidered—for mother, daddy, grandmother. Louise has good position of her needle in her hand, and the "tumble" (as she called it) is always on her finger—saying, "All grown-up dressmakers sew with a 'tumble,' and I am grown up, I sew with a 'tumble!'"

Boys, Too, Should Sew

Boys, too, are eager to learn the mystery of needlecraft. The writer had known in the "Old Country" men of noble birth and high standing in private life and military profession, who could ply a needle with such expert skill in the realm of needle-point Romance, that many ardent followers stood in awe before a "Needle-Painting" in beautiful, subtle "shading-in embroidery," executed by the honest-to-goodness "he man."

Needle-painting offered to those men not only the outlet for art inclination, but actually this needle "hobby" of self-expression was a means of relaxation. To those men the art of stitchery was usually imparted on the sly, and when they were little boys under tutelage of a French or English governess. To keep her active, precious charge still for a few minutes, some Nanny or "Miss Eyre" introduced the little boys to the needle creative art. Some were instructed in it because they wanted to do what "Miss" or "Mademoiselle" was doing—and she usually did sew or embroider. Girls were instructed the same way.

Those little students in sewing, with practice, delighted to see the stitch on a piece of fabric, were rewarded with an exhilarating experience, which, with some, became a life-long recreation.

That men of national reputation, even in America, took notice of stitches is recorded for posterity by John Taylor in 1640:

For Tent-worke, Rais'd-worke, Laid-worke, Frost-worke, Net-worke,
Most curious Purles, or rare Italian-cut-worke
Fine Ferne-stitch, Finny-stitch, New-stitch and Chain-stitch
Brave Bread-stitch, Fisher-stitch, Irish-stitch and Queen-stitch
The Spanish stitch, Rosemary-stitch, and Mouse-stitch
All these are good, and these we must allow,
And these are everywhere in practice now.

A Stitch In Time

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, had this to say about needle-craft: "I was a tailor and I am proud of it. I will tell you why I was a good tailor; I made clothes fit, used good material, and was always punctual with my customers."

Picture-painting requires a brush; needle-painting requires a needle for the implement. The man's hand, equipped with a needle, will make most beautiful military uniforms, and the skilled, painstaking "stitch by stitch" will furnish man with perfect tailor-made attire. Women, as a general rule, do not make men's clothing—but men have designed and made women's clothing for ages.

So, why not let the little boy play with dolls when he likes it, and show him how to sew?

H. S.

Nursery Schools

"What Is a Nursery School?" is a bulletin planned to help the layman to understand what a nursery school is, to know what it does for children and parents, and to give him some standards for evaluating one. It gives a simple but comprehensive sketch of the institution which some educators expect to be the largest in growth in the United States during the days to come. The 24-page bulletin, published by the Association for Childhood Education, includes drawing of floor plans, a list of nursery teacher training institutions, and a selected bibliography. Copies may be obtained at 35 cents apiece, or 30 cents in lots of 25 or more, from the Association at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Sight and Sound

In the December 16, 1940, issue of the Scholastic Magazine, its monthly section titled "Sight and Sound" discusses "Films for the Social Studies," "Radio Programs for the Month," "New 16 mm. Films," "Some New Books," and includes a short article titled "Some First Steps" (in the utilization of audio-visual aids) by W. Gayle Starnes of the University of Kentucky. The issue for November 25, 1940, includes an article by W. G. Hart, "Teaching with School-Made Films," which describes the safety film production activities of the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, in co-operation with the Highway Education Board. Scholastic may be ordered from 220 East 42nd Street, New York City.

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Luke and Sophie Big Turnip Teach Old Sioux Crafts At Reservation School

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pine Ridge, S. D.

Old Sioux Indians are today definitely included in the educational system of the Dakotas. Only three short years ago, a committee from the Federal Indian Arts and Crafts Board canvassed the Dakota Indian reservations to see what, if any, of their traditional handwork survived. Here and there Indian women reluctantly brought forth cherished museum pieces, then more readily when they realized that their fine specimens of quill and bead work were not only appreciated but even coveted. After that it did not take long to persuade these old-timers to teach the young Sioux what they know, with the result that at a sale not long ago on the Pine Ridge Reservation, $500 was divided among these 20th-century craftsmen.

These old Sioux, too, co-operate with both the local and Federal Arts and Crafts Committees, in applying distinctively Sioux designs and colors to modern bags, bracelets, belts, and dress trimmings.

Drive 26 miles from Pine Ridge proper to the Community Day School at Manderson on the reservation and in all probability Sophie and Luke Big Turnip will be seated at a long, oval table surrounded by eager, young Sioux. Luke must go to school along with Sophie, his wife, for she cannot speak English, so he interprets while she teaches that intricately fashioned quill and bead work. The Big Turnips have a cherry log house on a hillside near by, and now there is a well-worn path to the school door made by Sophie and Luke, who feel it a privilege to have an active part in this community project, and their granddaughter, too, is a proficient craftsman.

Sophie explains to those young Indians gathered around her, that first she moistens the quills in her mouth, then flattens them by pulling them through her teeth. Next she applies them to the buckskin by means of sinews prepared by the women, and as one end of the sinew is wet, when it dries it serves as a needle. An awl is used to pierce the buckskin, and this "needle" is then passed through a hole to hold down the quill. That there may not be a shortage of porcupine quills, the superintendent at Pine Ridge, W. O. Roberts, has started a porcupine farm.

Then, too, there are enough representative Sioux costumes at hand to serve as models in both color and designs, such as those owned and occasionally worn by Sallie and Thomas Stabber of the Porcupine District, for there are 9,000 Oglala Sioux on the Pine Ridge Reservation with their villages from 10 to 100 miles distant from the Agency Buildings at Pine Ridge proper. And Sallie at Porcupine is a skilled craftsman and brings her work to the Pine Ridge Arts and Crafts Shop which serves as a marketing center for the reservation, while the one at Rapid City, S. D., is a clearing house for the entire Sioux area. And the modern buckskin zipper handbags, the colorful bracelets and belts with quill work in reds, yellows and blues, both pleasing to the eye and serviceable, find ready purchasers.

Gladys Tantaquidgeon, Federal Indian Arts and Crafts Specialist, says that they advise the Sioux, never command, for the Sioux when left to themselves choose harmonizing yet distinctive Sioux colors for their characteristic, geometric designs. Moreover, she emphasizes that this Arts and Crafts work plays an important role among the Sioux in filling the need for self-expression and providing creative outlets.

And the example set by the Pine Ridge Sioux is being followed not only by other Sioux but Indians elsewhere in the United States.

Courtesy Federal Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Left—Quill and bead work class in the day school at Manderson, S. D., where Indian boys and girls of the reservation are learning traditional Sioux arts and crafts, taught by old Sioux. Luke Big Turnip, standing, interprets while his wife, seated, instructs. Right—The quill and bead work on gorgeous Sioux costumes like these is being relearned by modern Indians. Thomas and Sallie Stabber of Porcupine, Pine Ridge, S. D., are seen here. Oval—Mrs. Looks Twice in a Sioux costume showing the conventional geometric designs and beautiful craft work.

A Challenge to the Private Secondary School

(Portion of an article by Richard M. Gummere in School and Society)

We believe in the need for a continuous application of quality standards to our American Children. A distinguished preacher declared recently that it was a mark of great personalities, great literature, great art and great business or statesmanship never to drop the hard things, never to avoid necessary suffering, and to take the thunder with the sunshine. We hold that every idea must be made as interesting as possible; but we refuse to water down its essence. We admit freely certain mechanistic aids to the teaching process, and we are glad to use the marking machine for concrete details which save labor; but we still cling to A. Lawrence Lowell's definition of the best education as self-education, and we are backers of the theory that uphill thinking is the best way to think.

Let us then conclude with a set of axioms or postulates for the private school of the future—based on no original inspiration but collected from the conversations and writings of those who have its welfare on their minds, or from those who have criticized its methods.

More Democratic

First, the private school must become more democratic in its framework, as it really is in its ideals. It must attract the most promising boys from all income-brackets, with scholarships when necessary, as the Scottish system above-mentioned searches a county for pupils of high promise and sends them to the academy and the university to live in the attic on a little oatmeal. It should encourage chores; it should organize, with part-time afternoon jobs, some work-camps for the summer where adolescents learn to do more than dress like Indians and nickname themselves after Lone Wolf or Sitting Bull. There should be a practical-arts fringe in every curriculum; so that opposites or combinations like French and carpentry, mathematics and surveying, may go hand in hand.

The private school could offer its review facilities to the community at the time of entrance examinations. In one school I know there is a club which meets once a week, of independent sixth-formers and tax-supported twelfth-graders from a near-by city, who dine together and discuss matters of common interest. The welfare work done in colleges can be carried out in the schools to a more limited and selective extent. Another institution has a set of musical and dramatic and literary programs in which Town and Gown take an equal part. And we could be still more emphatic in our requests that the familiar coteries of boys going from certain school to colleges should not stick together but should aim to get a wide acquaintance with their classmates in general.

Independent Pioneering

Secondly, the private school has it in its power to solve a situation which may be illustrated by newspaper men who advise immediate cub-reporting instead of courses in journalism, by artists who say that St. Gaudens, the apprentice for 13 years to a cameo-cutter, would have been ruined by school and college art courses, by musicians who believe that four hours a day of rigorous practice are better than courses in the theory of music. The solution of such a problem can be brought about by our own efforts, pioneering without the clog of a skeptical community.

Thirdly, and closely related to the foregoing idea, is the citizenship-training program. The factual textbook is inadequate. Some way must be found for apprenticeship and readiness to take part in political activity—like the young people in England who not only observe, but work with their elders in Parliamentary elections. Further developments in student government, visits on leave to civic organizations are advisable.

It is my firm belief that the private school not only will survive but will grow in its service, provided that such ideas and practices as these are carried out. Superiority for those of its products who earn the right to leadership, freedom from such indoctrination as we see in the Russian and German states, a core of sound traditional subjects presented on an intellectual basis, with a fringe of applied vocational skills, social flexibility cutting across artificial class lines, ready sharing of privileges, and the ability above-mentioned to "think uphill"—those are the powers and abilities and opportunities which the private school of the future should, and will, afford.

Note: School and Society, an important weekly news magazine of nationwide circulation, covering all major fields of educational endeavor, is published by the Society for the Advancement of Education, Inc. Publication office, the Science Press, North Queen St. and McGovern Ave., Lancaster, Pa.—Education Editor.

Mother and Daughter Companionship

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

When my little girl was in the baby stage there seemed to be a sense of antagonism between us. Everything she was asked to do caused a great deal of irritation. Knowing that this was not normal, I sat down and thought it out.

An individual, no matter what age, has individual rights, i.e. a certain amount of privacy, freedom of thought, individual reactions and events, nature, etc. With this as a basis I realized that we started as equal friends with an equal amount of intelligence. I use the word intelligence to distinguish between the accumulation of worldly knowledge which parents often think entitles them to be dictatorial.

I wanted her to learn to do household tasks so that when she had her own home she could do them easily. And, too, she would appreciate order and the cleanliness of our home if she knew how they were accomplished. When I asked her to do the dishes, I did a few to show her how and then left her to do them in her own way. The plan worked beautifully in that case and many others.

She is now eight years old and we have lots of fun together. We defer to each other's opinions. Her freedom of thought makes our relationship more interesting. She is not a little parrot repeating my reactions to things, people, etc., but a real companion with her own interests, friends and social problems. We talk things over and do many things together but our real companionship is based on our freedom from domination.

As she grows up I know our friendship will grow too.

(Mrs.) H. H. H.

A Saturday Column

Children And The Migrant Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Jack of the Bean Fields," by Nina Millen, illustrated by photographs, and designed to inform elementary school children by means of an easy-to-read narrative of the life of the migrant family which moves with the ripening vegetables, is published (paper covered) at 25 cents by the Friendship Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. Particular stress is placed on the work of the "Friendship Center" which provides wholesome recreational life for the children of these families. Definitely social service teaching, and because it introduces a grown-up social problem, is best suited to older elementary school children, who should read it in connection with discussing the situation with some understanding adult.

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Mother and Daughter Companionship

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

For One Listening to The Music of Debussy

THERE ARE two places I always think of when I hear a composition by Claude Debussy. They are both, of course, in Paris. For the music of Debussy is, in my thought, as inseparably linked with *La Ville Lumière* as are the waltzes of Johann Strauss with Vienna.

* * *

One of these places is a room in a pavilion in the Gardens of the Tuileries. Its walls are, or were, covered with those glorious murals of water-lilies by Monet. Standing in the center of this gallery, the visitor can imagine himself on an island in a lake of shimmering color. On every hand extend vistas of liquid loveliness. Against a background of azure, the delicate shades of waxy blooms peer through an aqueous sheen like fragile sprites that yearn to be discovered, yet are too timid to yield themselves entirely to human view.

One feels the coolness of that painted water. One can almost hear the placid lapping of its wavelets on a grassy bank. Mirrored in its surface, and even penetrating to its depths, are flower images—reflections in the water.

The composer might have stood just here to write his *Reflets dans l'eau*. Or perhaps the painter heard those distant, rippling harmonies as he plied his brush. But whether artist drew his inspiration from musician, or musician from artist—or even if neither was the case, as it probably was not—the pictures and the music always visit me together. The music has the inner feeling of the painting, and the painting of the music.

* * *

The other place I remember when I hear Debussy is a glade in the Bois de Boulogne. It is a forest nook so typically and completely French that it could not possibly be found outside the borders of Gaul. It has the symmetry and the calm beauty of Debussy's music; and on autumn afternoons the sunlight steals there through just such a haze as pervades the compositions of this master, bringing an impression of vaguely sylvan charm and remote delight.

A French forest is like no other forest. It is regular, but not regimented. It is neither too dense nor too sparse. Its shade is neither bosky nor meager, but pleasantly mottled. Its foliage is not clumpy, but lacy. This is nature at its most refined, its daintiest. It verges on the artificial, yet it is too nearly perfect to be merely artful.

Debussy's music is like that. It has no harsh moments. It caresses the ear; it does not assault it. It has its rules, but they are rules of grace, flexible like a willow wand.

* * *

The classic quality that permeates French parks and gardens finds its way into the composition and the structure of this music. Who ever walked through the Bois without glimpsing—at least in the lens of thought—a wood-nymph, or perhaps a satyr? And who ever listened to Debussy without detecting the sound of pipes, or a lyre? Nowhere has ancient Greece lived again as it has lived in modern France.

Debussy's music was France before the deluge. Lulled by its languorous harmonies, the nation was asleep in the afternoon of a faun. The afternoon was long, and very beautiful. The haze that hung in forest aisles cast a veil of illusion over warnings of danger. Surely, it seemed, a peace so charming, so natural to the scene, could not be broken.

* * *

One wandered enchanted through these leafy lanes, nor gave much thought to where they led. To walk there was enough. The sound of pipes was never far ahead, yet always just beyond the range of vision. It was elusive, leading in devious ways while precious moments slipped away. Beguiled into aimless musings, one thought the afternoon would endure forever.

Yet twilight came, and suddenly. Almost it seemed a shutter had been drawn across the sun. Instead of gentle wood-sounds, one heard the tread of heavy boots, the clank of arms on metaled roads, beating out a rhythm that was alien to the place.

Here were no muted strings, no quivering reed, but only the blare of brass and the drum's sharp roll. The pastoral was past, the pipes were done. This was the twilight of the gods, the Götterdämmerung.

* * *

In the first sharp clash of war, the din of this new, martial music filled the air. For how can flute and harp be heard above the bugle and the drum? These new rhythms conquered, first of all, by the sheer loudness of their volume. And they had something the music of Debussy did not have: a heroic quality replete with discipline and authority. This music did not wander. It marched. It had an aim, a purpose.

The aim and purpose were revealed as cruel. The new music, in which some had thought they heard the strains of Beethoven and Wagner, upon closer listening proved to be all storm and fury. It was designed to intimidate, to terrify. It could not soothe nor elevate, nor even entertain. It was not so intended. In short, it was not music. It was discord.

* * *

When the buglers had blown their longest and their loudest, and the drummers' arms ached with drumming, they paused to rest. It was then they heard it, the forest music. First came a ripple from a tiny waterfall, then a rustle in the trees. A soft, low resonance throbbed in their ears, like the wind blowing through a harp. And faintly in the distance they heard a shepherd's pipe—or was it Pan's?

The noise of their fanfare had drowned it out, but it was there. It is still there. Heavy-footed sentries hear it on quiet evenings when, having paced their beat along village street or woodland path, they halt and stand at ease. Bemedaled officers hear it when, after a day of commandeering and posting proclamations, they open the windows of their billets before rolling into bed. It is the genius of the place.

And it is said that, in a certain bay of the occupied sea-coast, helmeted soldiers hear, now and again, a strange sound rising from the water. It is as if there lay beneath the waves a great cathedral (*La Cathédrale engloutie*) swallowed up by the ocean flood, whose bells still ring a chime—of victory.

It is the unstilled voice of France. It is the music of Debussy.

REX MILLER

Blueberry Hill

Past the orchard, over the upland meadow,
When the sun is reaching down in brilliant rays,
On, where the out-cropped rock of meager pasture
Stores the burning heat of midsummer days.

Here, where soil lies thin but undefeated,
And prickly juniper crowds the wind-bent birch:
Where Indian women came with woven baskets,
Smoke-blue, misted berries reward the search.

Suckled by earth too lean for wheat or barley;
This is the fruit from seed no man has sown,
Yielding the passer-by abundant measure,
Neighbored by weedy grass and honest stone.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER

The Clearing

Over
The fallen twigs
Of other years, the vines
Of blackberry creep with the fruits of this
Year's sun.

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DIEGO MARTELLI: *A Drawing by Edgar Degas*

THIS PREPARATORY drawing was made as a study for the portrait of Diego Martelli by Edgar Degas, one of the most eminent of modern French masters. Degas was devoted to Martelli, with whom he discoursed in the Neapolitan dialect, and he painted two portraits of his friend in 1879.

Here was a modern artist with a classical training in the handling of line and the development of form. He experimented with composition, arranging forms in unusual and unconventional poses, and, in the interest of rhythmical design, he departed from customary practice and was influenced by photography with its accidental effects, and by Japanese prints in which the pattern was evolved on diagonals and the rhythms acutely indicated in a tracery of shrewdly disposed angles.

Interest in Degas' preparatory drawings is stimulated by the assurance with which he worked and by the acuteness of his observation. He was an observer of natural appearances, but he had the capacity to translate what he saw into artistic phrases so that a mere sketch or jotting is not only a record of something seen by a very observing eye, but it is an artistic item, beautiful for what it is and for the way in which it was made.

Degas was one of the pioneers of modern realism. He was quick to see beauty in unexpected places, to grasp in the daily scene cogent themes, fresh, unconventional and stirring. Modern artists have turned their backs upon erstwhile conventions and Degas was one of the first to dwell deliberately upon the commonplace. But sheer artistry raises the commonplace to the level of distinction.

This drawing is executed with black crayon touched with white chalk on gray-brown paper. It is now in the Paul J. Sachs Collection.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Comfort of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A WORLD deeply troubled and distraught, confused and perplexed, greatly blessed are they, who, through the years, have sought and found refuge and solace in communion with God. They are indeed learning to dwell "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1). In the midst of the arguments of fear and hate, they never fail to gain strength and consolation by withdrawing from the material sense of existence into the conscious presence of divine Love. Here, closing the door against marauding and disturbing thoughts, they experience "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding" (Philippians 4:7). Taking this mental stand, they cannot be injured by distressing or menacing conditions, for they have gained an understanding of God as ever present.

In Christian Science divine Principle is a synonym for God. To some this word for God may seem cold at first, but as the earnest seeker for Truth gains a better understanding of what the word "Principle" means when so used, he will find that this is one of the most revealing names for Deity. In using it we attain a clearer sense of the unchanging love and availability of God.

When the world, as at present, seems to be in an upheaval, with "men's hearts failing them for fear," a deep and abiding comfort comes to those who know that above all the seeming chaos shines the light of Truth, divine Principle. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is this definition (p. 592): "MOTHER. God; divine and eternal Principle; Life, Truth, and Love." And in Isaiah we read God's promise (66:13), "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem."

The problems which confront humanity are due to a false sense regarding man's origin, to the belief that he is created materially, and is the victim of sin, sickness, discord, and greed. Man, made in the image and likeness of God, is perfect and complete, but humanity needs to relinquish the belief in a selfhood apart from God. Christian Science teaches that God is good, infinitely loving, tender, and compassionate to all. No one is afraid that he can be limited in intelligence because another is expressing it. Even so do we need to know that no one can limit our supply of good, for it is infinite, bestowed on all alike.

One day a student of Christian Science was sorely perplexed and troubled by a problem which seemed to baffle all her efforts at solution. While earnestly praying for light to guide her next step, she heard, faintly, a voice singing; then the words came more distinctly: "God will take care of you." This was accepted as a direct message from divine Love, and like the sunlight shining through a rift in the clouds, the loving presence of the dear Father-Mother God permeated her consciousness and she saw her way clearly. A deep peace replaced the fears and doubts which had seemed so real. When we are willing to turn away from human ways and human planning, we see how Principle, ever loving, ever ready, corrects and controls the situation. "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble,'" writes Mrs. Eddy on page 444 of Science and Health.

Mrs. Eddy couples the words "Principle" and "Love." A realization, even in a small degree, that Principle is impartial, unchanging, undeviating Love, is a firm rock on which one can take one's mental stand, even when apparently surrounded by trouble.

This is clearly shown in the experience of Jesus and his disciples in the garden of Gethsemane. All in the garden had the opportunity for closer communion with God, but the disciples slept, while Jesus spent the time in prayer. Later, when they came out of the garden, the disciples fled before the mob, and Peter denied that he had ever known Jesus. How different it was with the Master! He was tranquil and serene, filled with love and compassion, able to heal instantly the man whose ear Peter had cut off. Jesus was ever confident of the presence, care, and power of the loving Father, to whom he had given loyal and faithful allegiance, and who is ever ready and willing to comfort, guard, and guide, when we turn to Him for help.

The promise which God gave to Moses is true for all who will accept it: "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest" (Exodus 33:14). If that presence seems far off, it is we who have wandered away from God; for when we seek divine Love we find it ever near to comfort, cheer, and bless. There can be no absence of Love, for God fills all space and is infinite good. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 174):

"O holy presence, that stills all our demanding,
O love of God, that needs but to be known!
Heaven is at hand, when thy pure touch persuades us,
Comfort of God, that seeks and finds His own."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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"Les consolations de Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS UN MONDE profondément troublé, inquiet, bouleversé, confondu, ils sont bien heureux ceux qui depuis longtemps cherchent et trouvent dans la communion avec Dieu leur refuge et leur consolation. Ils apprennent vraiment à demeurer "dans la retraite du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1). Même si la crainte ou la haine multiplient leurs suggestions, ils ne manquent jamais de trouver la force et la consolation lorsqu'ils abandonnent le sens matériel de l'existence pour la conscience de l'Amour divin toujours présent. Fermant la porte aux pensées malfaisantes ou spoliatrices, ils goûtent "la paix de Dieu, qui surpasse toute intelligence" (Philippiens 4:7). Grâce à cette attitude mentale, ils ne sont pas à la merci des conditions pénibles ou menaçantes, car ils ont saisi le fait que Dieu est toujours présent.

En Science Chrétienne, Principe divin est un des synonymes de Dieu. Il se peut qu'au premier abord, le terme paraisse froid; mais celui qui cherche sincèrement la Vérité peut acquérir une meilleure intelligence de ce que signifie le mot "Principe," et il s'apercevra qu'en parlant de Dieu, ce nom est éminemment révélateur. Si nous l'employons d'une manière intelligente, l'accessibilité de Dieu et Son amour immuable nous deviennent plus clairs.

Lorsque, comme c'est actuellement le cas, le monde semble passer par de si grands troubles que certaines personnes rendent "l'âme de frayeur," ils sont soutenus et vraiment consolés ceux qui savent qu'au-dessus du chaos apparent brille la lumière de la Vérité, du divin Principe. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons à la page 592 la définition suivante: "MÈRE. Dieu; Principe divin et éternel; Vie, Vérité et Amour." Et le prophète Ésaïe rapporte cette promesse de Dieu: "Je vous consolerai comme une mère console son enfant; et c'est dans Jérusalem que vous serez consolés" (Ésaïe 66:13).

Les problèmes qui se dressent devant l'humanité sont dus à un faux sens concernant l'origine de l'homme, à la croyance qu'il est créé matériellement et que le péché, la maladie, les discords, la cupidité font de lui leur victime. Créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme est parfait, sans lacunes; mais l'humanité doit répudier la croyance à un moi séparé de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est infiniment bon, plein d'amour et de tendresse, compatissant envers tous. Aucun d'entre nous ne craint d'être limité sous le rapport de l'intelligence parce qu'une autre personne exprime cette qualité. De même, il nous faut savoir que nul ne peut limiter le bien qui nous est accordé, car il est infini et tous y ont également part.

Un certain jour, une Scientiste Chrétienne était bien tourmentée par un problème qui semblait défier tous ses efforts. Alors qu'elle priait avec ferveur, demandant la lumière qui devait guider ses pas, elle entendit des sons d'abord très légers, puis plus distincts; c'était une personne qui chantait, et la Scientiste Chrétienne put saisir les paroles suivantes: "Dieu prendra soin de toi!" Ce message lui parut venir directement de l'Amour divin; aussi l'accepta-t-elle, et ce fut comme un rayon de lumière perçant les nuages. La douce présence du Père-Mère Dieu plein d'amour remplit sa conscience et lui montra clairement la marche à suivre. Une paix profonde remplaça les craintes et les doutes qui avaient paru si réels. Lorsque nous sommes prêts à nous détourner des méthodes et des plans humains, nous voyons que le Principe toujours aimant, toujours favorable, corrige et règle la situation. "Pas à pas ceux qui se confient en Lui trouveront que 'Dieu est pour nous un refuge et une force, un secours dans les détresses, et Il est fort aisé à trouver,'" écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 444 de *Science et Santé*.

A maintes reprises, Mrs. Eddy associe les termes "Principe" et "Amour." Se rendre compte, même dans une faible mesure, du fait que le Principe est impartial, immuable, Amour indéfectible, c'est se placer mentalement sur un rocher qui reste ferme au milieu de tous les orages.

L'exemple de Jésus et de ses disciples dans le jardin de Gethsémané illustre d'une manière frappante ce que nous venons de dire. Tous ceux qui se trouvaient à Gethsémané avaient l'occasion de communier avec Dieu en redoublant de ferveur; mais tandis que Jésus priait, les disciples cédaient au sommeil. Plus tard, devant la troupe hostile envoyée par les prêtres, les disciples s'enfuirent et Pierre renia Jésus. Quelle différence avec l'attitude du Maître! Il restait calme, serein; rempli d'amour et de compassion, il put guérir instantanément le serviteur dont Pierre avait coupé l'oreille. Jésus sentait toujours la présence, la sollicitude, le pouvoir du tendre Père auquel il avait fidèlement obéi; il était sûr que Dieu est toujours prêt à consoler, à protéger, à guider ceux qui ont recours à Lui.

La promesse que Moïse reçut de Dieu est vraie pour quiconque veut l'accepter: "Je serai moi-même ton guide, et j'assurerai ta sécurité" (Exode 33:14). Si la Divinité nous paraît lointaine et que nous ne sentions pas Sa présence, c'est parce que nous avons erré loin de Dieu; en effet, quand nous cherchons l'Amour divin, nous le trouvons toujours proche, prêt à consoler les humains, à les encourager, à les bénir. L'Amour ne saurait être absent, car Dieu, le bien sans limites, remplit tout l'espace. Comme le dit un de nos cantiques (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, N° 174):

"Sainte présence, il nous faut te connaître,
Amour de Dieu, qui satisfais nos cœurs!
Proche est le ciel, nous te voyons paraître,
Consolateur qui rassembles les tiens!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Green Banners

THE OLDEST AMERICAN flag is green. Ten thousand years ago it was waving over North America, Central America, and South America. And it has been waving there every summer since. Its name is Indian corn.

This afternoon I drove past millions of the green banners gleaming in sun and wind. They are at the height of their glory now. At one place I got out to measure a "flag-pole" and found it to be twelve feet from ground to tassel-tip. If you want a flag that symbolizes the unity and common heritage of our Western World, here it is.

Botanists tell us that corn is the oldest cereal and possibly the oldest cultivated plant. Before the Egyptians were cultivating wheat, the American aborigines were probably growing corn. The evidence for this statement is the fact that corn is by far the most highly developed of the cereals. We know the wild ancestors of wheat and barley, for instance. But corn is so highly evolved that we cannot be sure what wild plant it was evolved from. The process must have taken thousands of years. Yet that process had been completed before the coming of the white man to America. Indian corn, four hundred years ago, was practically the same as Indian corn today. And even a fossil ear shows an equally high development. The greatest single achievement in agriculture was made by men in this land before the beginning of what we call history.

Some day we shall have a magnificent book on corn, a book combining archeology and history and geography and botany and agriculture and literature and legend. In telling the story of corn, it will tell the story of man's life on these two continents; for corn was a foundation of the Inca, Mayan, and Aztec cultures, and corn enabled the white man to gain a foothold on the North American continent and to cross the mountains and spread over the prairies and the plains.

When you hear the word "corn," you may think first of sweet-corn eaten on the cob or in chowder or succotash. Or you may think of popcorn whose warm whiteness on a winter's evening is a perfect foil to the cold whiteness of outdoors. But the most important corn is field corn, for this is one of the world's fundamental foods, comparable to the rice of the Far East. Field corn gives our domestic animals much of their feed and fodder. It gives man his hominy, hulled corn, and corn meal. Corn meal gives us hasty pudding and Indian pudding, hoe-cake and johnny-cake, corn pone and corn bread and a thousand other famous dishes. I think the most completely American dessert I ever heard of was told me by an old lady who remembered it from her girlhood. The ingredients, including corn meal, were put in a cloth bag and hung in the kettle in which maple sap was boiling. As the sap boiled down to syrup, the pudding cooked.

R. F.

Gentian Weather

The fields are bright as calico;
The hill smoke-hued and sweet-fern blent;
And gentian silences bestir
A blest, cathedral wonderment.
And I, who waded deep in dawn
To find some fanciful retreat,
Have learned my every dream is here;
Where summer and September meet.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Evaluation of a 'Pal' ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The isolationists think they are getting in a grand dig at the Government by continually referring to Uncle Sam's "Pal Joey."

Well, "Pal Joey"—Joseph Stalin, if in doubt—is doing all right in his battle with his "friend" of two years ago, and it is evident that the United States is not going to be drawn away from the main issue in this war by refusing to help Russia help defeat Hitler.

Washington intends to strengthen Russian resistance to the full and in the midst of final preparations for his momentous radiocast this week President Roosevelt devoted long conferences to speeding aid to Moscow. This will not be token aid. It will be the real thing.

Because of America's deep disbelief in Communism, because of Russia's about-face collaboration with Naziism for the past two years, because of the "party line's" opposition to the American defense program, it is truly remarkable that there has been so little confusion in the public mind over the Government's immediate co-operation with the Soivet Union as soon as Berlin turned on its erstwhile partner.

The American people reacted decisively and maturely. They recognized at once that while American democracy and Russian Communism have no common cause they do have today a common enemy; they recognized that while Russia was not fighting for freedom, or democracy or anything but its very life, its entry into the war was an undreamed opportunity to press home the battle against the major menace. This was the position taken by the British Government under Prime Minister Churchill. This was the position taken by the United States Government under President Roosevelt.

The principle behind this policy draws a fine point but a vital one. That principle is that the United States and Great Britain, which wants nothing from Communism, is not aiding Russia but is aiding Russian resistance to Hitlerism.

Let no one be fooled; Nazi totalitarianism and Communist totalitarianism have a lot in common but there is this crucial distinction:

Healthy democracy can successfully resist unhealthy Communism by the force of its own example.

Healthy democracy cannot successfully resist aggressive Naziism except by force of arms.

Communism, for those who don't want it, can be defeated in peace. Naziism, for those who don't want it, must be defeated in war.

Now, no one deserves much credit for wisdom after the event and this writer will have to confess that he felt like most every one else did at the time, that Moscow's crass alliance with Hitler and shameless co-operation with Naziism was a staggering blow to the Allies. But, at least to those who perceive that more than human planning must direct this struggle against what Naziism wants to do to the world, may it not appear in retrospect that there are advantages to having Russia enter the war exactly when she did and exactly under the circumstances she did? Such advantages as these:

1/ Russia's alliance with Hitler in the summer of 1939, which actually gave the Nazis the freedom and the impetus to begin the war, did more to expose and deflate the Communist appeal throughout the democratic world than any other single event in the past decade.

2. Every military expert has been astounded at the dogged, unyielding and loyal morale of the Red Army and the superb unity of the Russian people in the face of the German onslaught. There was certainly a widespread conviction that if the Russian peasants were given arms to fight a war for freedom against Naziism they might well turn to fight for their freedom against the Soviet Government.

But may it not be true that if the Russian people had been called upon to fight a preventive war outside their homeland and against an enemy which had not yet physically invaded its frontiers, they would have had so little heart for their defense of the Communist regime that the low estimate of morale would have been proved sound and Hitler would have quickly knocked Russia completely out of the war. Russia decisively defeated as an ally would have been a greater liability than Russia has been as an anxious and uncertain partner of the Axis.

At least in retrospect these possibilities seem worth weighing.

The present prospect of continued Russian resistance is genuinely hopeful. Military authorities do not question but that Germany can ultimately take Leningrad, Moscow and the Ukraine but they now believe that the Nazis will not succeed in destroying the Red Army and that in consequence a two-front war is in prospect for Hitler until the Allies have won.

The Country Speaks: New York

U. S., Japan and War ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

Developments in the Far East are today being viewed with concern mixed with apprehension in responsible quarters here. The question is being asked, "What is Japan going to do?" The consensus is that Tokyo's action will be indicated by the outcome, however temporary the result, of the contest now on there between what is seen as the moderate bloc in control of the Government, and the military bloc which is seeking power. The moderates are seen as more amenable to a pacific settlement of the differences between Japan on the one hand and the United States, Great Britain and Russia on the other, while the militarists are for full co-operation with the Axis Powers.

The mobilization of large Japanese forces in Manchukuo on the Russian Eastern frontier is seen, however, as showing the extent of the influence the pro-Axis group is able to exert on the Government, willing as the latter may be to compromise Japan's differences with the Powers it holds are drawing a ring of "encirclement" around Nippon's tight, heavily-populated little isle.

The hope here is that the proverbial ability of the Japanese to consider personal problems objectively will influence even the militarists there to stop short of war. The hope is grounded on more than one obvious fact. Among these are (1) Japan's best interests are with the Powers who stand for liberal trade throughout the world; namely, the United States and Britain; (2) that in repudiating their non-aggression pact with Russia and attempting to halt American aid to the Soviet Union through the port of Vladivostok, a "shooting war" between the United States and Japan would certainly result; (3) that war between the United States and Japan would serve the worst interests of the two Powers.

Emphasizing what war between the United States and Japan would mean to trade, it is recalled that the Japanese bought $227,203,794 worth of goods from the United States in 1940, as compared with $231,418,000 in 1939,—and sold exports to the United States to the value of $158,376,321, as compared with $161,095,000 the previous year.

A break-down of the 1939 Japanese purchases from the United States placed petroleum at the top of the list, amounting to $45,290,000; cotton second, valued at $42,488,000; iron and steel scrap third, at $32,593,000; refined copper fourth, at $27,567,000, and power machinery fifth, at $24,578,000.

American purchases of Japanese goods in 1931, the latest figures broken down, show raw silk heading the imports at $104,936,000; crabmeat second, worth $3,765,000, and tea third, worth $3,304,000. This trade has been hard hit by embargo action and the freezing of Japanese gold in this country.

It takes no mathematician to figure out in the face of these totals what war would mean to United States-Japanese economy.

The question asked here is whether the Japanese militarists will see it and consider the tremendous burden of taxation the Japanese people are now carrying and the difficulties Japan faces as the war in China drags on despite Nipponese peace bids.

On this internal and external situation the hope for peace between the democratic Powers and Japan finds a grounding, too, on a realization in Tokyo that compliance with Reichsführer Hitler's urgings for Japan to take the field in the Russian maritime provinces would merely be trying to pull the Nazi chestnuts out of the fire. If the operation were successful, Japan would be acquiring a neighbor far more dangerous to its political and economic orders than is Russia.

If Japan wants to prosper, the trade route is its best avenue, according to the consensus here. This is all the United States and Britain want—John Hays' Open Door.

There is both a sentimental and an economic angle to this policy. Some of America's biggest fortunes—and some of its moderate ones—are based on the China trade of years which, while not so far gone, seem centuries removed from these fast-moving times. Memories of these years, when whaling and the commerce of the clipper ships were thriving industries, cluster in many New England and New York homes, where souvenirs of Cathay still find place on the "whatnots" in the parlors.

An echo of this came this week in the news of the passing of the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, when it was recalled that her father, after grave financial losses, sailed around the Horn to the fabled land of Marco Polo to find fortune again smiling on him through the China trade.

To Change the Subject:

I Like Cities ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Just now a person such as I, having been in or near a city all summer, hears with amazement the deep sighs of the returning vacationists. Ships and trains, busses and private motors are laden with the reluctant who resist returning to the cities. For my own part, I cannot think why.

I like cities. For me, they have as definite personalities as have people of my acquaintance. A good many years ago, taking my final September drive through country roads where the foliage had suddenly gone gold-color and flame, something always quickened in me at the thought that next day, or perhaps the day after, I would be returning to a city. Diversified interests, the impact of familiar duties and demands, the prospect of theaters and pictures and concerts and bookshops—yes, even the spice of winter clothes to be chosen—these loomed with elements of the fascinating unknown. Of course, I had delighted in the country. Of course the quiet had brought relaxation and content. Of course, I needed each year contact with the simpler, elemental things. Now it was time for something else—

Take Piccadilly on a spring morning. All the red and brown and green busses moving with true English dignity and deliberation against the tender foliage over the fence in the Green Park. Flags rising into the misty blue. Shining motors gliding. Gentlemen in gray spats twirling canes in gloved hands. Flower-women, like Eliza Doolittle from Shaw's play—soft-eyed Cockneys, square and stout, merry and somehow proud—sitting in the center of Piccadilly Circus tieing up bunches of violets. Children romping in the park, with rosy-cheeked nannies watchfully close. Piccadilly on a bright spring morning. Among cities, none has a more engaging personality.

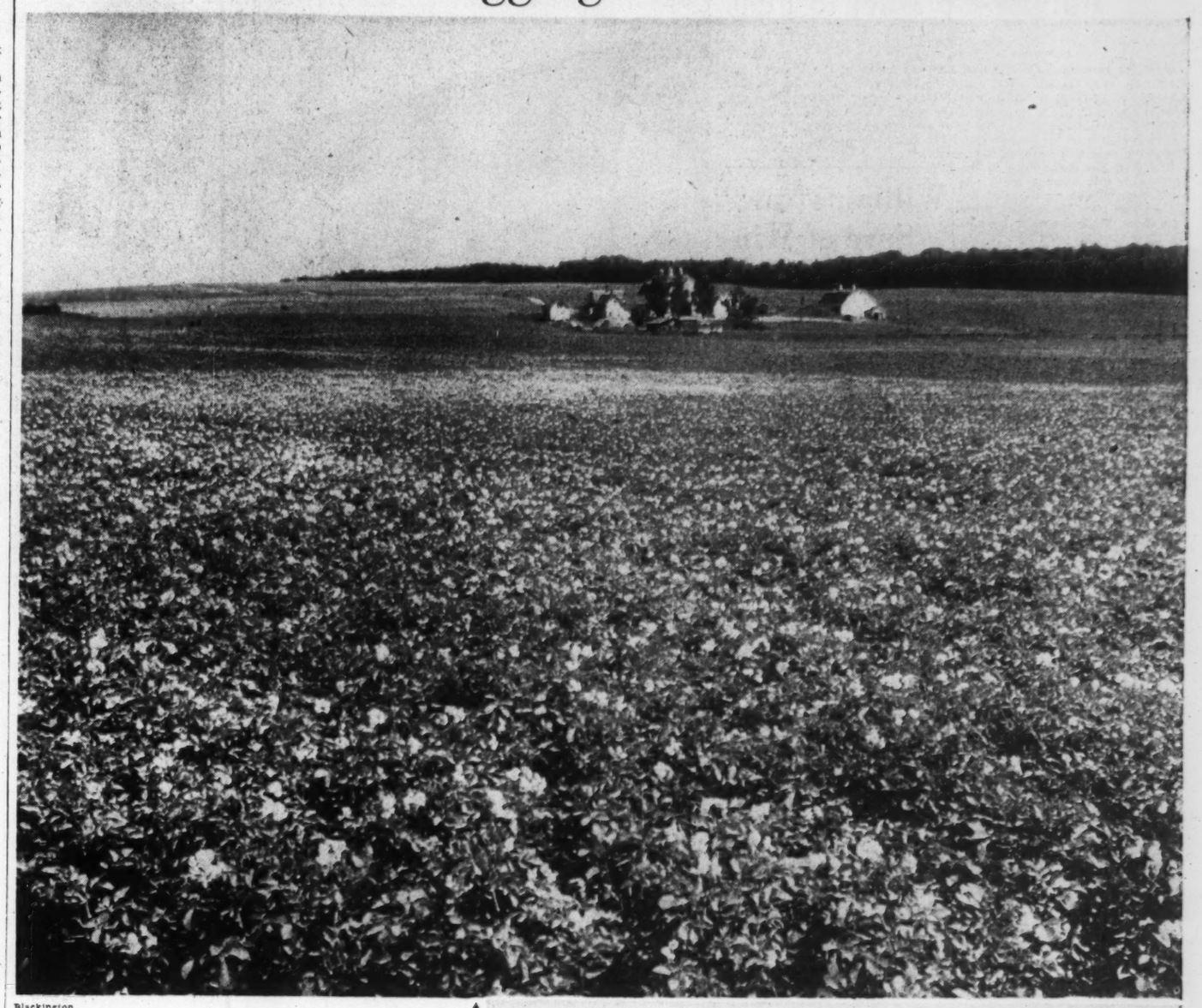
Fifth Avenue, too, on a rainy day. Oh, yes, it rains violently there when it is not bathed in the strong, brittle sunshine which is almost too lovely to be endured. It rains in New York, when it likes, harder than anywhere else. And, by day, the world of Manhattan is alive with vivid umbrellas; while, at night, the streets are shining rivers with myriads of lights to fleck their shimmering surfaces. New York, the young, the dashing—the undaunted in the face of any and all challenges. The towers of Rockefeller Center barely visible through mist and fog. Perhaps balloons swaying on a Christmas tree which came straight out of the realm of magic. And, at the same time, newsboys crying shrilly; motor horns blaring; red and green lights signaling to foot-passengers. New York. Unlike any other place. Harsh and thoughtless, crude and noisy and swift; full of anticipation, high courage, and inherent beauty.

Even Boston, with men lazing on sunny benches of the Common; steep sandy paths leading toward a golden dome. Lighted windows and ivy-hung doorways of the holiday season, up and down and across streets more consistently Georgian than many London can show; The delectable sky line seen from the Cambridge shore of the Charles, with the incongruous tower of the Custom House a slim finger pointing. Hundreds of small sails bobbing in the Basin, red and green and blue above the limpid water.

Paris—Paris when it was still itself, exquisite at all times. With the shrill French voices chattering, the taxi horns incessant beneath one's windows; lilacs, purple and white, bursting over old stuccoed walls in the Quartier Latin; great white clouds sweeping high above the thrilling vista of the rue Royale with the porticoed Madeleine at the bottom. Out-door concerts in the Tuileries; chestnut-men in the Luxembourg with the blue autumn mists rising about the statues and chilly people hurrying past; the incredible muddle of traffic before the Opéra and swirling about the Café de la Paix with the red-checked tablecloths and the awnings billowing in the wind. One day it will be this Paris again.

All these cities, then, have their ingratiating personalities. This one is treasured for one quality, that one for another. Like friends whom we choose for quite different and necessary reasons. Cities are endearing. Cities are endlessly intriguing to study and know. Why should people resist them when September comes? I like cities.

When Its Digging Time Down East



Blackington

Famous Maine potatoes make fall trek to market as diggers and pickers march down endless rows—1941 crop estimated at 45,000,000 bushels with selling value anyone's guess.

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Caribou, Maine

Aroostook County, long recognized as the potato bin of the world, "dug" in today for the start of its annual potato harvest of an estimated crop of 45,000,000 bushels.

Early in the morning the clank of the potato digger rang out over brown fields as it wallowed across endless rows. Down its sloping back tumbled the golden nuggets that will bring the Aroostook farmer anywhere from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000, depending, of course, upon the price the tuber commands this year.

Behind the digger moved an army of pickers, backs bent to the rhythmic task of putting potatoes into barrels placed sentry-fashion along the rows. They pick fast and clean, these men, women, and children. Every barrel filled represents a 10 cent piece for the picker; eight cents if boarded by the farmer. Good pickers earn as high as $10 a day.

From the fields poured a stream of trucks and horse-drawn wagons moving the crop either to the farmer's individual potato house or to one of the many large storage plants located on railroad sidings. Here the potatoes will remain until consumer demand warrants their distribution on the market.

Not all of Aroostook's potatoes, of course, are put in storage. There are a number of producers, either for economic reasons or for the lack of storage facilities, who sell their crop direct from the field. This is not the general practice, however, as the farmer often is forced to dispose of his crop at a price far under one which might prevail at a later date.

What Will He Get?

Uppermost in the farmer's mind, as he rode the potato digger across fertile fields, was how much a barrel he will receive for his crop this year. Will the current price of $1 prevail? Or will a later date bring $2? Or will potatoes soar to $4 and $5 a barrel? The farmer doesn't know. At this stage of the season all he can do is to hope that his year-long labors will bring profitable prices.

And what is a profitable price? The farmer says any price under $2 a barrel does not give him the necessary margin to put something away for that rainy Aroostook day. It costs him about $1.25 to raise a barrel of potatoes. And, with today's rising prices in fertilizer, machinery, and wages, this figure is expected to go higher.

But preceding every harvest season, despite disappointments of previous years, the Aroostook farmer is optimistic. He looks for brighter prospects this year although the past decade has brought him relatively poor prices. He knows his crop is going to be good and that his product is equal to, if not better, then any of its kind in the world.

His optimism this year is based primarily on the United States' defense program. He sees more people at work. He hears the jingle of more money in more pockets. Uncle Sam's growing Army, as any soldier on K. P. duty can testify, goes "heavy" on the potato. There will be more consumers for his product this year. And more consumers consequently mean a greater demand which, of course, governs the price of the potato. These things make the Maine farmer hopeful.

The Aroostook County producer has had some hard rows to hoe during the past 10 years. He has complained little though he has watched Government help go to other farmers in the Middle West. Some of these years he just broke even; some he lost; and only a few netted him a profit. Farms, in many cases, were mortgaged to pay the fertilizer bill. Grocery bills mounted. Bank accounts shrunk. But patience is the Aroostook County farmer's virtue. If not this year; then next. When that year comes bills will be paid and mortgages cleared. It is either a feast or a famine.

Farmers Hold Crop

The major part of this year's Aroostook crop is being "salted" away until midwinter or at least until sufficient demand comes from the consumer. Some farmers go so far as to hold their crop until January and February.

The potato market is watched closely by the producer. He studies its trends as carefully as the New York broker follows a favorite stock. Then when prices reach a profitable level new activity springs into being in Aroostook County. Hundreds of sleds and trucks start hauling potatoes to railroad cars. Long freights thunder across the Nation carrying Maine's greatest crop.

Potato is king in Aroostook County. It not only is the year, around subject of conversation but it appears on the farmer's table three meals a day—in the morning fried crispy brown; at noon mashed a creamy white; and at night baked to a turn. As one veteran grower put it:

"Aroostook is all potatoes. We buy land and borrow money to grow potatoes, then grow potatoes to pay the money and buy more land. We build big houses and sheds to store potatoes in, then we got to grow a mighty lot of potatoes to fill up the storages. We eat potatoes, work potatoes, thrive, flourish, and starve on them."

The potato industry is a four-season business. Spring is planting time. In the summer it is spraying and cultivating. Autumn is harvest, and selling of the crop takes place during the winter.

The farmer of today, through State experiment stations and careful study of the potato, has overcome many problems which were bothersome to his father a quarter of a century ago. Rust, the worst enemy of the potato grower, is successfully combated by frequent spraying of blue vitrol and lime.

While horses still play an important part on the Aroostook farm, all heavy work such as plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating is done by tractor. Horses are used on the spraying machine, hay wagons, and other sundry chores.

After the potato plant has grown several inches, hilling and cultivating begins. The dirt is "hoed" around the plants giving the potato plenty of room to grow without becoming exposed to the sun.

The most important job of the farmer during the growth of the potato vine is to protect it against rust, known by the natural scientist as a leaf fungus. This rust, if allowed to go unchecked, will kill the plant. However, the spraying of blue vitrol and lime protects the vine from rust and the farmer often sprays his fields six or seven times during the growing season.

One of Aroostook County's most magnificent sights is the blooming of the potato field. Like huge candlewick spreads, acres upon acres of fields stretch away to the horizon in a sea of pink-and-white blooms. Tourists from far and wide visit this region in July especially to see this unequalled New England sight. To the farmer, however, blossom time means the setting of the small potato on the end of the vines.

Busy Harvest Season

The harvest season is the farmer's busiest. Gathering in a crop of 45,000,000 bushels requires a lot of planning. Pickers must be hired. Machinery must be in first-hand condition. Storage facilities must be ready; barrels repaired or bought.

On the average Aroostook farm the entire family rolls up sleeves to get in the harvest before the first freeze comes. The farmer's wife is an important cog in the human machinery. She not only looks after her own family but often boards a crew consisting of from 10 to 20 men. Then when the men in the field are a teamster short she brings in the load. Youngsters pick in the fields with the men, earning their winter's spending money. Often entire families make up the crew of pickers.

In bringing the potato from the field to the potato house padded barrels are used to protect it from bruising. Narrow-necked burlap chutes are used to lower the potatoes into the spacious bins of the potato house. A bruised potato can spoil hundreds of good ones. These potato houses, which are kept at above freezing temperatures during cold months, will hold from 7,000 to 20,000 barrels of potatoes. In bulk, of course.

The potatoes do not go to market as taken from the fields. Graders are used and Maine's No. 1 and No. 2 potato is "bagged" for consumption in New York, Boston and other cities. The leftovers, often called culls, are returned to the farmer. He can either sell them to the starch factory or feed them to his pigs.

After harvest there is a brief breathing space for the farmer and a good time to take the opportunity to set down here a few statistics about Aroostook County. Located in the northernmost part of the State it has an area of 6,453 square miles—larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined, or almost as large as Massachusetts. Its population is approximately 85,000 with about 90 per cent of the population directly connected or entirely dependent upon the potato industry.

There are 1,400 square miles of cultivated fields which provide the normal annual value of a crop totaling $25,000,000. The average yield an acre is about 242 bushels or close to 100 barrels. Forty thousand carloads of potatoes are shipped annually out of the county which, if shipped at one time, would require a train 300 miles long.

Farm Valuations

The valuation of the Aroostook farms are about as follows:

Only 6 per cent valued less than $10,000; 59 per cent valued between $10,000 and $30,000; 27 per cent valued between $30,000 and $50,000; and 8 per cent valued at $50,000 or more.

In a few weeks now the Aroostook crop will be under cover. But even at this early date the farmer is planning his next year's crop. The reason for his tremendous yield each year is his ability to properly rotate his potato crop. The ground which produced his crop this year will not be planted in potatoes again until 1944. Next year it will be in clover and the following year in grain. The clover and grain put back into the soil what the potato took out.

So it is a continual round of thinking and planning; working and reaping for the Aroostook farmer. This year may bring him good prices. And then again it may not. Whichever way prices go, it is certain that next year will find the farmer once again looking for the silver lining.

Maine Development Commission

Deep in the Heart of Aroostook

A farm homestead stands in an ocean of blossoms, midway between seedtime and harvest; two-row tractors lay bare the earth's bounty of gold nuggets.

Second Place Is at Stake as Series With White Sox Begins Here Tomorrow

Red Sox, Chicago Bring Runner-Up Duel to Fens

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A series as crucial—to the Red Sox—as anything the Dodgers and Cardinals have staged lately, comes to Fenway Park tomorrow. The Chicago White Sox, which Jimmy Dkyes is trying to drive back into second place before the American League schedule runs out, opens here with a double-header and closes with a single on Monday. Judging by the importance of the occasion and the rising popularity of Ted Williams, the park will be taxed to capacity.

The Red Sox have been in the runner-up spot since a week ago yesterday, when they defeated the Yankees in New York. They could just about clinch the berth by taking three straight from Dykes.

In their own private series, the locals have not had much trouble with the Chicagos this season. The count stands 13 victories for Joe Cronin; only six for Dykes. The two clubs have gone into extra innings three times and Boston came out on the long end of the score twice. However, with second place at stake, Jimmy may not be brushed aside so easily. He can be a stubborn fellow at times.

Even though the Red Sox have the highest team batting average in the majors, Dykes would be ahead of them today if he could tally one or two more runs a game. His pitching still is the envy of the circuit, and credit for the club's first division berth belongs almost entirely with that department. At last reports the White Sox were seventh in fielding and tied for last in batting.

In his second-place challenge, the Chicago manager is starting Johnny Rigney, Thornton Lee, Edgar Smith, Ted Lyons and Buck Ross. Lee is the leading southpaw in the league with 19 wins and 10 defeats, and with the lone exception of Bobby Feller, has worked more innings than any other pitcher. Ed Smith, too, will do close to 300 innings before he is through.

A while back Johnny Humphries made the headlines by pitching three successive shutouts and once again the league became aware of Dykes's shrewdness in the market. During the last winter meetings Jimmy had taken Humphries from Cleveland in exchange for Clint Brown, just as, a few years before, he had swapped Jack Salveson for Thorny Lee.

Humphries no longer is starting. After a couple of failures, Dykes planted him in the bull pen. But the big right-hander has proven his ability, and one of these days will be right up there with Lyons, Lee, and the rest.

* * *

The Braves move to Wrigley Field, Chicago, for a twin bill tomorrow, enjoy an off day in the Windy City on Monday, and close with a single there on Tuesday. They move back into the pennant picture Wednesday and Thursday with three games at St. Louis.

* * *

Next week is the last at home for the Red Sox. Tuesday is an open date, but they are busy Wednesday and Thursday with the Indians, and on Saturday and Sunday with the always-popular Yankees.

* * *

Although Ted Williams failed to hit yesterday, the Red Sox finally topped Johnny Niggeling of the Browns, who had beaten them four times in a row, by a score of 5-0. Joe Dobson pitched and hit his way to his 11th victory of the season.

* * *

The Braves lost the first game of a double-header at Pittsburgh, 6-3; but came back to win the second, 5-0, due to the effective pitching of Al Javery.

Williams Now Sure of Win In Batting

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The only changes about the batting races in the two major leagues as the season sweeps toward the finish are the figures.

All prospect of displacing Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox from the American League lead was abandoned some time ago and now Pete Reiser of the Brooklyn Dodgers seems to have found his second wind and is surging ahead in the National League competition.

This week Reiser raised his average five notches to .338 while second-place Johnny Hopp of the St. Louis Cardinals relaxed from .326 to .325.

Williams maintained a steady pace and today had .410, one point less than a week ago, while Cecil Travis of the Washington Senators moved from .360 to .361.

Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees finally got back into action after a long layoff, but his average remained unchanged at .356.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Reiser, Dodgers	124	485	106	164	.338
Hopp, Cardinals	117	379	74	123	.325
Mize, Cardinals	119	449	67	145	.323
Etten, Phillies	132	473	68	151	.319
Hack, Cubs	138	539	101	170	.315
Medwick, Dodgers	119	476	92	150	.315
Vaughan, Pirates	102	362	67	114	.315
Walker, Dodgers	134	472	80	148	.314
Cooney, Braves	111	408	47	128	.314
Slaughter, Cards	108	423	71	132	.312

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	129	410	126	168	.410
Travis, Senators	136	548	96	198	.361
Di Maggio, Yankees	129	494	115	176	.356
Heath, Indians	136	526	80	178	.339
Siebert, Athletics	123	467	63	156	.334
McCosky, Tigers	113	441	69	143	.324
S. Chapman, Athics	131	501	91	162	.323
Cullenbine, Browns	134	447	74	144	.322
Wright, White Sox	123	468	68	149	.318
Rizzuto, Yankees	124	483	89	152	.315

Hockey Players Refused Rights To U. S. League

WINNIPEG, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Manitoba Divisional Board under the National War Services Act yesterday refused authority for passports to six Manitoba hockey players desiring to play next season in the United States.

Two of the players, Eddie Bruneteau and Bill Reay, were with the Omaha Knights in the American Association last year. The others, Bob Whitelaw, Sammy Lavitt, Hugh Miller and Johnny Arondus, said they expected to receive trials with U. S. teams.

In refusing the applicants passports, Mr. Justice J. E. Adamson, board chairman, told the athletes Canada is calling for men and that they are the sort of young men who would make good soldiers. The athletes were presented by Charles E. Babbitt, Manitoba representative of the Detroit Red Wings, parent club of the Knights.

Selling Bonds and Himself

Wide World

Kid Williams and Bond Baby

Slugging for national defense, Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox is shown selling a baby bond to seven-week-old Jeffrey Michael McDonald of Dorchester, at the "Treasury House" on the Boston Common. The youngster's mother, Mrs. Rose McDonald, is in the foreground, while Jimmy Foxx (on Ted's left) smiles his approval of the transaction.

Ross Resigns From Post In Hockey Ruling

TORONTO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins last night tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League after President Frank Calder ruled in favor of the New York Rangers in its dispute with Boston to the playing rights of Angus Cameron of the Regina Rangers, Allan Cup holders.

Ross walked out of the semi-annual meeting of the league following Calder's decision. The board did not act on his resignation immediately, but he said later he would send his resignation in writing.

In Conference

The dispute arose after the governors adopted a schedule, made five rule changes and met with representatives of the International Ice Hockey Association and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

The season will open Saturday, Nov. 1, with Detroit at Montreal and the Rangers at Toronto. The season closes March 19.

Major change in the rules provide for two types of penalty shots—a minor and major. The minor penalty shot will be imposed when the goaltender commits a foul and the shot will be taken from the usual penalty shot spot in front of the goalie.

The major shot will be handed out when a player who has nobody to beat but the goalkeeper is tripped. The player will then be allowed to take the puck and go right in on the goalkeeper or shoot from any distance he wishes.

Referees Appointed

President Calder announced the league had appointed Mickey Ion as referee-scout for the coming season and 10 men as referees or linesmen.

The five men named to the refereeing staff are: Frank (King) Clancy of Ottawa, William Chadwick of New York; Eddie Burke of Toronto, Norman Lamport of Toronto, and Charles (Rabbit) McVeigh of Detroit. McVeigh also will act as a linesman.

Other linesmen appointed are: A. G. Smith of Boston, F. J. Stevenson of New York, Archie Wilcox of Montreal, Bert McCaffrey of Toronto, and D. A. McFadyen of Chicago.

Winnepesaukee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has announced that another aerial survey of Lake Winnepesaukee was been completed to check the State's buoying system which marks rocks and reefs in navigable waters. Out of 435 buoys of various types in use of Lake Winnepesaukee, the aerial charts revealed that only two had shifted to necessitate relocation.

Keller Out

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Yankees' World Series prospects received a blow yesterday when it was found that their slugging left fielder, Charley Keller, had incurred a fracture of his right ankle and probably would not swing a bat again this season.

College Football

Result Sept. 12

At Oklahoma City, Southwestern (Kan.) College 7, Oklahoma City University 0.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

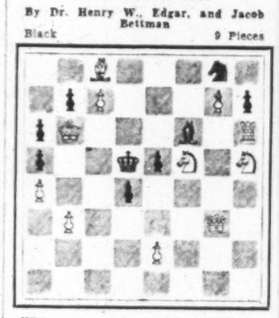
Sept. 13, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2283

By Dr. Henry W. Edgar, and Jacob Bettman

Black 9 Pieces

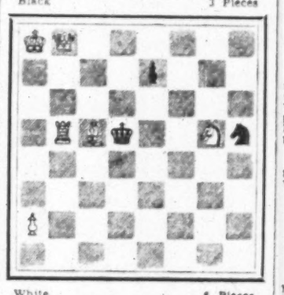


White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(South Australian Chronicle, 1885. "Fine and difficult early changed mate block.")

Problem No. 2284

By Dr. Henry W. Bettmann

Black 3 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(Pittsburgh Gazette Times, Aug. 25, 1916. "Fine echo mate by 3 B-Q6 and B-Q4.")

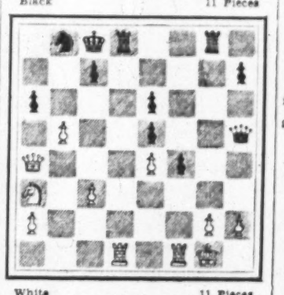
Solutions to Problems

No. 2281. K-Q2
No. 2282. 1. B-R4 Q-K2ch
2. R-K6
1. " Q-Kt4ch
2. R-B5
1. " Q-Kt6ch
2. R-B4ch

End-Game No. 579 Black wins: 1. Q-B5 (Black); 2 BxP, QxB; 3 Q-B4, R-K7 and White has no defense. Black has other winning moves, such as QxR or BxKt, but the text seems to be the quickest.

End-Game No. 580

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
Black to play and win
(From a game won by Kolisch from Schumoff)

New York Championship

This year's championship tournament attracted the strongest field in years. In addition to Reuben Fine and Samuel Reshevsky, open and national champions respectively, Robert Willman, last year's winner, and I. Kashdan and A. S. Denker, each of whom have won twice in the past, competed.

Fine continued the winning form so much in evidence in the open championship concluded earlier this summer in St. Louis, and won by a point. He drew four times, with Reshevsky, Denker, Kashdan, and Dr. Cruz, Brazilian expert now in Rochester, with six wins and no losses. Reshevsky also suffered no losses, but was held to a draw six times, with Fine, Kashdan, Santasiere, Dr. Cruz, Seidman, and Evans, who drew in the last round!

Robert Willman won as many games as Fine, but lost three, to Fine, Denker, and Reshevsky.

The Cross-Play

	F	D	K	R	W	S	C	S	S	H	E
Fine	—	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1
Denker	½	—	½	0	1	½	1	1	½	1	1
Kashdan	½	½	—	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1
Reshevsky	½	1	½	—	1	½	½	½	1	1	1½
Willman	0	0	½	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Santasiere	0	½	0	½	0	—	½	1	1	1	0
Dr. Cruz	½	0	½	½	0	½	—	0	½	½	1
Seidman	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	—	½	1	1
Shainswit	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	—	1	0
Hewlett	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	0	—	1
Evans	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	1	1	0	—

New York Championship Game

Here is how the new New York state champion won a valuable point. From his 20th move, the play is particularly impressive.

Sicilian Defense

Hewlett White	Fine Black	Hewlett White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 BxB	P-QK14
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 P-KB3	B-Kt2
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 K-B2	QR-B
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	20 KR-K	P-KR3
5 Q-B3	B-K2	21 PxP	P-B4
6 Kt-B3	P-Q3	22 K-Kt	BxP
7 P-KR3	Castles	23 P-B3	Q-KKt1
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3	24 Q-Kt2	P-B5
9 B-K3	Kt-K4	25 Q-Kt4	P-KR4
10 Q-K2	P-Q4	26 Q-R4	R-QB4
11 PxP	KtxBch	27 RxB	RxB
12 QxKt	KtxP	28 RxP	BxPch
13 KtxKt	QxKt	29 K-R	RxR
14 K-K2(a)	P-K4	30 QxR	Q-QB3
15 Kt-B3	Q-K3	Resigns	
16 Kt-Kt5	BxKt		

(a) But Black doesn't accept the KKtP, so that this move is doubtful.

Fine Game

With a player as good as Reuben Fine, the temptation to pun must occasionally triumph! In this game, also from the New York championship, Santasiere was outplayed in the mid-game, and parted with a P. This small advantage Fine exploited promptly.

Reti Opening

Santasiere White	Fine Black	Santasiere White	Fine Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	17 R-Q2	Kt-K1
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	18 K-Kt2	Kt-Q5
3 B-Kt2	B-B4	19 KR-Q	B-Kt5
4 P-B4	P-B3	20 R-Q3	Kt-Q4
5 P-Kt3	P-K3	21 Kt-K2	Kt-B4
6 B-Kt2	B-Q3	22 R-K3	KtxB
7 Castles	Castles	23 RxKt	KtxKP
8 P-Q3	Q-K2	24 R (B3)-Q3	RxR
9 Kt-B3	PxP	25 RxR	B-B4
10 P-K4	B-KKt5	26 P-B4	PxP
11 QPxP	P-K4	27 QxP	Kt-B7
12 Q-B2	P-QR4	28 R-KB3	Kt-Q6
13 P-KR3	BxKt	29 Q-Q2	R-K
14 BxB	Kt-R3	30 K-B	KtxB
15 QR-Q	KR-Q	31 QxKt	Q-K3
16 Q-B	Kt-B4	Resigns	

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

(Semifinal Play-offs)
Newark 9, Rochester 6.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 2.

American Association

(Semifinal Play-offs)
Columbus 9, Kansas City 2.
(Only game.)

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 9, San Diego 8.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 5.
Seattle 10-1, San Francisco 3-9 (2nd, 7 innings).
Los Angeles-Portland (2) canceled, wet grounds.

Texas League

(Semifinal Play-offs)
Houston 8, Dallas 7 (12 innings).
(Only game.)

Southern Association

(Final Play-off)
Atlanta 4, Nashville 2.

Eastern League

(Final Play-off)
Williamsport 13, Elmira 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	89	50	.640	
St. Louis	87	50	.635	1
Cincinnati	75	62	.547	13
Pittsburgh	75	64	.540	14
New York	64	71	.474	23
Chicago	63	76	.453	26
Boston	57	80	.416	31
Philadelphia	39	96	.289	48

Results Sept. 12

St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 3.
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 8, New York 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	94	47	.667	
Boston	74	66	.529	19½
Chicago	73	69	.514	21½
Cleveland	69	70	.496	24
Detroit	68	73	.482	26
St. Louis	61	76	.445	31
Philadelphia	61	79	.436	32½
Washington	59	79	.428	33½

Results Sept. 12

Boston 5, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
New York 8, Detroit 2.
Washington 7, Cleveland 4.

Coast Yachting

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Bill Picken, Jr., of Bay Shore, N. Y., captured the Atlantic Coast Star Class yachting championship yesterday when he piloted his sloop Fo-Fo into fifth place in the final race of the title series on Eastchester Bay.

Fo-Fo scored a total of 98 points in the five races although finishing first only once. Second place went to Alfred de Marigny of Nassau, B. W. I., who came in 13th yesterday for a total of 81 points.

East, West Meeting In Golf Final

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 45th women's national golf championship resolved today into a battle between the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic, with young Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif., meeting the equally young and capable Helen Sigel of Philadelphia in the 36-hole final round.

Through their victories in yesterday's semifinals at The Country Club in Brookline, these two shotmakers thus marked their greatest advance in a national tournament. Mrs. Newell, the present California State title-holder, defeated Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., one up in 19 holes, while Miss Sigel, current Pennsylvania State champion who is due to defend her title this fall, ousted Mrs. Aniela Gorczyca Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas.

Feature Match

The feature of yesterday's play over the 6,090-yard Clyde and Clyde and Squirrel units at the Brookline course was the tight-lipped duel between Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Page, the stocky 1937 national champion, who was trying to continue the mastery that the South has held in this event in three of the past four years.

With but one exception Mrs. Page continually forced the play from the time she took a one-hole lead at the very first green until the home hole was reached. There the pretty little Californian—five feet one inch of determination and courage—scored a brilliant par four by sinking a tricky 15-footer to even the match, and then won her victory with a birdie at the first extra hole.

Mrs. Newell's victory was uphill all the way, except for the one time she led after 13 holes. At the 13th a birdie put her one up, but at the 14th she lost her advantage to Mrs. Page's par, when her own drive at this short hole was trapped and she exploded too far.

Thrilling to Watch

The scoring in this match was not impressive for a national semifinal, but the grimness of the competitors and their careful consideration of every shot made the match thrilling to watch. Both covered the 18 holes in 80 strokes, seven over par.

In the other match Miss Sigel and Mrs. Goldthwaite were on even terms at the end of seven holes, where the Philadelphian suddenly spurted ahead by scoring two pars. At the eighth the Texan drove into the woods and had to play a safety shot, finally winding up with a seven, while at the ninth she chipped poorly so that she missed a putt for a four, losing to Miss Sigel's two-footer for her par.

Pars for 75

Miss Sigel, who was out in 38, one over par, slipped over regulation figures only once on the way back, so that as her match ended on the 16th green she needed only two pars for a 75. Mrs. Goldthwaite had pars for an 81.

In previous national championships the Pennsylvania champion had never been beyond the third round, although she could have won the medal last year at Del Monte if she had scored a par-five instead of a nine at the last hole. Mrs. Coldthwaite's best effort was when she went to the quarter-finals at Chicago in 1938.

Little Incidents Influence Many Golf Matches in Title

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In every golf championship it is undeniably a fact that little incidents sometimes have big influences on the results. Sometimes these are observable from the gallery, such as a bad kick into a bunker or other trouble at a critical point; a stymie shutting off the hole to the contestant who has played perfectly from tee to green as against a scrambling opponent who has made a couple of wayward shots and then escaped just deserts by a fortunate approach to stymie position.

Many things happen that are non-observable to the onlookers, but which are factors. What appears to be a bad shot often is caused by a cuppy lie, or a little knob back of the ball, or a little growing twig which cannot be moved, bent or broken, under the present rules. The mental influences naturally are a personal matter, but they can have a bearing.

Part Determination

Those who watched the progress of the big upset of this week's championship at The Country Club, the one-up victory of Janet Younker over the defending champion, Betty Jameson, in the first round, may have noticed the extra grim determination of the winner as she reeled off those pars and birdies that yielded her a 34 for the back nine and switched a trailing 4-down position into a sensational and winning homeward march. Part of that determination, I am told, was due to a fighting spirit aroused by the extreme deliberation of Miss Jameson's play.

Those who know Miss Jameson well and have seen her play in a number of tournaments are fully cognizant that there is nothing in her time-consuming, super-care in addressing the ball and going through her practice swings that is meant to be upsetting to an opponent. It's the way her game and play have been moulded, just as in the case of Ralph Guldahl of the professional ranks, another ex-champion who is notoriously slow and methodical. The very fact that he and Miss Jameson play that same way in friendly private matches, with no titles or money at stake, is the best answer.

It undoubtedly is a fact that more contestants are disturbed by unusual deliberativeness of an opponent than there are those who find in it a challenge, as in the case of Miss Younker vs. Miss Jameson. The New York girl played over her head and one result of that brilliant surge was that it eliminated what, by the way of the draw, loomed as a momentus quarter-final match between Miss Jameson, as title winner in 1939 and 1940, and Mrs. Julius A. Page Jr., the 1937 titlist. Mrs. Page found Miss Younker in a cooled-off state after her successive victories over Miss Jameson, Mrs. William J. Hockenjos, Jr., and Maureen Orcutt.

An illustration of how an onlooker at a championship match can be deluded, in trying to figure the whys and wherefores of lost holes and matches, was furnished at the 15th hole of the Jameson-Younkers match. Miss Jameson, one up going to that hole, was at the back of the green in two, her opponent short. Miss Younkers was still a dozen feet shy of the cup in three, hence a prospective two up with three to go for Miss Jameson.

Missed the Putt

The defending champion almost holed her long putt for a winning birdie three before going a yard past. Miss Younker holed her 12-footer for a 4, putting a new aspect on the situation. Still, none of the onlookers who had watched Miss Jameson's firm and successful holing of short putts had the least doubt she would hole this short one for a half. She set herself for the putt, stopped, and walked away. From the sidelines, but out of hearing distance, it appeared that she was bothered by a photographer who had his camera all set for action, and asked him to refrain. This impression was strengthened by the fact that he turned his camera away. Then Miss Jameson took her stance once more and missed the putt.

Next day I asked Miss Jameson whether she had been distracted by this incident. "Photographer? Photographer?" said she. "I didn't even know there was one around. I stopped to ask my caddie a question."

While we were on the subject of putting, concentration and distractions that go with that delicate branch of the game, I brought up the subject of a moderate-length putt which Miss Jameson missed on the 36th green in the Miami championship winter before last, to beat Patty Berg in the final. Two holes later Patty concluded that wonderfully played match by sinking a putt for a deuce.

"Do you know," said Miss Jameson, "that if I had that putt on the 36th for a half instead of a win, I still have the feeling that I would have made it."

The natural query is, why should she think she would have holed for a half when she didn't to win? The logical conclusion is that when a golfer has a putt to keep a match alive there is one single thought in mind, viz., "I've got to sink it." When there is a putt to win, there also lurks in the mind the thought, "If I sink it, I win; if I don't, I still have a chance."

In other words, on the putting green, more than anywhere else, there must be undiluted concentration and decisiveness.

Gene Corbett Top Batter In International

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Gene Corbett, who started the season with Baltimore and finished with the champion Newark Bears, was officially designated the International League batting champion today with release of the final averages for the 1941 champion.

He hit .313 for 508 times at bat in 144 games, 11 per centage points less than the mark compiled by Bob Patrick of the Buffalo Bisons, but the decision of League President Frank Shaughnessy that a player must have competed in 100 contests and been at bat 400 times to qualify removed Patrick from consideration.

Patrick, who was injured in mid-season, played in 98 encounters and went to bat 346 times.

The top 10 batters among the players who participated regularly throughout the season were Corbett, Tom Holmes of Newark .304; Sid Gordon, Jersey City, .304; Roy Hughes, Montreal, .304; Henry Majeski, Newark, .303; Leo Nonenkamp, Newark, .302; Al Flair, Baltimore, .298; Jack Graham, Montreal, .295; Harry Davis, Rochester, .295; and Forrest (Woody) Jensen, Montreal, .295.

Jim Ripple, who was sent to Rochester by Cincinnati late in the summer, had the best average of all players who finished the season as regulars, getting .378 or 172 times at bat in 52 tilts.

Frank Kelleher of Newark captured slugging honors with 37 home runs and 123 runs batted in. His teammate Holmes made the most hits, 191, and scored the most runs, 191.

Jensen and Graham tied for most doubles with 32 and George Kurowski of Rochester hit the most triples, 11.

Claude Corbitt of Montreal had the longest batting streak, 20 games.

Paul Campbell and Roy Hughes of Montreal finished in a deadlock for most stolen bases at 24.

John Lindell of Newark led the pitchers in won-lost percentage with 23 victories and four defeats and had the longest winning streak, 12 games.

John Berly of Rochester pitched in the most games, 60, but the league's leading workhorse was Fred Hutchinson of Buffalo, who pitched the most inhings, 284; gave the most hits, 244, pitched the most complete games, 31, and won the most games, 26. His staffmate, Virgil Trucks, was the strikeout king with 206 to his credit.

Cruise to Florida Starts From New York on Oct. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The second fall invitation cruise of south-bound recreational craft will start off from New York Oct. 16 under the auspices of the Cruise Committee of the American Power Boat Association. Circulars have been mailed out and at least five owners already have notified the committee that they will participate in the cruise, which will be under the direction of Commodore Chester A. Bentley, of Larchmont, N. Y.

Commodore Bentley, whose cruiser Marchet II also was flagship of the first Southward Ho flotilla last October, has issued a tentative schedule for the 34-day trip from New York to Miami. Twenty-five cities and towns along the Eastern Intracoastal Waterway have been listed as overnight ports of call.

The World's Fair Yacht Basin on Flushing Bay will be the starting rendezvous for the cruise skippers. The first day's run on Oct. 16 will be from New York to Manasquan, N. J., a distance of 51 miles. The log for the entire trip from Flushing Bay to Miami via the protected inside canal route will be 1,419 miles.

Ports of call listed on the schedule include Atlantic City and Cape May, N. J.; Chesapeake City and Annapolis, Md.; Bundick and Hampton, Va.; Elizabeth City, Belle Haven, Moorehead City and Wrightsville, N. C.; Southport, Georgetown, Charleston and Beaufort, S. C.; Thunderbolt and St. Simon's Island, Ga.; Amelia City, St. Augustine, Daytona, New Smyrna, Cocoa, Melbourne, Hobe Sound and Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Stop-overs of a day or more will be made at Annapolis, Elizabeth City, Charleston, St. Augustine, Daytona and Fort Lauderdale.

The Southward Ho cruise was originated to focus greater public attention on the recreational value of the Eastern Intracoastal Waterway and acquaint local officials with the pressing need for more ample basins, moorings and other municipal facilities for pleasure craft at the more popular ports of call along the route. Stop-over points selected are mainly those where docking facilities are adequate to care for the cruise flotilla.

Yacht clubs and other civic groups will arrange for the entertainment of the visiting yachtsmen when they put into port on the Southward Ho cruise. The Coast Guard Reserve and Auxiliary will co-operate with the cruise officials in helping to facilitate the fleet's progress through their districts. Arrival date in Miami has been set for Tuesday, Nov. 18.

In addition to Commodore Bentley, the following owners have notified the committee of their intention to participate in the cruise: H. E. Birtch, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Paul A. Davis, Akron, Ohio; A. J. Powell, Wyoming, Del.; George H. Farnsworth, Duxbury, Mass., and Dr. Harry Hausman, New York.

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EVENING CLASSES: 6.45 P.M.

Accounting I	Sec.*1, Sept. 15	Sec.*2, Sept. 30	Sec. 3, Oct. 7
Accounting IIA	Sec.*1, Sept. 17	Sec. 2, Sept. 30	
Accounting IIB	Sec. 1, Sept. 15	Sec. 2, Sept. 16	
Accounting III	Sec. 1, Sept. 15	Sec. 2, Sept. 16	Sec. 3, Sept. 15
Accounting IV	Sec. 1, Sept. 8	Sec. 2, Sept. 8	Sec. 3, Sept. 12
Statistics	Sept. 17		
Taxes	Sec. 1, Sept. 16	Sec.*2, Sept. 17	Sec. 3, Sept. 24

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Song Blends All Arts in Revue

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Every work of art has a genealogical tree which, rather like a skeleton in the cupboard, is kept under lock and key. Numberless authors have preceded the one who shamelessly inscribes his name. Even he could not catalogue those who have stimulated and shaped his work and thus become his secret collaborators. In ancestral portraits we look for a family likeness and are disappointed not to find it, but woe to the composer who bears a striking resemblance to Uncle Stravinsky or the writer who "takes after" Grandpapa Proust! For some odd reason or other a family likeness is regarded by critics nowadays as stolen property and therefore a disgrace to the family. Perhaps this is a reaction against the eighteenth century, when in music, at any rate, a family likeness was definitely the fashion; works were often as alike as the wigs and swords of the composers who wrote them.

The reflection that every artist, whether he realizes it or not, is aided by "ghosts" for whose work he takes all the credit, was prompted by two words on the program of "The New Ambassadors' Revue" at the Ambassadors' Theatre. One learned that the music was by Temple Abady, Manning Sherwin, Jack Strachey, Harry Jacobson, "and others." Also that the Book and Lyrics were by Diana Morgan, Robert MacDermot, Reginald Beckwith, "and others." The name of Anna Duse — responsible for the ballets, ensembles and designs — had a look of lonely grandeur, even when coupled with that of John Farjean for the décor.

* * *

"And others." How fittingly would these two words follow the names of certain composers on our concert programs—to say nothing of those of their interpreters! On the present occasion, of course, the tag may have had another meaning, but in art how often and truly does this tail of "and others" wag the dog!

Some do not regard a revue as a work of art, perhaps because to them art, to be art, must be serious, profound, rational. What could be more frivolous and irrational than a revue? They forget that, as Wilde said, there are two ways of disliking art; one is to dislike it; the other, to like it rationally. A touch of symbolism may be seen in those beams of light sometimes flashed from the revue stage by means of handmirrors on to embarrassed members of the audience—a sure method of getting a laugh from the unilluminated. The revue itself, if a good one, flashes shafts of satire on contemporary foibles and follies, substituting for the catharsis of drama that of wit and humor.

Actually a revue is one of the most complex of all art forms. It embraces instrumental and vocal music, the dance, often ballet, décor, costumes, lighting, spectacle; tabloid drama, parody, and comedy sketches—the list may not be complete—all of which have somehow or other to be resolved into a related whole. A producer once told the present writer that the placing of a single number can make or mar an entire show. Even the "laughs" are a matter for grave consideration; they have "the bounds of time and place." The making of a revue, it will be seen, is a formidable and serious business. There is nothing quite so flat as a drink that has lost its effervescence—except a revue which has lost its sparkle.

* * *

The ballets, ensembles, designs, décor, costumes, and lighting at the Ambassadors' give an unusual note of distinction to the stage. Their lineage is aristocratic and would not be difficult to trace back to the conquest of Europe by the dictator Diaghileff and the Russian Ballet, which began in 1909. Never have so many revolutions been staged, in the most literal sense, in European theatres. What the stage was like before the Conquest can now only be seen in our opera houses. The character of Anna Duse's ingenious and attractive "Sylphide à la mode" may be guessed from its title. So many former Sylphides are now sylphs in uniform and more familiar with searchlights than footlights.

Her second ballet has a piquant subject and is pervaded by the delicate aroma of romance, as indicated by the title, "Lady in Search of an Onion"— "le parfum divin," as the French say of garlic. The shop is not far from "La Boutique Fantasque," and if the customers are scarcely "Les Dames de Bonne Humeur," they make one wish that the Ministry of Supply would commission Anna Duse to dress, and design dances for, the shoppers of Oxford Street and High Street, Kensington; what pathos might be portrayed in a dance depicting "The Parting of the Coupons"! Her delightful little ballet incidentally conveys a definite hint to young men not to say it, at the moment, with flowers or even chocolates, but with onions.

Serious writers, confessedly, often read "thrillers"; one has even heard of a philosopher who, when wanting to think out an intricate problem, invariably has recourse to this form of fiction. So it is not impossible that high-brow composers sometimes unbend, if furtively, to the lighter genres of their art. Occasionally they might hear of something to their advantage.

* * *

As Sir Donald Tovey said, every kind of information is welcome that can fill lacunae in one's aesthetic sensibilities. In revue music, two indispensable attributes are necessary: movement and melody, lacunae often only too obvious in high-brow "paper" music—perhaps "wastepaper" music would be the fitter term. The music of revue is the result of a collaboration between the composer "and others" because he works within the more or less strict bounds of a convention. Several numbers in the New Ambassadors' Revue show how freely a genuine talent can move within these limits, notably those of Temple Abady and Harry Jacobson. The two-piano ensemble was up to concert standards and well above the average in refinement and atmosphere.

Of the clever and versatile people on the stage two stood out, Joan Swinstead and Betty Ann Davies. Ernest Thesiger, whom we know so well in what the old actor laddies used to call "the legitimate," makes the best of rather thin material, and Madge Elliott contributes some sharply-cut character studies of which the best is the satirical "Publicity." For the musical, the most devastating number of the show is "Violetta," a scene from an opera without music. For the first time in a long career one heard the actual words of an opera. One has never laughed so much even at an opera with music.

Bruno Walter

Who will direct the Boston Symphony Orchestra for two weeks in mid-season while Dr. Serge Koussevitzky is leading the New York Philharmonic-Symphony as one of the guests of its centenary celebration.

Festival: The Dancer's Holiday

By Margaret Lloyd

Hanging from the rafters, clinging to the posts of a rough wooden balcony, or lying flat in a row on the roof of an adjoining shed, peering with canvas-covered heads through small dim squares of window opposite the stage—these are some of the ways late-comers managed to see one Ballet Theater program in the International Dance Festival held by Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin in the Old Barn at Jacob's Pillow in the Berkshires this summer.

The little studio-theater seats 350 persons comfortably, but for this series of weekly paired performances on Friday and Saturday afternoons, there were always extra persons who, having failed to mark the hour, would rather be uncomfortable than miss the show they had traveled far to see. Those who arrived in time had been regaled with tea at 4, that old English custom happily renewed by Ted Shawn, the owner of the farm-estate called Jacob's Pillow, when he and his men dancers held similar largely congregated celebrations of dance in the converted barn.

* * *

The roof-sitters and rafter-climbers were amply rewarded for their prowess, because Ballet Theater spells freshness and charm in any circumstances, because to see Markova and Dolin dance together is to see a beautifully blended partnership, and because the final piece, and pièce de résistance, was Antony Tudor's "Judgment of Paris," a pithy little ballet full of bitter irony that saddens as much as it amuses.

Earlier in the program Agnes de Mille had done her cherishable "Degas Studies," embodying trials of the embryo ballerina; and Markova and Dolin had danced "Les Sylphides" together for the first time in the United States. Without scenery or ballabile, with Chopin's piano music played on a piano instead of in the orchestral style to which we have become accustomed, this was not so successful, except of course for the finished form and distinguished classicism of the partners. The program had opened with Dolin's "Capriccioso Suite," giving glimpses of Irina Baronova, in solo and with Dolin.

* * *

During the week, in the same Old Barn with stage removed, classes were held for beginners and intermediate pupils numbering about 30; and the nucleus of Ballet Theater dancers, there by grace of scholarships supplied by Mr. Dolin and Lucia Chase, held professional classes and rehearsed for the coming season. Mr. Tudor was working on his new ballet to Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," Dolin was restoring, among other items in the classical repertoire, the Rose Adagio from "The Sleeping Princess," calling for four partners to the ballerina rather than the usual one, which he will use in place of the Aurora Pas de Deux in his forthcoming revival of "Aurora's Wedding." Both adagios were presented during the festival performances.

In another studio on a far hilltop, Bronislava Nijinska, smooth in a dark slack suit, rehearsed her revivals of "La Fille Mal Gardée," the oldest living ballet, and her own "La Bien Aimée," which is to receive its first American performance this fall or winter. Having no English, she conversed with Dolin in agitated Russian, calling the ballet terms in their native French as she directed. There on the polished floor, before two large mirrors, she executed as she called the techniques, executed them firmly, pliantly, giving them all she felt about them in their relation to her choreography, while Baronova, Lucia Chase, Dolin and Dimitri Romanoff, younger, slimmer, in ballet tights and shorts, followed hesitantly, unassured, for in the case of "La Bien Aimée," at least, they were learning new or half-forgotten parts.

In the doorway her husband watched, and Vania Psota, formerly of the de Basil company in its first American tours, now of Ballet Theater as choreographer and régisseur, stood with beaming countenance near by. A Czecho-Slovakian, he had been at home at the time of the occupation, he said, groping pleasantly among unfamiliar English words.

"It was—hard," he replied, still beaming, to a question as to how he got away.

Whether the dancers had any time to play, they had all outdoors to move in. Daily swims were indicated by suits pinned to the lines behind the shed. Students and company members lived in the log cabins, built by Shawn's stalwart men, that are scattered through the wooded parts of the grounds. In the main house, where Markova and other principals lived, they took their meals at a long refectory table in the big dining room with its great stone fireplace. And Markova planned the meals.

"We had such trouble getting a cook at first," she said. "They all thought it was too far away. They wanted to go dancing in the evenings." Eventually a man and wife were found who could be vicariously contented with the dancing at Jacob's Pillow, and useful as well. But the dancers did the serving and washing up.

When Markova completed her tour with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo last spring she joined Ballet Theater, thereby rejoining her partner of the London years. Together they leased Shawn's farm, partly to provide a summer headquarters for the company and partly to make a festival of dance. Shawn was invited to be a member of the faculty and to give a solo program, which proved to be of historical interest, including as it did his early "Cosmic Dance of Siva."

* * *

Ruth St. Denis opened the festival with a repetition of her first concert program at the Hudson Theater, New York (1906), which contained the famous "Radha." Everybody spoke with admiration of this performance by America's First Lady of the Dance.

Other performances in the series were by Markova and Dolin, assisted by members of Ballet Theater; by Baronova and Dolin, for the first time together in the United States, with Seiko Sarina, an Oriental dancer just arrived from Lisbon, and Billy Skipper, a ballet student, who had danced in "Panama Hattie" on the same program; by Barton Mumaw and Lisa Parnova; by Paul Draper, aristocrat of tap dancers, and Anne Simpson in Spanish solos, and by Mumaw in a solo program. The final gala program was divided between the four chief personages of the festival — the distinguished English partners and directors, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, the Americans of long career and leadership, Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn.

Guild of Boston Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

The Guild of Boston Artists commences the season with a group display. Oils, water colors, and sculptures by Guild members are shown.

The Guild occupies a position of importance in the art world of New England. It supplies a stabilizing force in an atmosphere which surges with restlessness and unbalance. In an era when tradition is scorned and artists upon emerging from art schools strain for novelty, the conviction and security of the Guild type of artist is welcome. But that advantage has its faults. There is danger of the stabilizing quality becoming static.

Viewing the current exhibition, we observe the well-developed techniques of the more eminent members of the Guild, their efficiency and diligence. We note how unsparing they are in matching textures, surface for surface, item for item. We admire the patience with which they grade their shadows; the perspicacity with which they establish planes so that resemblance to the theme depicted is tantalizingly proximate.

In this respect Bostonians have shown a truly amazing skill. Like the Dutchmen of the seventeenth century they have commended home life and its enhancements. They have shown a special devotion to furnishings and costumes, to textiles, bric-à-brac, objets d'art and flowers. They have acclaimed peace and domesticity. The genteel tradition was a safeguard against the grossness of industrialism and the materialistic ideal. The Guild painters have preserved the genteel tradition.

Those among the Guild painters who go outdoors exercise greater freedom. They incline towards the Impressionist manner of painting. They put on their colors in dense strokes, and do not try to smooth the pastose thickness. Some apply their colors in a sort of mosaic, a broad rectangular stroke of the brush. The landscapists of the Guild betray a poetic mood, a personal delight in the theme. They are subjective, though not intimately or violently so. Some tend towards the fanciful, but it is a filmy, child-like fancifulness.

In personal portraiture the characteristic Guild member aims for total visual effect. He makes naturalism his object and does a creditable job in achieving a likeness. He prefers to show his models at their best, wearing academic or clerical robes, draped in shawls, or wrapped in ornate kimonos. The sitters smile upon us, they bespeak kindness and good will. There is not the faintest trace of distortion, rough-and-ready realism, or cryptic characterization.

On view in the large lower gallery is a smiling self-portrait by Marguerite S. Pearson, a still-life of flowers by H. Dudley Murphy, an interior by William M. Paxton, a ballet portrait by Louis Kronberg, a portrait by R. H. Ives Gammell, a fantasy by Arthur P. Spear, a seacoast view by John P. Benson, a figure by Ernest Major, a seascape by Alphonse Shelton, and a landscape by Marian P. Sloane.

Boston Symphony Plans

Two soloists long unheard at the Boston Symphony concerts will return this season. They are Efrem Zimbalist, who last played in these concerts in 1924, and Alexander Borovsky, absent since the Bach Festival of 1931.

The new season begins with the pair of concerts scheduled for Oct. 10-11. Other soloists announced are Yehudi Menuhin, Rudolf Serkin, and Josef Szigeti.

Guest conductors will include Bruno Walter, who will direct for two weeks while Dr. Koussevitzky is leading the New York Philharmonic as one of the distinguished guests of its centenary celebration, and Désiré Defauw, the Belgian conductor, who was heard here last year.

This will be the sixty-first season of the orchestra, and the seventeenth under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky.

Milton Picks Play to Fit Day

By Harold Hobson

London

Ernest Milton's impersonation of King John, passionate and subtle, sinister and humorous, may be called the most remarkable individual performance seen in London since the war began. Not many entertainments have excited and enthralled me more than Tyrone Guthrie's Old Vic production of "King John" at the New Theater; but I admitted to Mr. Milton that I went to see it with some trepidation, despite the brilliance of its cast, which, besides himself, included Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson. It is a play that has many lines in it—"He speaks to me that never had a son." "Grief fills the room up of my absent child." "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily." and "Come the three corners of the world in arms"—that all the world knows, or half-knows. But i.. spite of this, its reputation as an acting piece is poor, and it is rarely revived. Irving apparently thought little of it, for he never presented it at the Lyceum. Yet at the New Theater it played magnificently.

Why, then, should its repute be so low?

* * *

"Because of what Hazlitt says about it," replied Mr Milton promptly. "As a stylist, as a rhetorician about actors, Hazlitt is superb. I take off my hat to him. But as a critic of plays he makes the most incredible mistakes. Frankly, his remarks about Helena, for example, in 'All's Well That Ends Well,' leave me gasping."

Not that Mr. Milton was disposed to make any extravagant claims for "King John." He did not seek to represent it as one of Shakespeare's greatest pieces, though, at the present moment, its picture of western Europe torn by conflicting and changing loyalties, has an especial significance and a vital appeal.

Nor perhaps would he maintain that "All's Well That Ends Well" is a masterpiece, either. But this is a play that now should have an especial meaning for Londoners; because when the blitz began last September, and all the theaters closed, and it seemed doubtful whether the curtains would ever go up again, Mr. Milton appeared in Mr. Robert Atkin's production of this play at the Vaudeville. Many a man and woman, hurrying along the Strand as the winter afternoons drew on toward the inevitable siren, were cheered and comforted to see in large white letters over the theater, the brave words, "All's Well That Ends Well." Says Mr. Milton, looking back on it:

"It was a fine gesture on the part of the theater. But then, the theater always rises to the occasion."

* * *

It is not, in these days, only rising to the occasion; it is also traveling to it. Before reuniting at the New Theater, the Old Vic company had been divided into two parts. One, under the Thorndikes, had visited, during the winter, the mining villages of Wales; the other, with Mr. Milton, had gone to the mining villages of Durham. People in Durham who had never been inside a theater in their lives before, he told me, sat enthralled by "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Milton, however, is not exclusively a Shakespearean actor. His favorite part after Hamlet is that of Henry IV in Pirandello's play, "The Mock Emperor." And his last visit to America—he was, by the way, born in San Francisco—was when he took the part of the poet-amateur detective in Patrick Hamilton's thriller, "Rope." The part of Rupert Cadeel in this masterpiece is another of his special likings.

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Previous day's sales 519,170
1941 volume to date 97,977,175
1940 volume to date 147,205,745

Stocks Hold To Narrow Range Today

NEW YORK, Sept 13 (AP)—Buyers and sellers experienced difficulty in getting together in today's stock market and the result was that leaders held to an exceptionally narrow range.

Wall Street continued to view with composure the President's edict that the American Navy would sink Axis raiders in "defensive waters." International bulletins provided scant speculative inspiration, brokers said, and such bidding as cropped up in early dealings was attributed to special business situations.

The list got off to a hesitant start and, with few exceptions, fractional variations ruled near the final hour. Activity was negligible most of the time.

J. I. Case again was an isolated strong stock, getting up about 2 points to a new 1941 high. Ahead occasionally were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Atlantic Coast Line, Pennsylvania, Westinghouse, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, Western Union and Yellow Truck.

Montgomery Ward faltered, along with Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, Anaconda, Kennecott and Standard Oil (NJ).

Holders of automotibe issues studied the announcement of Chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of General Motors, that the company had defense orders totaling $1,200,000,000, of which $625,000,000 was for airplane engines, propellers, parts and equipment.

The tax question again received attention by market analysts in the light of Montgomery Ward's six-months statement disclosing net per common share of $1.27 against $1.58 in the corresponding 1940 period. In the latest half-year the concern's sales were the largest in its history and 22.6 per cent greater than in the like months a year ago.

In the matter of the steels, forecasts were that next week's mill operations likely would hold around current levels, but growing scarcity of pig iron and scrap was expected to curtail output soon.

Rail Bonds Gain

Rail loans accounted for a fair number of modest gains in today's bond market. Corporates generally were narrowly mixed.

Dealers in the carrier issues noted reports that managements probably would seek authorization of increased freight rates in the event the rail labor unions succeeded in gaining wage increases.

In the improved division were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern "G" 4s, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s, Texas Corp. 3s, and Missouri Pacific 5s of '70.

Slightly lower were Western Union 5s of '60, Bethlehem Steel 3¼s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Profit selling on recent sharp gains lowered obligations of Japan and Norway, while Denmark 6s moved ahead better than a point. U. S. governments remained in a restricted range with dealings light.

Engineering Awards Rally From Holiday Cut; Twice Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards increased this week to $139,478,000 compared with $90,014,000 in the preceding holiday week, Engineering News-Record reported. The total was more than double the same week a year ago.

The current week's awards brought total engineering contracts for the year to date to a level just double that for the same period of 1940 and 14 per cent greater than the total for the entire year 1940.

Public construction this week was roughly three and one-half times as great as the same week last year, but private awards were only half as large as a year ago. Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Private	$15,150,000	$14,921,000	$22,769,000
State and municipal	20,706,000	20,888,000	28,102,000
Federal	103,622,000	54,225,000	7,634,000
Total	139,478,000	90,014,000	58,705,000

Safeway Stores Reports 20.5 P. C. Gain in Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended Aug. 30, 1941, were $36,799,780, compared with $30,547,230 for the four weeks ended Aug. 31, 1940, an increase of 20.5 per cent.

Sales for the 36 weeks ended Aug. 30, 1941, were $306,762,734 against $272,222,864 for the 36 weeks ended Aug. 31, 1940, an increase of 12.7 per cent.

Stores in operation this year totaled 2,471 against 2,596 a year ago.

Sales of the stores acquired in the merger with Daniel Reeves, Inc., have not been included because the merger became effective on Aug. 21, 1941, and would, therefore, only represent the sales for a portion of this four-week period.

Nelson Extends Priority Order on Cotton Linters

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, defense priorities director, has extended the general preference order regulating the processing and distribution of cotton linters until July 31, 1942.

The original expiration date had been set as December 31, 1941 and it was extended to have the expiration date coincide with the end of the cotton linter seasonal year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55	55	55	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 10
7¾	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 12
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 12
	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 12
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	Sep 12
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	Sep 12
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 12
21⅛	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20½	20½	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 12
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	161½	161½	161½	Sep 12
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	Sep 9
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	Sep 12
8¾	5¼	Allied Stores	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep 11
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	7	29⅞	29¼	29½	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
19½	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	19½	19	19	Sep 12
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59¾	59½	59¾	Sep 12
15¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 11
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 12
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 12
3	1	Am Cable & R	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
93¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
165	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	Sep 12
23½	18¼	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
121	88½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	112	112	112	Sep 12
83¼	64½	Am Col'type (.60)	5	7	7	7	Sep 9
97⅛	45⅜	Am Comm Al	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	8	1½	1½	1½	Sep 11
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6		A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
22	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
26½	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	6	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Sep 12
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23½	17	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 11
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	48	47¾	48	— ⅛
2½	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 10
28½	20	Am Ice pf (½g)	8	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	45	Am In Ill pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	11	90½	90⅛	90½	Sep 12
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 12
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	
21⅞	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33¼	33	33¼	Sep 12
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	4	29¾	29⅝	29¾	Sep 12
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill (1.05g)	14	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 12
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating (½g)	1	9	9	9	Sep 12
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R 1½g	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
153	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	154	154	154	Sep 11
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep 11
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1⅛g	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	Sep 12
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
21⅜	14	Am Sug Rf (1½g)	9	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
93¾	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Sep 11
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	Sep 12
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	7	154⅛	154	154⅛	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	70	70	Sep 11
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	70	70	70	
15⅜	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Sep 8
7	4⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
116¾	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115¾	114¾	114¾	Sep 12
7¾	⅞	Am Water Wks	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Sep 11
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 12
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	80	80	80	+ ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 12
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf (3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	8	28½	28¼	28⅜	
17¾	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	17	17	17	Sep 12
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
33	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	7	33	32½	32½	Sep 12
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110¾	111	Sep 9
51⅞		Armour Ill	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pf pfl½g	8	67	66	67	Sep 12
70	60	Arm Ill pf	4	67	67	67	A g 5
44⅜	33	Armstrong 1½g	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
8¾	6⅞	Arnold G (.56g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 10
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 11
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	9¾	9½	9¾	Sep 12
88	49½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	67	67	67	—1
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf (14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	Sep 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	3	27	27	27	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	1	62	62	62	— ⅛
28⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	14	26⅝	25½	26⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	31¾	31½	31½	Sep 12
46	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	7	46	45¼	46	Sep 12
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	9	24	23¾	23⅞	
111¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Sep 9
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	Sep 6
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep 11
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
2⅞	1⅝	Austin Nichols	4	2¼	2¼	2½	Sep 11
3¼	2⅞	Aviation Corp	254	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	12	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Sep 12
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7¼	7¼	
6½		Bangor & Ar	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
12¾	7	Barber As (½e)	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	7	8⅝	8	8⅛	Sep 11
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	2	10⅛	10	10	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	1	21	21	21	
31⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 11
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat pt ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
10⅛	101	Beat pt xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beid-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7	7	Sep 12
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (.40g)	2	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1.40g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf (4)	1	54	54	54	A'g 20
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.80a)	1	31	31	31	Sep 11
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	2	68	67⅞	68	
131½	120⅜	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	— ⅜
21⅛	20¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 9
20⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	3	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	14½	Bliss & L (¾g)	4	16	16	16	+ ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	23⅜	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
35	29½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	4	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	9	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	7	20⅜	20½	20½	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 9
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30½	30¼	30½	Sep 11
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	7	4	4	4	Sep 12
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 3¾g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2½g	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Sep 12
44½	6	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Bkly Un Gas	3	1¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1.60	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	57	57	57	+ ½
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	21⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.60g)	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Budd Wheel 45g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 12
34½	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
34⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
20⅝	15¾	Burlng (.95g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
.85	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	52½	52	52½	Sep 12
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 12
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 12
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
12	7½	Byron Jack (.30g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack 1½g)	4	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	Sep 11
7¼	1½	Calumet&H (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wyt (.85g)	1	11½	11⅜	11½	Sep 12
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 9
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
84	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	23	87½	84¾	87½	+ 3½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	46½	46	46⅜	+ ⅝
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	26½	26¼	26¼	
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 11
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 11
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34½	27	Cerro de Pas (3g)	5	32½	32½	32⅝	Sep 12
5⅞	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 11
22½	17½	Cham P&F (¾g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 12
18	11½	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep 9
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100	100	100	Sep 10
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	5¼	5¼	5½	—

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 12
10⅝	5⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 12
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Sep 10
14½	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Childs Co	5	2¾	2¼	2¾	Sep 11
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	13	56¾	56½	56¾	— ¼
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	2	36	36	36	Sep 12
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	43⅛	43	43	
29⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	37¾	37½	37½	Sep 12
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	7	101	100½	101	Sep 11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep 12
159⅜	111⅝	Colgate-P (1¼a)	10	155⅛	151½	153⅝	+ ¼
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep 11
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20	20	20	Sep 12
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	2	19¼	18	19¼	+ ¼
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	Sep 12
47⅛	25½	Col G&E (.10g)	8	25⅜	25½	25⅝	
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¾
7½	4¾	Colum Pict	11	7½	6¾	7¼	Sep 12
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1*	28	28	28	Sep 10
8⅝	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 11
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
104	99⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 8
27⅞	27⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	
110	102½	Com T cv pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Sep 11
11⅞	8⅝	Comi Solv (¼g)	3	11	11	11	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	64	64	64	+1
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	9	25½	25½	25½	
⅝	⅝	Conde Nast (¾g)	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	5	25¾	25	25¾	Sep 9
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf (4½)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 11
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
108	79	Cont Bak pr (8)	2	108	108	108	Sep 12
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 11
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	45	45	45	
4¼	2⅝	Cont Motors	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	9	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 5
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	12	15	14½	14½	Sep 12
56	52	Cop'weld pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	52¾	52½	52¾	
4⅝	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Sep 12
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 12
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat (1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 11
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 9
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S (1½g)	10	24⅛	23½	24	Sep 11
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	43¼	43¼	43½	
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (1g)	1	14	14	14	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	87	87	87	— ¼
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
72½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	70	70	70	Sep 11
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Sep 12
25	19⅛	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep 6
1⅞	¾	Curtis Publish	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
45	26½	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Sep 12
34¾

Commerce and Finance

Clearing House to Aid Small U. S. Producers Sell Latin America

Business and Industry

Babson Says Farm, Labor Group Favored

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—People in the East are being criticized for taking automobiles out on Sunday and for driving evenings unless necessary. Secretary Harold Ickes says "they are trying to live as usual and do business as usual notwithstanding the great conflict going on in the world today." This is also said of the manufacturers of various household and other appliances which use metal.

It is very important for all of us that the war should be as short as possible. The only way to shorten it is to intensify our production. This means that we must not follow the "business as usual" policy, but must make sacrifices where necessary. But this also should mean an end of "labor as usual" and "farming as usual." The attitude of the Government in not applying the same rule to all groups is unjust to consumers.

This "priority" which our farmers and laborers seem to enjoy is the chief reason for the division among our people. Employers cheerfully accept burdening taxation, control over instalment credits, disheartening priorities, and the thousands of regulations which they receive from Washington and Ottawa. But to see the farm and labor groups get anything they want both in the United States and Canada, irrespective of the good of the nations, seems very unfair.

Cost of Living

When 500 farm representatives demand "more representation in government and less interference with farm prices," while food prices are increasing every week, things are going too far. This is especially true when the Government "interference," both in the case of wage-workers and farmers, has been to raise both wages and farm prices above what they would naturally be if allowed to seek their own level.

The cost of living is less today than in 1929. Living costs have increased less than 5 per cent during the past year. This increase, moreover, has been wholly due to union wages and pegged food prices—both of which have been artificially raised. I would not complain that foods are at their highest prices in 12 years if they were natural prices.

Wage-workers should keep in mind that higher wages mean higher prices; farmers should remember that as they raise their prices, they must pay more for all they buy. "It's too bad that it's so, but it is so." As long as farmers prefer to buy gasoline instead of to raise oats, there can be no parity of prices.

It is wrong for the labor leaders to fool the workman—and wrong for the politicians to fool the farmers as they are now doing. Passing laws will not make two plus two equal five; nor make water run uphill. The correct solution for our economic troubles lies with greater production, increased demand and lower prices.

Government Interference

The Government is guilty of raising food prices in at least three ways: (1) It has been buying food and shipping it out of the country at the rate of $2,000,000 per day—covering 70 different products—thus increasing demand. (2) It has products at relatively high levels by announcing that it will buy all of them offered. (3) It jacked up wheat and corn prices by the policy, forced on the Administration by the farm bloc, of accepting these crops as collateral for loans at prices equal to 85 per cent of "parity."

"Parity prices" for farm crops which will enable the farmer to buy "as much of the same things" as he did in 1909-14 is perfectly feasible. But remember that in those years farmers bought no radios, no electric refrigerators, and had only one car or truck. The trouble today is that no farmer is satisfied with true parity. True, there will be more hogs, cattle, and poultry mouths to feed, but feed available per month will top the 1928-32 average.

No maximum prices for food have as yet been set, except on imported products such as pepper, coffee, raw sugar, salmon and certain canned goods. The Government, however, has established—an unheard of and crazy thing—minimum wholesale prices for hogs, dairy products, chickens, eggs, tomatoes, peas, apricots, raisins, and prunes. In addition, the Government itself has bought, through the Surplus Marketing Administation, over 205,000,000 pounds of pork products, 175,000,000 pounds of lard, 55,000,000 pounds of cheese, 4,000,000 cases of tomatoes, 9,000,000 pounds of soybeans, 9,000,000 pounds of vitamin concentrates, 1,000,000 cases of grapefruit, 2,500,000 bushels of corn, and 64,000,000 pounds of dried and frozen eggs.

What of the Future?

Those of us who have worked on a farm want the farmers to be better off. Farmers deserve better conditions, but they should realize that the politicians are now "taking them for a ride," yes, and a ride toward a real precipice. Some day these artificial farm aids, crop loans, price pegging, etc., must come to an end. This could result in a terrific collapse of farm prices. Far better for the farmers to let foods now sell at their natural price levels. Until this time comes certainly consumers should not stock up on foods—except possibly certain imported canned goods and other commodities.

Labor leaders who use the war to force higher wages are no real friends of labor. They are not only increasing living costs but are forcing employers to install more labor-saving machinery which can result in great unemployment after World War II is over. The Government can best serve the nation by letting prices and wages alone, but by spending more money on more research, lowering the cost of distribution, reducing the crime bill, and developing the character of our people.

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BANK BY MAIL

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Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10

Business Consultant

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Eldon C. Shoup

Appointed New England Business Consultant for the Department of Commerce. Mr. Shoup's duties in this new office which will be opened in Boston this fall will entail consulting with business executives, working closely with educational institutions and reporting periodically to Washington on local conditions, including changes effected by national defense.

Economist Would Lift Output Curbs To Check Inflation

ROCKFORD, Ill. (AP)—Declaring that ceilings cannot hold down prices, Franklyn Hobbs, economic advisor to the Business Foundation of Chicago, has recommended release of all restrictions on production to curb inflation.

In an address prepared for the Purchasing Agents' Association of Rock River Valley, Mr. Hobbs stated, however, that the average of all commodity prices is "just now below the 1926 level," which he considered the "normal or natural level," he added:

"It should be remembered and seriously considered that a break through the 1926 commodity price average on the upside might conceivably usher in an inflationary move which would be hard to control.

"A gentle application of the brakes now," he stated, "would help in the control when the 1926 level is reached, which may be soon. . . . I would recommend a release of all restrictions on production. . . . Increasing production is the only thing which will actually curb inflation."

Gold Imports Show Increase in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports amounted to $6,618,378 last week, more than double the low level reached in the previous seven days.

The Commerce Department reported that the major shippers were the Philippines with $2,409,998, and Colombia with $2,484,989. Canada sent in only $252,869, the smallest figure in many months.

Imports of silver totaled $812,011, an increase of $678,752 over the previous week. Mexico was the major seller of silver, with $517,802, followed by Canada, with $144,036.

Gold exports amounted to only $573, while silver exports totaled $2,113. Gold held under earmark at the federal reserve banks decreased by $2,219,235 to $1,974,622,062.

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G. M. Defense Orders Total Over Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., in a letter to stockholders said his company's defense orders totaled $1,200,000,000, of which $625,500,000 was airplane engines, propellers, parts and equipment.

Reviewing the huge motor company's defense work, Mr. Sloan said actual deliveries of defense materials during the first half of 1941 totaled $131,800,000, and estimated deliveries for the second half would reach $275,000,000.

War material production has made necessary construction of 14 new plants, Sloan said, pointing out that 70 per cent of the orders now on hand are for products other than those normally made by General Motors.

In addition to the new plants, 13 others have been expanded and 26 existing buildings re-equipped for defense work.

He listed among orders machine-guns, cannon, gun housings and controls, shells, cartridge cases and fuses, diesel engines, trucks and transport equipment, tank parts and "other items of a technical and confidential nature."

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since Early 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Further increases in the prices for agricultural products and cotton and woolen textiles raised the general level of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Sept. 6, 1941, to the highest point since early 1930, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor reported. The Bureau's weighted index of nearly 900 price series advanced to 91.0 per cent of the 1926 average, nearly 17 per cent above the level of a year ago. Almost 6 per cent of this increase has taken place in the past three months.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups except metals and metal products shared in the advance. The increases during the week ranged from 0.1 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 0.5 per cent for foods, 0.6 per cent for farm products and 0.8 per cent for textile products. Prices for all groups of commodities are substantially higher than a year ago.

Among the outstanding price changes during the week in agricultural products were an advance of 5.5 per cent for cattle feed, which has risen 20 per cent since the first of July; a rise of 1.7 per cent for grains, led by increases of over 5 per cent for barley, 4 per cent for oats and 3 per cent for rye. All dairy products advanced. Most meats were higher than a week ago. Fruit and vegetable prices went down 2.3 per cent as a result of seasonal declines for apples, bananas and citrus fruits.

Price advances in industrial commodity markets were fairly widespread.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	Sep. 6 1941	Aug. 30 1941	P.C. Changes to Sep. 6 '41 from Aug. 30 1941	Sep. 7 1940
All commodities	91.0	90.6	+ 0.4	+16.7
Farm products	89.1	88.6	+ 0.6	+31.8
Foods	88.6	88.2	+ 0.5	+23.7
Hides & leather	111.2	110.9	+ 0.3	+13.7
Textile products	88.3	87.6	+ 0.8	+23.0
Fuel & light mtls	79.9	79.8	+ 0.1	+11.3
Metal & products	98.7	98.7		+ 3.9
Bldg materials	106.0	105.7	+ 0.3	+12.2
Chem & allied	86.0	85.8	+ 0.2	+12.0
Housefurnish gs	97.1	96.9	+ 0.2	+ 7.9
Misc commod	84.5	84.1	+ 0.5	+10.6
Raw materials	88.5	88.1	+ 0.5	+24.8
Semimnfd ateis	90.0	89.7	+ 0.3	+17.2
Manufact prods	92.6	92.2	+ 0.4	+13.2
Com other than farm products	91.4	91.0	+ 0.4	+13.8
Com other than farm and foods	91.4	91.1	+ 0.3	+11.1

Excess Reserves Up $250,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves in Federal Reserve Banks increased $250,000,000 last week, more than exceeding the declines reported in the two previous weeks and sending the total of funds available for credit to $5,110,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Board commented today that the increases in member bank reserves were due principally to decreases of $252,000,000 in Treasury deposits.

Auto Output Best For New Season

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., has estimated that car and truck production this week would total 53,165 units, the best level of the new model season to date. The figures compare with 32,940 units last week and 63,240 last year at this time.

The survey said operations would continue in steady advance through September.

High Preference Rating Given Air Line Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Defense Priorities Director, issued a limited blanket rating order designed to assure commercial air lines of adequate supplies of maintenance equipment and repair parts.

The order assigns a high defense preference rating to deliveries of all materials required in the upkeep of planes and ground equipment.

Reduction in Excess Reserves May Be Potent Inflation Brake

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor

When the amount of money in circulation reaches record highs and this information occasionally is to be found on front pages of newspapers, many people ask whether this shows that inflation is upon us. When, however, excess reserves show heavy gains, these being recorded on the financial pages, they elicit no popular reaction, though vastly more important from the standpoint of their effect on the business economy. The former reflect so much money in your possession or the mythical average in everyone's pocket, while the latter may be the determining factor in how much money or credit the banks of the country can extend to business.

The relationship of excess bank reserves to the subject of inflation may not be as apparent to the reader casually interested in financial matters as a ceiling on prices or heavier taxation. Monetary measures are in that shaded area of public comprehension sometimes called abstruse. But when borrowing overreaches itself and corporate and individual debt trends start paralleling those of the Government, then the closing of credit doors by shrinking the bank reserves show a connection that is too obvious to be misunderstood.

This week, the Treasury stated that money in circulation hit an all-time peak at $10,036,000,000, or $75.20 per person on Sept. 10 last. That this is a straw in the trade wind is true, but only inferentially is it a sign of inflation. England's circulation and Germany's have attained new highs recently, but these, too, carry only limited significance. Actually, it would be more accurate to say that rising employment and a notable expansion in retail trade are the chief causes of this development, since there is where currency has its greatest uses.

No Hoarding Evident

There are situations where a heavy increase in the circulating medium would indicate fear of inflation—when money is hoarded either domestically or shipped abroad to places deemed more safe. Such hoarding is usually done in bills of large denomination. However, no safer places than the United States are available today. And, too, there has been a smaller increase in large notes than in total amount outstanding. From this it may be deduced that domestic hoarding has been a minor factor in the expansion. Money in circulation represents a comparatively small part of the nation's purchasing power, being vastly overshadowed by the aggregate of bank deposits which as of June 30, 1941, totaled $65,600,000,000 in the 13,423 commercial banks.

Today in business, as well as in investment circles, all ears are alert to what measures the government may or can take to prevent inflationary trends. These have been fostered by a heavy inflow of gold which now aggregates in value the almost inconceivable sum of $22,730,000,000. Between four and five billion arrived in the U. S. in 1940, but gold imports are now shrinking. Only $36,979,000 came in during August which compares with $315,000,000 in that month a year ago. The fact of the matter is that we have most of the world's gold and the reserves of other nations are nearly depleted.

High Excess Reserves

Imports of the yellow metal pushed excess reserves of the Federal Reserve banks to around $7,000,000,000, a figure viewed with much alarm by orthodox bankers and government officials. The total has now dropped to $5,110,000,000, though still too high by all ordinary criteria, since on them could be erected a tremendous credit structure. Borrowers have been inhibited from taking advantage of this credit manna of practically unlimited proportions by various restraining factors. Now, however, the Federal sentinels over credit are taking alarm. Conditions have become aggravated since the time, some nine months ago, when the Federal Reserve Board in the person of its chairman, Marriner S. Eccles, asked Congress to increase deposit reserve requirements so as to bar a disastrous credit inflation.

Today industry is nearing capacity in its operation; unemployment is being rapidly sopped up and banks are lending in greater degree than formerly, as witness the 17 per cent rise in one year shown by commercial banks in loans and discounts to a total of $19,913,000,000 on June 30. It is under conditions such as these, when scarcities caused by the defense program induce industrial expansion, heavy public spending and demand for labor that the inflation fervor gets its greatest impetus.

Mongenthau for Restraints

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, hitherto reluctant to take any steps that might raise the price of money and at the same time cause a decline in the bond market, said this week in Boston: "We may have to extend general controls over credit." This was taken to mean in banking circles that he was for larger reserve requirements, thus bringing him nearer to the position of the Reserve Board chairman.

It is recalled that last December, Mr. Eccles asked that Congress increase reserve requirements for all Federal Reserve member banks; authorize the Reserve Board to double these requirements in the future if necessary and make all banks, state or national, subject to these requirements. Given this power, the Board might reduce excess reserves to an amount which could, if the occasion arose, be absorbed by the sale of Federal issues out of the Reserve system's portfolio.

At present reserve requirements on time deposits stand at 5 per cent on demand deposits, 22¾ per cent for banks in central reserve cities, 17½ per cent for banks in reserve cities and 12 per cent for country banks. The new recommendations would raise these requirements respectively to 6 per cent, 26 per cent, 20 per cent and 14 per cent, with discretionary power to raise the foregoing reserve requirements by 100 per cent. Fully implemented, this rule might require a New York City bank, for instance, to maintain a cash reserve of from $40 to $52 for every $100 of deposits, and would be a real deterrent to an expansion of credit.

This is not all of Mr. Eccles program, however. He would sterilize gold imports, bar furthur purchasing of foreign silver, cancel the silver seigniorage legislation which permits the issuing of silver certificates, and repeal the Thomas amendment permitting the issuance of $3,000,000,000 of greenbacks. There is even talk of rationing capital. How many of these checks to inflation will be acceptable to Congress is problematical; they are more so now, at any rate than a year ago, since the nose of the camel is in the tent.

With the authorities seemingly convinced that the inflation danger is imminent, some cogent, reasoned proposal should be evolved in the very near future from the recent meetings of the Treasury officials and the Reserve Board. When it comes, the result could well be, in addition to a retarding of credit expansion, a strengthening of interest rates and an increase in the sale of government bonds to the public.

OPM Speaker Says Outlook for Civilian Goods Not Hopeful

CHICAGO (AP)—The outlook for manufacturers of civilian articles is "not encouraging," Joseph L. Overlock, of the Office of Production Management in Washington, told a forum of business men.

"Up to now we have had enough of certain materials to fill all defense needs and many civilian needs," said Mr. Overlock, who is administrator of the OPM defense supplies rating plan.

"In the future there is no hope of having enough for both. . . . Shortages are here, shortages are developing. The situation will get worse before it gets better."

Mr. Overlock read a telegram from Donald Nelson in which the new director of the OPM priorities division said that the nation "must forego the less essential that we may have an abundance of the more essential."

Bureau Would Push Sales To Latin America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A giant clearing house designed to co-ordinate the potential production of thousands of small manufacturers in the United States in an effort to break a critical bottleneck in exports to Latin America will be opened Monday by the Department of Commerce.

Viewed as the first step in an Administration program to assure essential imports for the other 20 hemisphere republics, the new setup puts Commerce Department specialists in key manufacturing cities here and United States consular corps and commercial attaches in the other republics at the task of bringing together Latin American buyers and North American sellers.

"The present unsatisfactory and complicated mechanism for handling exports to the other American republics will be simplified and a firm policy established providing for equal treatment as between the United States civilian requirements and the import requirements of the other American republics," one official declared.

The first goal is to clear up the present backlog of unfilled orders. Exporters who have placed orders and despaired of getting goods, and manufacturers who have received orders and are unable to fill them will be asked to register with the offices in their areas.

All this information will be transmitted to Washington where a master file will be prepared and kept up to date.

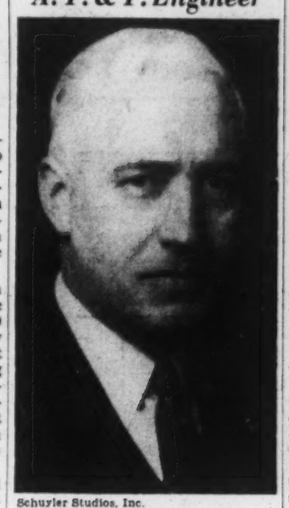
In handling future orders, officials said, consuls or commercial attaches will report such orders to Washington where the master file of manufacturers who have available the materials needed to fill the order will facilitate speeding the shipment south.

The new system, carrying the approval of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, also is designed to spread out among small manufacturers, whose production is not being utilized by the defense program, an estimated backlog of $97,000,000 worth of Latin American orders.

This backlog, which may prove to be much greater, was disclosed in a survey by the Department of Commerce which also showed that some 17,000 small manufacturers were producing articles similar to those imported by Latin America. Of these, officials said, only 2,000 now are engaged in any export trade.

In analyzing the so-called "bottleneck" in exports to Latin America, Commerce officials said they found 19 per cent of the unfilled order were for industrial supplies and tools; 13.4 per cent for electrical equipment; 12 per cent for heavy machinery; 6.9 per cent for construction and building materials; 5.6 per cent for motors and engines; 4.6 per cent for chemicals; 3.7 per cent for agricultural equipment, and 2.3 per cent for radios and parts. The remainder represented a great assortment of products.

A. T. & T. Engineer



Schuyler Studios, Inc.

L. G. Woodford

Assistant Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., who has been appointed Chief Engineer of the company. Mr. Woodford has been with the Bell System for 30 years.

OPA Anthracite Ceiling Blocks 15c Increase Proposal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, fixed ceiling prices on hard coal yesterday at the levels of Aug. 15 and blocked a 15-cent-a-ton increase which producers of Pennsylvania anthracite had proposed to put into effect next Monday.

The at-the-mine prices established in the ceiling schedule are $6.60 for the principal domestic sizes, broken, egg, stove and chestnut; $5.10 for pea coal; $3.75 for buckwheat No. 1, $2.19 for rice, and $2.15 for barley. The prices are f. o. b. mine per net ton of 2,000 pounds.

Mr. Henderson said he took the action because leading producers of anthracite failed to furnish his office with reports which would permit a full analysis of the factors purporting to justify the proposed Sept. 15 increase.

"Rather than allow another 15 cents to be added to the price of the domestic sizes and passed on to householders while the necessity for it is yet to be established, the Office of Price Administration is freezing anthracite prices for the time being," Mr. Henderson said.

"Anthracite producers will be afforded an opportunity in the immediate future to provide the information OPA (the Office of Price Administration) has requested and to offer any additional information they desire in support of higher prices. If it can be demonstrated satisfactorily that the current level of prices is inadequate, a revision of the present maximums will be worked out."

Oil Executive Says 'Gas' Use Cut Necessary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Endorsement of the statement by Ralph K. Davis, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, that curtailment of gasoline consumption should continue to avoid a shortage of petroleum products during the coming months was had from John A. Brown, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and chairman of District Number 1, comprising 17 states in the eastern area, here today.

"The question is asked why we should economize in the use of gasoline now, when autumn is at hand and the big demand for gasoline is assumed to be passed," Mr. Brown said. "It will surprise many people to know that while gasoline sales are heaviest in the summer, the total demand for petroleum products as a whole in this area is from 40 to 45 per cent greater in December than it is in July.

"This means that industry must transport more petroleum into this region between now and the end of the year than would be required in the summer if present stocks here are to be maintained. Usually the industry draws somewhat upon these stocks in the Eastern area during the last few months of the year, but with the existing shortage of normal transportation and lack of certainty whether the tankers now in use will all remain in this service, the industry should try to keep these stocks as high as possible."

Mr. Brown said that stocks of petroleum products were only 9,000,000 barrels, or 12 per cent less at the end of August this year than on that date in 1940. Nearly half of the decrease, however, he emphasized, was in industrial fuel oil vital to the operation of factories and continuance of the defense program.

"The industry is increasing its efforts to find all possible means to make petroleum products available for the area in the largest possible volume," he promised. "It is hoped that as a result of these efforts the outlook may soon improve."

Exchange Carpenter Honored for Service

NEW YORK (AP)—For 46 long years Oscar Lassen has replaced worn-out boards, fixed rattling windows, built shelves and performed such other duties as are required of the head carpenter of the New York Stock Exchange.

In those 46 years he never has taken a vacation; has steadfastly refused to relinquish his job, although eligible for retirement for 15 years, and has insisted on being on the job daily.

Thursday, on his eightieth birthday, he was feted at a luncheon in his honor in the Exchange Luncheon Club given by officials of the Stock Exchange Building Company.

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In contrast with the Testamentary Trust, the Living Trust becomes effective at once, while you look on and see your benefactions at work.

Why not consult your attorney and talk to our officers about the advantages of the Living Trust?

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rise in Wheat Seen Bearing Out Forecast

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices already have registered more than half of the 10 cents rise which Government economists predicted less than two weeks ago might occur within a few months.

Market prices today had come near to transforming a forecast into a reality, surpassing in every major terminal center the rates at which the Government advances loans on stored grain.

Since that day in May when Chicago wheat futures first crossed the dollar mark, approximately 20 cents a bushel has been added to the price, increasing the market value of the new 1941 crop, now practically all "in the bin," almost $200,000,000. This market value is now in excess of $1,140,000,000, making the 1941 harvest the American wheat producer's most valuable in more than a decade.

Laid to Loan Program

Grain men attributed the increasing price and therefore the greater value of the new crop principally to the effect of the loan program, although there have been other factors, such as wartime developments, increasing domestic and export demand for foods and the rising tide of prices of virtually all commodities.

Up to the time the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on September 2 forecast a 10-cent rise in wheat, the Commodity Credit Corporation had already checked cash loans on almost 117,000,000 bushels of the 1941 crop, with large quantities believed still unlisted. Thus, lending operations were running slightly ahead of last year even though prices during August were rising to Government loan rates. A year ago prices were still 5 to 10 cents under these rates.

Government men estimated possibly as much as 400,000,000 bushels of new wheat will be stored, depending, of course, on the action of prices. This would be almost 42 per cent of the crop of 957,000,000 bushels which is the largest in 26 years. Last year the amount stored represented 34 per cent of the crop.

Grain Under Loan

As of July 11 there were more than 200,000,000 bushels of 1940 wheat either in the Government's possession or still under loans. Loans on grain stored on farms began maturing June 1 and will continue to mature through October. Therefore, how much 1940 wheat is still off the market cannot be determined accurately. However, if 200,000,000 is the figure and 400,000,000 bushels of the new crop are stored this will leave about 740,000,000 bushels of the total supply for the 1941-42 season "free." This is only slightly in excess of normal domestic requirements for 12 months.

Wheat and all other grains advanced this week, due chiefly to enlarged professional and investment buying, reaching peaks unequaled for the past 4 to 7 years before they reacted because of profit taking. Wheat yesterday closed 1⅛ to 2 cents higher than a week ago, 8 to 9 higher than a month ago and 46 to 41 higher than on January 1. Corn was 1⅜ to 2¾ higher than a week ago, oats 2½-3⅜ up, rye ⅝-1⅝ higher and soybeans 1978 to 21¼ higher.

Zelomek Sees Rise In Latin Prices

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Satistical Bureau, told the National Coffee Association a general rising level of South American commodity prices was to be expected as a "long-term phenomenon connected with the present emergency."

American defense and Latin-American commodities are closely related, said Mr. Zelomek in an address prepared for delivery before the Coffee Association. He added:

"Actually, our need for co-operation from these countries, and in some cases actual military bases, gives them a high degree of bargaining power. This has caused a seller's market for many Latin-American commodities, regardless of demand and supply conditions."

G. E. to Build Five Generators for TVA Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Contracts have been awarded by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the General Electric Company for five more waterwheel generators to keep pace with the rapidly increasing power demand of defense manufacturing in the area it serves.

The five generators ordered are for the Kentucky Dam and power site located on the Tennessee River in Marshall and Livingston counties, about 26 miles from Paducah, Kentucky.

The generators will be built at General Electric's Schenectady Works. Each will be rated 32,000 kilowatts, operating at 78.3 revolutions per minute.

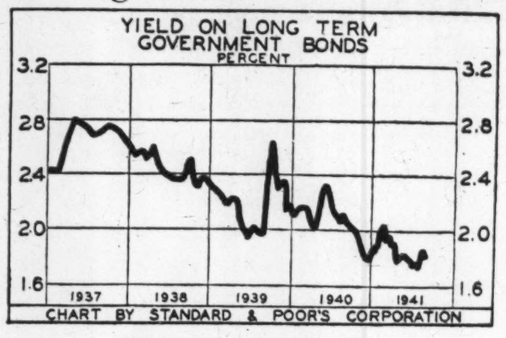
Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.17	29.28	16.70
Net change	—.01	—.06	—.06
Previous close	127.18	29.22	16.64
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Some Leveling Off Evident In Long-Term U. S. Bond Yield



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The sharp break in the prime grade bond market early in 1937 was caused not so much by the decline in the total amount of excess reserves as by the maldistribution of such reserves, which forced a number of banks to liquidate holdings, says Standard Statistics. Excess reserves are now somewhat above $5,000,000,000, down $2,000,000,000 from the peak.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

London

Churchill's meeting with President Roosevelt is the second occasion in three years on which a British Prime Minister has left these shores in search of peace. The first, at the end of 1938, marked the climax of the appeasement efforts of Neville Chamberlain.

Therecent Atlantic meeting indicated to the world British-American determination to resist Naziism to the utmost and the principles upon which these two great democracies are prepared to build the new peace. Those principles were a recognition of the need for economic as well as political readjustments and emphasized particularly the necessity for equality of opportunity for every nation and for collaboration between nations, so as to establish those higher standards of labor and social security which would grant freedom from fear and want.

Changed Policy Necessary

The Eight - Point Program contains no direct reference to post-war monetary policy but Point 5 carries with it far-reaching consequences as far as post-war economic and financial policies are concerned. It will be remembered that it read thus: "They (U. S. A. and Great Britain) desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

Such a statement can have little significance for the vast majority of Britishers today unless it implies the development of an economic system which will differ very much from that operating at present. If, after hostilities cease, British statesmen were simply to relieve themselves of all responsibility for the future organization of trade and industry—as more or less happened after 1918—then the popular disillusionment would be even greater than that which followed the "world-fit-for-heroes" interim period of the 20 years before the outbreak of the present war.

But already there are indications that this will not be allowed to happen. Merely to restore economic conditions to the position in which they were in 1939 is not seen here as the way to establish the conditions foreshadowed in Point 5. Many interests will naturally be struggling to enforce their ideas regarding the future British financial policy, but the prewar orthodox monetary policy, if attempted, will find strong opposition. Forr that would mean deflation with its tremendous reactions upon general labor conditions.

Must Have Coherent Plan

Unemployment haunted too many British homes for too long and the resulting inefficiency and social unrest among workers have been too apparent to allow even the most individualistic politicians to imagine that the simple device of removing wartime restrictions and "hoping for the best" will be sufficient to enable the tremendous readjustments of the immediate postwar period to be made smoothly and peaceably.

In the sphere of industry, the Government has already announced it has a plan which is "coherent, comprehensive and comprehensible," and that, at the end of hostilities, "control of industry can only be slowly relaxed" because of the inevitable boom in consumer goods, and of the fact that this country will be a debtor nation."

Behind all this stands the important problem of the control and use of credit. The monetary policies of 1925 and 1931 which were based upon the raising of money rates and the restricting of credit in order to "make the £ look the $ in the face" still have some supporters, but today it is generally realized that economic advancement and social security for the masses are much more important. At the same time, however, some influential voices in the realm of finance are advocating the early stabilization of the £, a return to gold and great reductions in Government expenditure with the coming of peace.

Treasury Controls Bank

Even before the outbreak of the present war the Bank was under Treasury control, yet, in answer to questions in the House of Commons, more than one Chancellor of the Exchequer in recent years has been reluctant to admit it. In fact, the Treasury's control over the Bank has existed since 1931 though hitherto it has not been confirmed by legislation. If this indefinite situation continued into the postwar years it might be easy for the Treasury to allow the Bank of England to put through a deflation policy, without regard for economic consequences. And the plea that the Bank was a privately-owned institution would be used to excuse the Government from responsibility when questions were asked in Parliament.

But any appreciable advance in the direction of the new economic future offered to the postwar world by the United States and Great Britain will demand not only a new economic outlook at home in each of the two great democracies, but also much greater co-operation between them than exists at present.

Fundamental to Point 5, is the principle that the volume of goods produced shall depend upon the amount of materials, capacity, and labor available, and not upon the artificially limited financial resources made possible by a restrictive credit system such as existed at the beginning of this present conflict. This advance could not, however, be carried out by a single nation acting alone. It would have the same unfortunate experience in the economic sphere as divergencies of outlook between leading nations ostensibly working for the same ends have had in the political sphere.

U. S.-British Co-operation

At the end of the war, the immediate needs will not be for frontier changes and plebiscites, but for feeding and reconstruction. Food distribution, the restarting of ruined and exhausted agriculture and industry, etc., will have to be undertaken at once. If, however, these things are done merely as emergency salvage, they will do little toward creating a genuine peace. World requirements rather than issues of national strategy will demand attention and for these such former panaceas as tariffs and 19th century free trade can do little.

If the United States and Britain are to do that which the Roosevelt-Churchill program outlines in economic matters, if they are to make good their offer to help men everywhere to security in terms of welfare, then it would be foolish to deny that there will have to be a much closer understanding in their economic-financial outlooks. Absolute agreement may not be possible, but such a measure of co-operation as was outlined but proved impossible of acceptance at the World Economic Conference of 1933 is essential as a working basis. And to further such an end, the planning already carried out by the economic section of the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization might prove of immense help.

Stocks of Refined Copper At New Low in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of refined copper in producers' hands sank to another new low at 72,154 tons at the end of August, the Copper Institute announced. This was a decline of 2,230 tons from the end of July.

Consumption of the red metal in August dropped 25,827 tons to 117,252 tons against July consumption of 143,089 tons.

Total domestic production of copper in August was 84,977 tons compared with 82,099 in July. Production from primary sources totaled 78,046 tons against 75,482 in July.

Dividend Meetings

Dividend meetings scheduled for this week as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, September 15

Ralston Steel Car Co. (5% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

Tuesday, September 16

American Smelting & Refining Co. (7% 1st Pfd. & Com.) (12 m.)
Detroit Edison Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Doehler Die Casting Co. (Com) (4:30 p. m.)
General Baking Co. (8 Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.)
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Wednesday, September 17

Green (H. L.) & Co., Inc., (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Southern California Gas Co. (6% Pfd. & Pfd. "A") (11 a. m.)
Thatcher Mfg. Co. (Com.). (9:30 a. m.)
U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (5½% Conv. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Thursday, September 18

Bon Ami Co. (Cl. "A" & "B") (12 m.)
City Investing Co. (7% Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
General Foods Corp. ($4.50 Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (6% Pfd & Com.) (11 a. m.)
National Bond & Share Corp. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.)

Friday, September 19

American Mfg. Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.)

Retail Sales 20 to 25 P. C. Above '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Business activity showed only a mild increase this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in its review.

"The rise from existing high levels was smaller than the increase which usually takes place in early September," the agency said. "Retailers in most instances traced the lagging gains to the exceptional rush last month, and to a moderate letdown in the pace of forward buying. Tardy deliveries and merchandise scarcities also slowed retail volume somewhat, although their effect still was most pronounced in wholesale and manufacturing activity.

"As an increasing number of non-defense lines felt the pinch of priorities, small producers were usually hardest hit. Retailers' reorders were above expectations, but few wholesalers were able to fill completely all orders received."

The review estimated retail sales for the country as a whole averaged 20 to 25 per cent ahead of a year ago, however, with the southwest ahead of other areas with expansion in trade of 29 to 32 per sent. Middle West and the South were next with gains of 26 to 30 per cent. Gains in other sections were: New England, 20 to 25; East, 18 to 21; Northest, 16 to 19, and Pacific Coast, 22 to 26.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales, as shown by the Federal Reserve Board index, were 12 per cent higher last week than for the corresponding 1940 week, but the increase over a year ago was markedly smaller than in the weeks immediately preceding the institution of installment credit regulations.

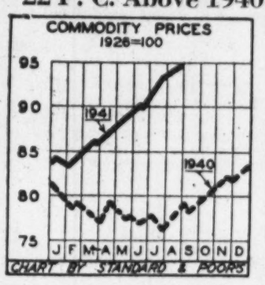
In the preceding week sales were 30 per cent above the corresponding 1940 week and in the four weeks ended Sept. 6 they were 27 per cent higher than in the similar period last year.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe. riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Brown-Fo D 16 pf	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Eastern SS L pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Gt W Sad Co., Ltd 6 2d pf	75c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Guard Inv T (Hartford) Conni $1.50 cm pf	55c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Loew's M Theat pf	$1.75	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Nor St O C, Ltd 7pf	$3.½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Extra				
Bralorne M, Ltd	10c	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Columbia Bak Co. pfc pf	$1	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Globe Hoist Co.	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Hires (Chas. E.)	2½c	Sep.	15	Sep. 10
Mead, Johnson & Co.	30c	Sep.	29	Sep. 19
Penna Forge	75c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
United Bk & Tr Co. (St. Louis)	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Initial	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Amer Insul Corp	20c	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Irregular				
Avondale Mills	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
do	6c	Nov.	1	
do	6c	Dec.	1	
do	6c	Jan.	1	
Guardian Pub Util Inv Tr (Hartford) pf	40c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Guardian Rail &hs Inv Tr. (Hartford) non-cum. series I, pf	40c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Income Prop. Inc. 5 prior inc shares	7c	Sep.	2	Aug. 20
Meyer-Blanke Co	50c	Sep.	12	Sep. 8
Nu Pres Cooker Co	60c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Secur Co (Los Angeles, Calif), benef int	90c	Sep.	22	Sep. 20
Resumed				
Guardian Bnk Shs Inv Trust (Hartford)	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Increased				
Columbia Bak Co	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Regular				
Am Coach & B Co	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Auto Finance Co.	40c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Do 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Avery (B. F.) & Sons pf	37½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Bancohio Corp	22c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Bralorne M, Ltd	20c	Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Branch Bank & Tr Co (Wilson, N C)	$2	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Bristol Brass Corp	$1	Sep.	15	Aug. 20
Cent Maine Pow 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 6⅔ $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 5 pf	62½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Chefford Master Mfg. Co Inc	12c	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Columbia Bak Co pfc pf	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Columbus Bk & T Co (Columbus, Ga.)	$1	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Columbus & South O Elec Co 6½ pf	$1.63	Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Consolidated Wat Pwr & Paper Co.	60c	Q	Sep.	27	Sep. 12
Consumers G (Tor)	$2	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Crystal Tissue	15c	Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Eastern Tr Co (Halifax)	$2	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Fear (Fred) & Co	50c	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Foreign L&P C 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Frankfort Ky Natural Gas Co	$1		Sep.	15	Sep. 2
Fuller (Geo A) pf	$1	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Galland Mercantile L Co	50c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Globe Hoist Co	12½c	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 10
Godchaux Sug A	50c		Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Goodyear T&R (Can), Ltd	62c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do Ltd pf	61½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Gt West Saddlery 1st pf	75c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Guardian Bk Shrs Inv Tr (Hartford, Conn) Series I pf	37½c	S	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Halsted Sch Nat Bk (Chicago)	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Hummel-Ross Fib	15c		Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	25–	
Indiana Nat Bk (Indianapolis)	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Inter Nick (Can), Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 2
Do Ltd 7 pf	8c	Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 2
Irving Oil Co, Ltd 6 pf	75c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Kahn's E Sons	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Le Roi Co	20c		Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Loew's Marcus Theater pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Liberty National Bank (Chicago)	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Longhorn Portland Cement Co.	50c		Sep.	16	Sep. 8
Manufacturers&Trade Trust Co (Buffalo) New Haven	30c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 9
Mapes Cons Mfg	50c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Mead John & Co	75c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Meyer-Blan Co 7pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Mont-Dakota Util 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Morris Plan Bank of New Haven	$2	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Mt Diablo Oil Mining Development Co	1c	Q	Dec.	3	Nov. 15
National Brush Co	10c	Q	Sept.	16	Sept. 6
Nat Candy Co 1st & 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 12
New London Northern R. R.	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Newport Electric Corp 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Norwood-Hyde Pk Bk & Tr Co (Cinn.)	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 26
Nova Scotia L&P	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Penna Forge	15c	Q	Sept.	30	Sept. 19
Phillips Pck pf	$1.31¼	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 16
Reliable Stores pf	12½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 22
do pf	37½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 22
Secur Accept Corp	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 16
do 6 pf	37½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 16
Stayton Oil Co	15c	Q	Sept.	30	Sept. 15
Sunset-McKee Salesbk Class "B"	37½c		Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Do $1.50 CIA	37½c	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Todd-John Dry Docks Inc "B" pf	37½c	Q	Oct.	1	Aug. 25
Do "A" pf	37½c	Q	Oct.	1	Aug. 25
Traders Finance Corp Ltd 6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Trico Prod Corp	62½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Twin State G & E pr in	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Universal Leaf Tob Do pf	$1	Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 16
West Grocers Ltd	$2	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 20
Worcester Salt Co	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 20
	50c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20

Commodity Prices 22 P. C. Above 1940



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The sharp rise in commodity prices, which has accompanied the armament program, is indicated by the Standard & Poor's index, which, at the end of August, was about 22 per cent above that of the corresponding period in 1940.

FCA Asks Help In Barring Farm Value Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration called upon private credit agencies and national farm leaders to help prevent inflation in agricultural land values such as occurred during and immediately after the first World War.

The agency asked more than 100 representatives of farm mortgage lenders, insurance companies and agricultural leaders to a conference here Sept. 26 to discuss a policy which would limit loans to the "normal" value of farm land.

In issuing the call, A. G. Black, Governor of the FCA, said that with rising farm prices and farm income, there was a new danger of land values becoming inflated to levels which could not be supported over a period of years.

"There is a great opportunity for organizations extending credit to agriculture during the present emergency," Mr. Black said, "to exercise significant leadership in preventing inflationary tendencies in farm land prices."

Rural credit agencies will be asked to adopt normal values as a basis for appraisal in the making of farm loans. This basis has been used by the FCA in making its loans.

"Regardless of the subsantial rise in commodity prices that has taken place," Mr. Black said, "we expect to continue to adhere to a policy of lending on this basis.

"During the first World War the rise in prices of farm products and the increase in farm income were accompanied by a rapid rise in farm land prices and a great expansion in farm indebtedness."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat

	Open	Close today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
September			1.19	75
December		1.22⅞	1.23	76½
May		1.27⅛	1.27⅞	76⅝
July		1.28	1.28⅛	
Corn				
September			79⅝	62⅞
December		84½	84⅞	58⅞
May		89⅞	89⅞	57¾
Oats				
Sept. (new)		52⅛	52⅛	29⅝
December		54	53⅞	29⅝
May		55⅞	55⅞	30
Soybeans				
Oct. (old)			1.90¼	73½
(new)			1.88¼	
December		1.91	1.90½	74⅛
May		1.94⅜	1.94½	78
Rye				
Sept. (new)			75¼	40
December		78⅛	78¼	42⅛
May		84⅝	84⅝	45½
Lard				
September		10.82	18.82	4.72
December		10.92	10.90	4.80
January		11.37	11.20	5.0
		11.57	11.52	6.05

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.8
December	95.0	95.0	95.0	93.0	95.2
March				93.9b	94.0
b-Bid.					
Tops					
October	129.8	129.8	129.8	129.8	129.5
December	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9
March	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	123.8

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.97	17.98	17.81	17.89	17.92
December	18.18	18.19	18.00	18.10	18.11
March	18.39	18.39	18.21	18.29	18.31
May	18.51	18.51	18.33	18.40	18.44
July	18.58	18.58	18.39	18.44	18.50

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.60	36.60	36.55	36.60	36.60
*December	36.60	36.75	36.60	36.70	36.75
*January	36.70	36.85	36.70	36.85	36.85

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	30.10	30.15	29.95	30.00	30.10
†November	30.25	30.25	30.05	30.15	30.25
†December	30.45	30.45	30.25	30.35	30.45

*S.s. †R.s. b Bid.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October				13.97b	13.99
December	13.98	13.98	13.86	13.88	13.89

b Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.32	6.32	6.25	6.25	6.30

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	28¾	28½	28½	28½
2.25a	*E Gas G & Fpf	35⅞	35.	35⅜	37
4.50	*E Gas & F pr pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	54½
..	East Mass St Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Isle Royale	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.50a	*Mergenthaler	26	24¾	26	26¼
.50a	Narr Rac A	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
5.25a	NE Tel&Tel	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118¼
1.60	Torrington	28	27¾	28	28
3.50b	Unit Sh M	63¾	63¾	63¾	63

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Penna Crude Oil Output Peak

BRADFORD, Pa. (AP)—Production of premium quality Pennsylvania grade crude oil in the Bradford field in August reached a peak for the current year with 38,551 barrels a day, the Bradford District Pennsylvania Oil Producers Association disclosed.

Shift to U. S. Seen in New Argentine Law

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Argentina's new law controlling the export of strategic war materials, as well as other recent moves, is accepted by observers here as indicating that this country is moving away from her policy of strict neutrality in the European war and closer to the United States.

Persons acquainted with negotiations leading up to the export decree published a few days ago as an Argentine defense measure said it was "one of the biggest breaks yet" in Argentina's traditional policy of counteracting United States influence in South America where possible.

The action was requested by the United States, these sources said, and constitutes a part of the inter-American program to make the western hemisphere self-sufficent in war needs should it face an invasion threat alone, and to seal resources of the hemisphere against the Axis.

Argentina's Prestige

Because of Argentina's prestige among her South American neighbors, her position on this program has been Washington's biggest problem.

Effect of the decree is to cut off from the Axis a mineral of which Germany has little—tungsten. Mixed with steel to make tools, tungsten is vital to the munitions industry.

Chief sources are the Far East and South America. The Far Eastern supply is controlled by the Chinese, English and Dutch. In South America the Argentine decree completes an export barrier already erected by the only other major tungsten producing country, Bolivia.

Informed sources expressed the belief that Argentina would not close a door so important to the Axis unless she was losing fear of post-war trade retaliation from a victorious Germany.

The decree also gives the Americas exclusive use of other vital raw materials of this country, chiefly beryl, mica, iron, copper, manganese and aluminum. Beryl is used to harden aluminum for airplanes and in gun barrels so they can withstand the heat of firing. Mica is in big wartime demand to insulate sparkplugs, magnetos and radio tubes.

Chile and Colombia are the only South American countries not now committed to keeping their mineral resources out of the hands of the Axis. Colombia, however, is relatively unimportant as a source for these materials. Chile is still negotiating with Japan over copper, mercury, cobalt, manganese and molybdenum, but is also considering a United States bid for the full output.

Other Restrictions

Peru does not have export control, but her production is in the hands of United States and British companies. Bolivia restricts the sales of tin, tungsten and other minerals to the United States and England. Venezuela, rich oil producer, has shut down tight control on exports. Ecuador and Brazil, too, have fallen in line. Uruguay does not have important supplies of minerals, but has banned the re-export of machines and all types of iron and steel.

Argentina's negotiation of a trade treaty with the United States after years of stalemate, investigation of Nazi activities in this country which has led to the flight of the German Embassy's press attaché, Gottfried Standstede and a legislative attack on the German ambassador, Edmun von Thermann, the decision to use interned Axis ships in inter-American traffic—were all viewed by informed sources as progressive steps toward collaboration with the United States.

It is the widespread opinion among observers that if the Senate—controlled by the conservative party of which Acting President Castillo is a member—moves into the open with an anti-Nazi inquiry which it has been conducting secretly while a parallel house probe was proceeding publicly, Señor Castillo may publicly define a new policy before the year-end elections in Buenos Aires which historically are the key to the choice of presidents.

Socony Gives 5 P. C. H. C. L. Pay Raise

NEW YORK (AP) — A 5 per cent high-cost-of-living allowance, effective Sept. 1, has been added to salaries of 1,000 white collar workers in the home office of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., the company announced.

The extra pay, "to take care of the rise in living costs and in anticipation of further increases," goes to all employees at 26 Broadway who receive $8,000 or less a year. The minimum allowance is $2 a week and the maximum $8.

September Pig Iron Output 4,500,000 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management estimated September production of pig iron at approximately 4,500,000 tons and made allocations of the entire amount to steel mills, iron foundries and other users.

The allocations gave preference to defense production. Pig iron allocations were the first that the OPM has made.

Spencer Shoe Sales Gain

Spencer Shoe Corporation reports sales in its retail stores for the four weeks ended Aug. 30, 1941, were 27.98 per cent above those for the same four weeks of 1940, and for the 39 weeks ended Aug. 30, 1941, were 14.64 per cent ahead of the like 1940 period. The Company has received an aggregate of $1,426,770 from Government contracts since Dec. 31, 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
3 2½s 58-56	104.13	104.13	104.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
11 Alleghany 5s '44 mod	93¼	93	93
4 Alleghany 5s '49 mod	78½	78½	78½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 mod	63	62⅝	62⅝
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	108	108
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	67⅝	67⅛	67½
8 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	102½	102⅛	102½
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Am T & T 2½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Am T & T 3s '56	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	89	89	89
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77¼	77⅛	77⅛
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 B&O 95 st A	32⅝	32¼	32¼
10 B&O 95 st C	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
12 B&O cv 60 st	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
2 B&O 4s 48	58	58	58
1 B&OPL&EaWV 4s 51st	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 B&O S W 50 st	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	94⅞	94⅞
11 Can Nat 3s 69 Jly	105	105	105
5 Can Pac 5s 54	85	85	85
3 Celanese 3s 55	100¼	100½	100½
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
1 C&O ref 3½s 96 E	104¼	104½	104½
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
9 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63⅜	63½	63⅜
2 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&StP gen 4s 89	39	39	39
10 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	13½	13½	13½
2 CRI&P 4s 88	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52¾	52⅞	52⅞
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85½	85½	85½
1 Col & So 4

Miami-African Line Approved By Air Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has granted Pan American Airways authority to establish a new commercial airline between Miami, Fla., and "a point or points" in Southwest Africa.

The commercial airline will operate via San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Belém and Natal, Brazil, and thence across the South Atlantic.

The certificate for the route will expire in five years, or six months after the Secretary of State has notified the Board that the continuance of service is no longer required in the interest of national defense.

The commercial line is separate from Aif Ferries, Inc., organized by Pan American to ferry warplanes from the United States to the west coast of Africa and from there to the Middle East.

Another company recently organized by Pan American, Airways-African, Ltd., will carry passengers, property, and mail entirely within Africa, and also carry spare airplane parts to the Middle East and assist in returning ferry personnel.

All but 70 Miles

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Elimination of all but 70 miles of a former 11,500-mile network of German-controlled airlines on South America's Pacific coast was reported today by Pan American-Grace Airways.

The line said it would serve Ecuador exclusively under new schedules, replacing routes operated by Sedta, German subsidiary. German service has been discontinued in Colombia, Peru, Chile, and Bolivia, leaving only the 70-mile Trans-Andean run across the narrow strip of Chile from Santiago to the Argentine border.

When the war started the 11,500 miles of German lines were scattered over the five nations. Pan American-Grace has now increased its prewar total of 4,500 miles to 15,000.

O'Dwyer Support

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP)—Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn conferred with James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, and they announced they had joined forces to elect William O'Dwyer, Mayor of New York City.

Mr. Farley said he would like to see a "strong Republican party, but not too strong," to preserve the health of national politics.

Both said they could not foresee a coalition of parties because of the war, although Mr. Flynn added "There may be such a coalition if the war is still going on a year from now when the next Congressional elections come up."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern: finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, S-66, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Entire new line. Box assortments. Samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Samples free to agents. Good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller: Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings." Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP 764 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. J-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards. Also Everyday. Amazing magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. C-24, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 27 Everett St.—Attractive 6-room apartment, large rooms, fireplaces, shower bath; quiet street; southern exposure; overlooking tennis courts; 5 minutes to Harvard Sq.; rent ranging from $75-$85. Mrs. W. M. Persons, Tro. 3696.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE TEACHERS for boarding school near Boston; state all details. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS for private prep school; math., science, social studies; give full details. Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SIX-ROOM house furnished, modern conveniences; nice yard with fruit trees; walking distance from center of town; $750.00; Sanford, Florida. Address MRS. C. M. MEIL, Perrysburg, Ohio.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PACKING-SHIPPING-STORAGE—Long Distance Moving. Service with Safety. CROWN STORAGE CO., Los Angeles, Calif. PY. 1-2171.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE island property near Panama. For sale, lease, rent. Write Box S-34, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Income, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 8181

RESIDENT BUYER

Personalized
RESIDENT BUYING
Service
Available to Specialty Shops — Ready-to-Wear and Accessories — by a staff of Experienced Retail Buyers — At Nominal Fees. Write for Merchandise Co-ordination Reports. BONA FIDE REFERENCES BY PRESENT CLIENTS.
CASPAR ASSOCIATES
24 West 33rd Street, N. Y. C.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Avoid Fuel Problems and Details of Home Maintenance This Winter

We invite you to inspect our sunny, tastefully furnished apartments, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Delicious meals, of course, and every service of a modern, superior hotel at your command. Carefully selected clientele. Suburban surroundings. Only 20 minutes to downtown Boston.

Hotel BEACONSFIELD
ASPinwall 6800
1731 BEACON STREET · BROOKLINE, MASS.
GILMAN M. LOUGEE, *Manager*

★ ★ ★

Hotel COMMANDER
16 Garden Street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge
A modern, fireproof colonial hotel with 3, 2 and 1-room dinette-kitchen apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Full hotel service if desired. Main Dining Room. Drum Grill.
15 minutes from Boston — KIRkland 4800
Across from Christian Science Church

The CHARLESGATE

You are invited to inspect our unusual apartments
They are delightfully different!
Suites of any size required. Short or long tenancy. Furnished or unfurnished. Full hotel service. BOOKLET
On the Parkway and Overlooking Charles River Basin.
535 Beacon Street at Charlesgate East Boston, Mass.

Hotel BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenmore Square, BOSTON
A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.
No liquor sold
KENmore 4600
HENRY A. BURNHAM, *Manager*

BACK BAY
239 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Available for immediate occupancy, 1-room suite containing large living room with wood-burning fireplace; also kitchenette and bath; electric range; carefully restricted building; electricity included in rental of $55 monthly. Shown by Supt. Phone Ken. 0618 (Mass.).

BOSTON 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.; Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St.—2 rooms with large dinette, elevator bldg., near to Public Garden; Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BOSTON, 159 Newbury St., near Copley Square and subway; $65 per month; also four-room business suite available, 157 Newbury Street, 1st floor.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Modern 4-room apartment, 1st floor; 2-family house; 2 adults; steam heat. Call Algonquin 2002.

2 BRIMMER STREET
CORNER of Pinckney St., off Beacon Hill, Boston; quiet 3-rm. apts. with bath and sizeable kitchen. On 3rd floor; congenial environment. Overlooking Esplanade. $75. Supt. on premises.

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof building. Supt., 8 Garrison St. at Mechanics' Sq., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., 155 Eastbourne Rd.—4 rooms, bath, 2 bedrooms, closed-in porch with separate entrance; heated; adults only. Call LaSell 6046.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BALTIMORE, MD.—2 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch (breakfast included); $5.00 per week. 901 W. Coldspring Lane (phone Chesapeake 2711).

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Business woman desires to share apartment; attractive, homey atmosphere. Convenient to train; quiet neighborhood. Phone Sunday Bea. 3631.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Choice 3-room furnished apartment to share with refined business woman or practitioner; excellent transportation ($45.00); references. Write Box M-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

General Classified

(Continued)

SALESMEN WANTED

Lifetime Opportunity to Become

A DISTRICT MANAGER

This nationally known organization now offers Direct Salesmen a chance to become district managers in a profitable, permanent, dignified business.

If your present sales job does not measure up to your ideals, investigate this unusual opportunity. Men between 28 and 40 wanted as District Managers for oldest and largest home-study institution in America teaching accounting subjects exclusively. Conducted by outstanding educators, it enjoys great prestige among public accountants and accounting executives in large corporations. Your chance to cash in on TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN DEMAND for accounting education. Liberal cash advances against commissions. Will train selected applicants personally and cooperate fully in developing leads. In your letter, give age, complete business experience, and any other qualifications. Address—

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, INC.
(Established 1903)
3411 So. Michigan Ave., Dept. C. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CLEVELAND, O.—Christian Scientist, business woman with deep, understanding love for children, desires position as housemother; widely traveled, unincumbered; best references, character, ability. Box R-218, 1499 Union Commerce Building.

EXPERIENCED business man, office centrally located in Boston, effected by international situation, wishes connection as manufacturers' representative—or what have you to offer? Box F-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG executive, age 38, 15 years' successful sales management in 20 states with national AAA firms; employed now, desires to change; free to travel, but prefer Michigan; best references. Box No. B-200, Suite 3-101, General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 187 Beacon St.—Delightful suite, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; ideal location for business people. Ken 1756.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sub-lease our attractively furnished apt., 2 rooms, dinette, kitchenette; grand piano. Suite 14, 20 Chauncy.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

HEATED APT.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; electricity for cooking, lights, refrigeration and hot water included in rent of $45; central and quiet. Call Needham 0765 evenings (Mass.).

BOATS FOR SALE

EVINRUDE Speeditwin Model 11-U 22 H. P.; just overhauled, in first-class condition; very high value at $110. ROBIES OUTBOARD MOTOR SERVICE, E. Wolfeboro, N. H.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

COUNTRY BOARD

FOR those desiring peace and solitude for rest or study; lovely historic, picturesque home with all modern conveniences; fine food; individual fireplaces; 55 miles from Boston. JOSEPHINE HADDOCK, Epping, N. H. Telephone 2037.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE MALE BOXER, champion calibre, good house dog and good with children. 73 Coolidge St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 3418.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

DESIRE opportunity for students to earn room and board in refined families. Longwood 5771 (Mass.).

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Exquisite hand-made afghans, pastel or autumn shades, blocked in block, $42.50. Box 745, Asheville, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNISHED-unfurnished, commuting distance of The Christian Science Mother Church in beautiful suburban Boston; duplex house, 8 rooms each; hot-water heat; good home and investment. Box F-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MERRICK, Long Island—Spanish bungalow, 6 rooms, newly decorated, oil burner, recreation room; garage. STRANDGAARD, 152 Fox Blvd.

FURNITURE

OAKMONT, PA., 226 Delaware Ave.—Useful used pieces including bed davenport and large matching chair, rugs, etc., Call Sept. 17 or 18.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to drive light delivery truck and do odd jobs. FOERSTER'S FURRIERS, 297 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 2-7216.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper in business woman's home; small salary. Tel. Kir. 7495 or call 214 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Room 301, during office hours (9 to 5).

GIRL WANTED—Fond of children; general maid, live in, own room; 2 adults, 2 children; wages $10-$12. Call Hyde Park (Mass.) 0896 if interested.

WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 16 miles from Boston, experienced, refined, Protestant woman, middle aged; good home for right person; personal reference required; 5 in family. Box F-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

BALTIMORE, MD.—Lady, alone, will share privileges and expenses of attractive home; beautiful location, Mt. Washington; garden; sun parlor, open fireplace; 2 blocks to car direct to heart of city. Phone Vernon 2753, 10:30 to 2:30.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT Outlook Home—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; completely modern; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front duplex, sunny, warm; 4 bedrooms, bath, large living room, dining room; hot water, oil heater. Tro. 3818.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY small modern year-round bungalow, suburbs, N. Y., commuting distance downtown, N. Y. C.; state particulars, price, etc. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SAPPHIRE BIRTH STONE FOR SEPTEMBER
WIDMER, 21 West St., Boston LIB. 2917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE SINCE 1922
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 56 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0868.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

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Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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GUESTS; quiet suburban home; spacious, sunny grounds; all improvements; home-cooked food; can accommodate a few select people for permanent residence; rates on request. Write to MRS. ANITA FLAGG, 745 Western Avenue, Magnolia, Mass.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or weekend rest; all advantages of the Berkshires, within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
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ATTRACTIVE home near the Christian Science church, Roxbury, Mass.; corner lot with protecting side lot, about 12,000 feet. Box L-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
423 WALNUT STREET, CORNER OF WARREN
Surrounded by fine homes in a select location, near Reservoir Park. Convenient to Boston, South and West arteries. Authentic clapboard, Georgian Type residence, in good condition, 13 rooms (8 chambers), 3 baths, first floor lavatory, 12,800 ft. land. Shade trees. Price $13,000
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HOME for SALE — WESTWOOD, MASS. Owner Transferred
7 room house. Large living room with fireplace, porch, ¼ acre lot, completely landscaped, fine trees, garage; two unfinished rooms second floor; ample basement recreation space; oil heat; low tax rate.
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SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms and meals in quiet home, next to a dell, 3 minutes from Radcliffe College; also small apartment for two. Eli. 8380.

ROOM with or without private bath, private home; oil heat; conveniently located, for 1 or 2 Protestant adults. Box P-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT CENTER, MASS.—Large front room with alcove, running water; breakfast and dinner optional; 25 minutes to Park St. Phone Belmont 3595-J.

BOSTON—REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU to rent modern room in quiet, refined home; unsurpassed Fenway view; central; good transportation facilities; attractive price. Suite 10, 58 Fenway.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave.—Rooms for students, Christian Scientists preferred; double and single; elevator, 4th floor, S. S. Cent. 4795.

BOSTON, 8 Dalton St., Suite 6 — Desirable outside sunny rooms, near The Christian Science Mother Church. Telephone Kenmore 8763.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave. Desirable rooms for discriminating guests. Phone Com. 8441.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Rooms with unusual home privileges; conveniently and nicely situated. Eliot 8644. Box P-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Room in apartment house conveniently located; home privileges. Trowbridge 6807.

E. MILTON, MASS.—Comfortable home for 2 or 3 business persons near bus line. Box P-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Room in charming apartment; business girl or teacher; kitchen privileges; references. LaSell 8455 evenings.

N. Y. C., 109th (362 Riverside) (Apt. 3-A)—Exquisitely appointed studios, spacious; overlooking Hudson; immaculate; housekeeping; maid; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (3-A)—Conveniently located, light, airy corner; water or private shower; business people; evenings-Sunday.

ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED large sunny room, or will share a small modern apartment; Midtown Manhattan. Box X-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR SALE—Zephyranthes or rain lilies, pink, yellow and white; bulbs 35 cents dozen. AKE, 325 Second Avenue, Daytona Beach, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST experienced in housekeeping, driving and general office work desires position; free to go anywhere. Box N-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant widow offers services in return for home; willing to assist in any capacity anywhere. MRS. ROWENA A. B. BIRTWISTLE, 51 Humboldt Ave., Providence, R. I.

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BIBLE READING
Types of Bible Literature; purity of tone, diction, projection, emphasis, inflection, poise, stance. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, B. L. Ed. M. Kenmore 1957 (Class or Private Lessons)

$1—SINGING LESSONS by Mrs. Hoffman, 1212 Commonwealth Avenue—Teacher from Vienna Conservatory; free audition. Call after 3 o'clock. Asp. 1239.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo. MADOR SERVICE
458 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

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CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

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ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

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Empire Laundry
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Florida

CORAL GABLES

KELLS PRESS
Printing, Engraving, Binding, Ruling
Real Estate Forms, Office Supplies, Stationery
Phone 45845 — Forty-five Coral Way

DAYTONA BEACH

Don't Forget!
Sears 55th Anniversary
Begins This Week—Sept. 11
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
120 VOLUSIA, DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

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STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
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112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
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ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
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S. W. 1st Ave. — Phone 41

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Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street — Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
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Phone 533
All work done in Ft. Lauderdale.

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
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Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

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UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street — Phone 5-3311

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

(Continued)

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street — Phone 5-3488

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SWITZERLAND

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E	S	T		W	O	N		N	I	L
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T	R	A	I	N		S	E	V	E	N

805

SWITZERLAND

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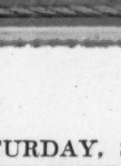

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.—ROM. 13:8.

Daily Anecdote

The Present vs. the Past

The tendency of critics to glorify the past and discredit the present considerably annoyed Michael Angelo, the famous artist. At that time there was a strong school of connoisseurs who deplored everything new in art and praised only subjects which were old.

Michael Angelo secretly chiseled away in his studio on a figure, putting into it everything of which his genius was capable. When the figure was completed he broke off one of the arms, specially treated the rest of the statue in order to make it look as though it were of great antiquity, and buried it on a site he knew would shortly be excavated for building purposes.

Some time later the figure was dug up by workmen and the connoisseurs hailed it with rapture, comparing it with what they referred to as the "debased and decadent art of the day."

When their comments were at their peak, Michael Angelo produced the missing part of the statue and showed that it fitted perfectly to the unearthed figure, proving by his knowledge of the fitting and the newness of the missmg part that it was indeed a modern masterpiece.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Not specifically; he made it clear, however, that waters about all American outposts were so considered. It was generally presumed that defensive waters included—as a minimum—the vast Atlantic stretch from Iceland to the South American coast now being patrolled by American craft.

2. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made this statement in a recent Boston speech which emphasized the danger of inflation.

3. The dispatch of hundreds of Royal Air Force planes to aid the Russian air force. It is believed that British pilots accompanied the planes.

4. Admiral Stark congratulated Mr. Patten in this manner when the latter took the oath of enlistment on the quarterdeck of the battleship Nevada. Present also at the ceremony were Mr. Patten's seven sons—all enlisted men in the N. S. Navy.

5. The Nazi submarine was captured by a British bomber. The plane damaged the submarine by bombs and then maneuvered in the vicinity until it was relieved by another plane and several warships. The submarine was towed to port.

6. The landing at Spitsbergen; they removed 2,000 Russian miners as well as the Norwegian population of 1,000 after destroying rich coal mines. The island is owned by Nazi-occupied Norway.

7. Those Americans who have lived in foreign countries beyond the time limit permitted by the Nationality Act of 1940 will lose their American citizenship unless they return to the United States by Oct. 14.

8. Britain has assured the United States that British exports are to be drastically controlled in order to guard against misuse of lease-lend material.

9. Russia accused Bulgaria of helping the Axis Powers and intimated that reprisals would be swift and stern.

10. Japan has established a National Defense Headquarters under the direct control of the Emperor, and apparently apart from the regular Imperial High Command. The new system was interpreted as designed to strengthen home defense and at the same time check militaristic domination of imperialistic policy and curb possible dissatisfaction among Japan's military group.

Hobby Nobbing

Top Photo: Wide World

An international collection representing France, Japan, and England

A Toy Becomes a Collector's Item

By Irving Bacchus

The doll, which every small girl wants for Christmas, is symbolic of an international hobby as old as civilization, and pursued by grownups as often as by young ones. Clubs have been organized to promote doll appreciation. Many books have been written on the subject. Businesses flourish with nothing more to sell than services to doll collectors.

An estimated 200,000 Americans collect foreign dolls, antique dolls, miniatures, wooden dolls, American species, and ordinary toy dolls.

The National Doll and Toy Collectors Club was founded by Mrs. Mary Lewis of New York to stimulate an interest in doll collecting as an aid to the study of geography, history, art, sewing and costume designing. Another organization promoting the hobby is The Doll Collectors of America.

Betty McKim of Independence, Mo., and Virginia Kendall Woodin of Washington have more than 1,000 dolls each in their respective collections. Both are constantly buying, selling and trading.

Mrs. Leslie M. Williams of Los Angeles prefers the humorous touch, having collected more than 500 "monkey" dolls.

Probably the youngest collector-lecturer in the business is 12-year-old Maybelle Cromer of Flushing, L. I., who has more than 50 dolls from the world over. Maybelle lectures to Flushing groups.

Dowager Queen Mary of England has an elaborate doll house, complete with running water, furniture, and a library of inch-high books. Colleen Moore's famous $400,000 doll house is still on tour. Jane Withers, young movie actress, is representative of many film personages who have doll collections.

Women find many of the qualities in doll collecting that men find in philately. P. S.: Men collect dolls, too!

Hobby Nobbing will be a regular Saturday feature. The column will contain from time to time interesting facts about rare hobbies, popular hobbies, hobby shows, and the use of hobbies in business. Readers are invited to submit questions on the subject.

Save on Fuel Oil

Over one-eighth of the fuel oil used in heating a home can be saved by properly adjusting the burner with an instrument called a flue gas analyzer, says the Department of Agriculture.

In Lighter Vein

City Cousins

Farmer's Wife: "What are you sighing for, Elmer?"

Elmer: "That was a sigh of relief. Now that fall's here we'll be seeing the last of our summer relatives."

Fair Comment

In the absence of the regular society reporter the dramatic critic of the "Daily Shocker" was detailed to "write up" a wedding. This is what he turned in—omitting the preliminary remarks about the size of the audience and the delay in beginning the performance:

"Mr. Burnside, in the role of the bridegroom, acted the part in a stiff yet listless manner. He has a good stage presence, but mars the effect by a total lack of animation and an almost inaudible voice.

"Miss Jones, as the bride, was much more effective. Her costume was bewildering, yet true to life. If one may venture to criticize, her effort to overcome her obvious stage-fright was a trifle too evident. She was in good voice, however, and her enunciation was clear and distinct.

"It must be confessed that both Miss Jones and Mr. Burnside were deficient in their lines, and had to be prompted almost constantly by the Rev. Jabez Simpson, who, as the officiating clergyman, was decidedly the star of the performance."—Tit-Bits.

The Amusing Things We Say

Quiz

A man named Daly is said to have coined this word in 1791. Daly, who was the manager of Dublin Theater, wagered he could introduce a new but meaningless word into the English language within twenty-four hours. Almost immediately after the wager was taken up, the four mystic letters, QUIZ, written together as one word appeared on practically every conspicuous wall and place in Dublin. The strange word stirred up a tremendous amount of curiosity among the people who questioned one another about its meaning. Daly won the wager and the word which he so quickly gave to the world is still in current use today. L. V.

Britain's Wartime 'Economy' Suit

Wide World Photos

These photographs, passed by the British censor, reveal an "economy" suit designed by a London tailor to meet the current need for saving in materials and labor. Left: One-button cuff and flap-less pockets feature this streamlined suit. The upper pocket was devised to replace pocket space lost by eliminating the vest. Upper right: The self-supporting "grip" waist of the trousers obviates the need for suspenders or a belt. This idea saves two inches of material. Bottom right: The cuff-less trousers are 19 inches at the bottom and are narrower than normal at the knee.

Plastics for Shoe Strings

Plastic shoe string tips will release about 500,000 pounds of metals, principally tin, to vital industries in 1941 alone, estimates the du Pont Company.

More than half a billion laces of all types, from infants' shoes to cavalry leggings, will be plastic tipped in 1941, it is estimated.

One pound of plastic replaces more than three pounds of metal. Plastic tips, manufacturers say, are stronger, more compact, and will outlast metal tips.

Daily Quotation

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—LONGFELLOW

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. In his speech, President Roosevelt warned that Axis vessels entering defense waters would do so at their own peril. Did he define these waters?

2. What prominent U. S. official made the following statement: "I wonder if the housewife knows, when she pays 15 per cent more than she did a year ago for a bag of flour, that our supply of wheat is the largest on record"?

3. What action marked the first important co-operation of British and Russian armed forces on the Eastern front?

4. Why was Clarence Floyd Patten, a former farmer, classed by Admiral H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, as a "very unusual recruit and an outstanding patriot"?

5. In what unusual manner was a German submarine captured this week?

6. In what spectacular action did Canadian-British and Free Norwegian forces recently join?

7. How may the thousands of naturalized American citizens now living abroad lose their American citizenship?

8. What assurances has Britain given in regard to the use of lend-lease imports from the U. S.?

9. What country has been accused by Russia of acting as a base for German and Italian land, sea, and air attacks on Russia?

10. What important change has been made in Japan's defense effort?

Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Are Police Hardhearted?

It Happened in Muncie, Ind.

Policemen recognize the law of kindness as well as the law of the land which they are pledged to enforce, as is seen in an incident that happened recently in one of the new suburbs of this city. When patrolling the district, three officers radioed the central station that they had found a mother killdeer and her nest containing three tiny eggs in the center of the road. With cars passing frequently in either direction, this situation seemed an emergency indeed. The frightened mother bird feigned lameness to lead the men from her nest, but when she saw her secret was discovered she stayed on the nest mutely begging protection.

How to save the mother bird and the precious contents of the nest became a police problem. At length the ingenious police radio operator advised the patrolling squad to proceed to the city barn and obtain a road block and warning lantern. The officers did so and placed the block over the killdeer's nest, where it remained until the baby birds hatched and were able to care for themselves.

It Happened in Detroit

(Detroit Free Press)

Contrary to a somewhat prevalent idea, a warm heart beats under many a police uniform. The officers and men of the Davison Station, failing to recover a tricycle stolen from a crippled man, took up a collection among themselves to buy him a new one.

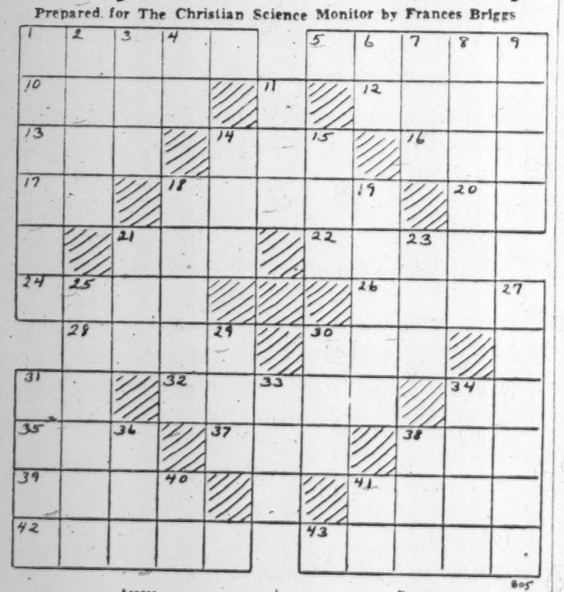
They put up $75 of their own money out of sympathy for an afflicted human being, who had lost his means of locomotion.

Street Noises

A recent survey made by the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., disclosed that the sounding of automobile horns was the biggest nuisance among street noises that disturbed the peace and quiet of hotel guests.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a color between blue and yellow?
5—What was first name of author of "When the Frost is on the Punkin"?
10—What is constructed by a macadamizer?
12—A nimbus is what?
13—What is superlative ending of adverbs?
14—Gained.
16—What is male nilgai?
17—What suffix denotes the object of an action?
18—What Bible character had his name changed to Israel?
20—Who is an Alcott heroine?
21—What is a closed receptacle?
22—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
24—Term used as symbol for perfect bliss.
26—What preparation is used by women of East to darken edges of eyelids?
28—What is a strip of motion-picture film wound on a spool?
30—Not madr.
31—Palm lily is also called what?
32—One who does featherstitching is what?
34—What is symbol for manganese?
35—Evening (abbr.).
37—To bind.
38—Cover.
39—Who is little girl in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
41—What is a city of Nevada?
42—A retinue is what?
43—How many attendants had Fortunio?

Down

1—Where is Vale of Tempe?
2—What is the queen of flowers?
3—To devour.
4—What ending denotes the past tense?
6—Exclamation.
7—The Manx people live on what island?
8—Who was the Tishbite?
9—What is an air sung by a single voice?
11—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
14—What is paraffin?
15—To incline head with a quick motion.
18—Davy ——— is called the spirit of the sea.
19—What bird has ovenlike nest?
21—What insect lives in a hive?
23—At this time.
25—What golf club is used in playing ball from the tee?
27—Where is Whitehall?
29—To allow.
30—What is a gratuity?
31—What is a canvas shelter?
33—Peruke is what?
34—What is an excavation in earth from which ores are taken?
36—What is highest note of gamut?
38—What is third book of Pentateuch (abbr.)?
40—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
41—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yes, Sir, Marvelous*

By LE PELLEY

POPPY IS A MARVELOUS GIRL....
?
I THOUGHT YOU DIDN'T LIKE POPPY
OH NO — SHE'S A MARVELOUS GIRL....
I STOPPED BY HER HOUSE THIS AFTERNOON AND SHE PLAYED ME A BEAUTIFUL PIECE ON THE BASS FIDDLE..
SHE PLAYS THE HARP, TOO — HAS TO RUN BACK AND FORTH BESIDE IT TO GET IN ALL THE NOTES —
A MARVELOUS GIRL —

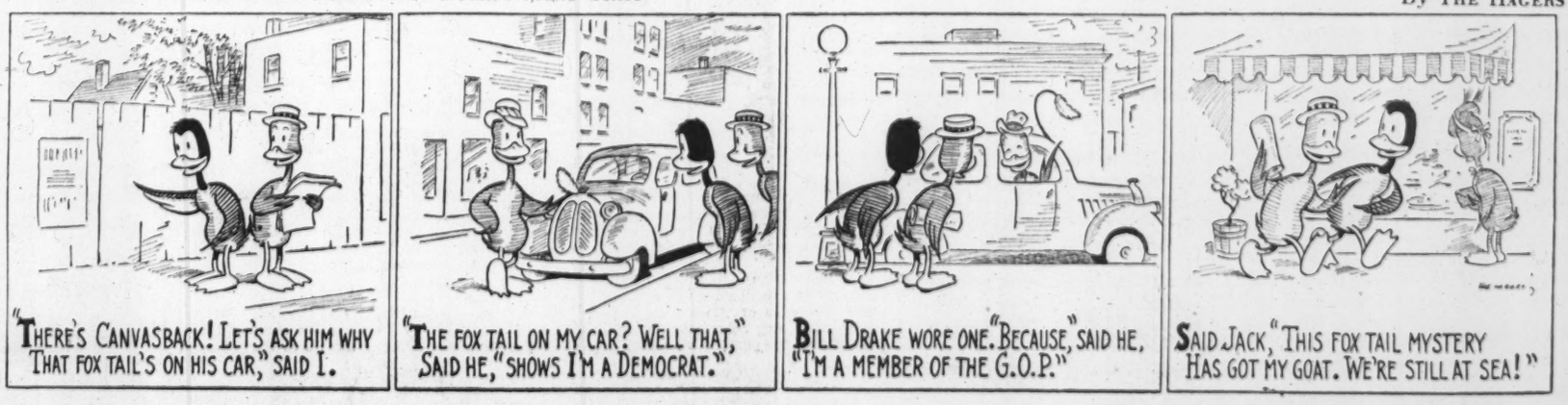
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why Bring That Up?*

By RODGERS

I had a feeling I was about due for a bath today.
Wouldn't it be nice if the Boss would get out the lawn sprinkler and wash me that way!" I thought.
"It certainly would suit me better than the usual soap and water scrubbing!"
And for a moment I considered suggesting it to him—
Then I decided it might be wiser not to bring up the subject at all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Doesn't Make Sense*

By THE HAGERS


"THERE'S CANVASBACK! LET'S ASK HIM WHY THAT FOX TAIL'S ON HIS CAR," SAID I.
"THE FOX TAIL ON MY CAR? WELL THAT," SAID HE, "SHOWS I'M A DEMOCRAT."
BILL DRAKE WORE ONE. "BECAUSE," SAID HE, "I'M A MEMBER OF THE G.O.P."
SAID JACK, "THIS FOX TAIL MYSTERY HAS GOT MY GOAT. WE'RE STILL AT SEA!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Let Congress Speak

This newspaper has repeatedly urged that American foreign policy should have the manifest and united support of people, President and Congress. We believe there is opportunity today for passage of a congressional resolution which would make clear that giving full naval protection to American merchant ships is the will of the legislative as well as the executive branch of the Government.

Necessarily and constitutionally, the President has the day-to-day management of policy. But the policy the United States is now following in relation to the war is not "President Roosevelt's policy"; it is in essentials a course of defense action dictated by America's situation, by her ideals and interests. It isn't a Democratic Party policy; millions of Republicans support it.

The "shoot-at-sight" order is in line not only with America's historical defense of freedom of the seas; it is in line with every development since this war started. It was implicitly approved when Congress, by large majorities, adopted the Lend-Lease Act. For by that Act supplies were to be furnished nations which resist Hitlerism—not for their defense, but as part of America's defense. The United States intended to see that those supplies reached the front-line defenders. Unless Americans are willing to retreat from that whole position they will support the measures necessary to protect delivery of the supplies.

Judging by comment of the Nation's press and of the man in the street one must conclude that there is very widespread support for the President's order. It would be highly helpful if this implicit support could be made explicit and official. For isolationists, not prepared to demand abandonment of the policy, are claiming that it is merely the President's policy and that he alone is putting America into war.

On this question there should be no taint of suspicion that the President is detouring Congress. Both for the effective carrying out of defense action and for the winning of the peace, manifest and united support is imperative. The America First Committee is saying that it "will throw its full weight on the side of the people and their Congress, in order to restore representative government in the United States." Fine. Let us see on whose side the people and their Congress really stand. Let us settle that point.

It should be possible to frame a resolution on which Congress could vote without infringing the President's constitutional prerogatives in the conduct of foreign policy—one that would give the isolationists a chance to have the issue of defending the freedom of the seas thoroughly thrashed out. Whatever harm such a debate might do would be less than the sniping at policy now by men who claim they represent "85 per cent of the people."

If the isolationists do not wish to test representative government on the issue, it might well be the part of statesmanship for Administration forces to offer a resolution which would enable Congress to make plain the unity of the Legislature and the Executive on fundamentals of national defense. A move to repeal the Neutrality Act would provide one means for such a demonstration of unity. And it would have concrete advantages in itself.

We earnestly hope that some way will be found to let Congress speak.

We Miss Those Breakfasts

The "autocrat of the breakfast table" is usually regarded by young Americans as a fictional personage. Not that there aren't autocrats in some families; there undoubtedly are. But they don't seem to gather round the breakfast table as they did in the leisurely days of Oliver Wendell Holmes. People don't eat breakfasts any more, our statisticians say.

Perhaps it is due to the prevalence of sun-rayed, cannon-fired pepalizing foods so popular today. These flakabits don't demand the formality of family assemblage. In the good old days of hot breakfasts, it obviously was more efficient to have the family gather together to enjoy bacon and eggs, steak and potatoes, battercakes and sausages, hot cereal, and hot biscuits.

Curfently the Ladies' Home Journal cogently points out that with our "hit or miss living" parents are missing good opportunities to guide and train their children. One of the real needs of today's children is for a sense of security *within* the family, the Journal editors believe. And perhaps it is time to revive the old ceremony of family assembling together to break the fast. We can remember some very enjoyable breakfasts—or was it when we were on vacation?

Tax Bill Complete

It is good to hear that the conference committee between the Senate and House of Representatives has agreed upon a draft of the 1941 Revenue Bill to be submitted to the lower chamber on Monday.

First, the committee reportedly has accepted the Senate's decision which would reduce personal income tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single persons. This has the effect both of raising additional revenue and of broadening the tax base to include several million more payers.

Second, the conference apparently has adopted some of the higher or more inclusive schedules from each house, since the total expected revenue from it now is slightly greater than the $3,583,900,000 attributed to the Senate version. It is well to have as much as possible of the present costs for defense paid for out of current income.

Third, the conference committee has done its work in a period of six days. This is commendable on a bill of such extent and complexity as a general revenue bill. Prompt action by the Senate and House now will enable corporations and individuals to know what to expect and what reserves to lay aside for their 1942 payments.

Moreover, the clearing of this major item from the legislative calendar will enable Congress to go ahead to other important subjects, such as, for example, the pending price control legislation and decisions on foreign policy.

Thunder in the North

"Yesterday's shots . . . will echo in all hearts throughout the country and all over the world." This statement in the organ of the Norwegian Nazi party is a comment on the execution of two Norwegian trade union leaders. That paper regards the victims of German Nazi terror as "criminals" but what it says about the shots is true in a sense not intended by its Quislingite editors.

They expect the execution to strike fear into Norwegian hearts. It can hardly do this in a nation whose Supreme Court resigned rather than turn over its legal system to the Nazis, whose clergy and municipal governments have defied the treacherous invader.

That it will not intimidate other freedom-loving Scandinavians in any part of the world is clear from the reaction in Sweden. Sweden is near enough to the Nazis to have learned the value of caution. But the execution of the Norwegian trade unionists resulted in an openly anti-German declaration—reported as the first to be made in responsible Swedish circles—at a session of the Swedish Trade Unions Congress in Stockholm.

"Hansteen and Vickstroem," this declaration said of the Norwegian patriots whose lives the Nazi overlords demanded, "will be names forever inscribed in Norwegian history. They have fallen as martyrs in their fight for Norway's freedom. . . . We honor their memory, which has become a new bond between the northern peoples."

The execution has been followed by an ending of strikes in Oslo iron and shipbuilding industries. (Workers the world over may be interested to observe Nazi strike-breaking methods.) But the martyrdom of Hansteen and Vickstroem has stirred a deeper unrest in Norway, Sweden and even in Finland. Finnish trade unions are reported as deeply impressed, and together with the Finnish Social Democratic party, are seen as more determined than ever to escape from the partnership with Nazi Germany and end the war between Finland and Russia.

As the Quislingites say, the shots are echoing far and wide, but not so loud in craven hearts as in those which refuse to be ruled by fear. If the chief hope of the Nazis for victory is that by killing a few free men they can terrorize the rest, then the Nazis have lost. For they cannot kill all, nor a half nor a quarter, of the people who will refuse to fear them.

Back in 1917-18, many of the draftees had as given names "William Jennings," "Grover Cleveland," "Teddy." Today the "Woodrow Wilsons" and the "John Pershings" are found in number at the camps.

It's no sign Junior likes music simply because, after an evening listening to a dance band, he comes home with an accordion fender.

Standing By It

Limerick, the Heartbeat of Eire

It was at Ardnacrusha, a suburb of Limerick, that I heard the heartbeat of Eire. The heart was the Master Clock which controls all the national and civic clocks of the republic and through them all little and littler timepieces down to dime-sized wrist watches. The Master Clock is a part of the immense hydroelectric plant which harnesses the River Shannon, a plant of such gigantic proportions that when it was completed in 1929 it was a wonder of the modern world, greater than any similar plant then existing even in rich America.

That poverty-ridden Eire was able to achieve so great a thing was a striking proof of that country's newly-born ambition. When the "Shannon Scheme" developed into a reality, it began producing, even in partial operation, 156,000 horsepower. Four hundred tons of river water rushed through four great penstocks every second of the day and night and this was only a part of the river's immense volume, for the Shannon is by far the greatest river in Eire or Great Britain.

One records with real chagrin that Siemens-Schuckert engineers planned and built this plant. Nazi Germany would now like to "protect it," along with the whole republic, and Eire's perennial animosity toward England might, unwittingly but actually, bring about this grim result. One can only hope that before it is too late, considerations of national common sense will outweigh national passions. America's persistent pressure, backed by the viewpoint of Irish-Americans separated by an ocean from ancient rancors, could prove of decisive influence.

* * *

"Look out, sir," cautioned a young son of Eire, a guard of the Ardnacrusha plant. "Don't come any nearer to that coil."

"It looks harmless enough," I said. "Don't tell me it will spring at me."

"No, sir. But the lightning from it will. Each of these cables carries 110,000 volts. The current will spring two or three feet."

"Would it throw me?" I queried curiously.

"It would touch you off like a pinch of powder, sir. There wouldn't be enough left of you to pick up."

He spoke with a delightful Irish brogue and with that easy charm which is all but universal in Eire's people. I knew that like all Irishmen he would have decided views on every topic, that he would be able to argue heatedly but well, so I made friends with him and at the end of his watch period returned with him to Limerick on the bus. His name was Melody.

"Is the Gaelic language really taking hold?" I queried.

"Sure," he replied quickly. "Like a snowflake takes hold of a flame. The whole thing is nonsense, if you ask me."

"I do ask you, Mr. Melody. Tell me all about it."

He did. The free National Schools, he said, are required to give all instruction in Gaelic and the language is so ill understood by many of the youngsters, who use it not at all outside the classroom, that it badly slows down the pace of education. In private schools and colleges it is taught as a subject, "and a moth-eaten one like Greek," he added, warming to his theme. Applicants for Government positions of every type must pass a test in Gaelic, and even old policemen who have served on the force for decades have had to buckle down and study enough to get by on their examination.

"But the way they mark the papers," said Melody with a wink, "shows that the milk of human kindness ain't dried up. The passing mark, generally speaking, is 60 per cent, but in Gaelic, specially if it's an old boy taking the exam, *twinty* will do."

* * *

Radio announcers throughout Eire must give their news broadcasts and other announcements both in Gaelic and English, "but it's a punishment to the air and to the human palate." (Melody had worked up real indignation now.) "In fact the same palate can't handle both languages. Or any two languages of which Gaelic is one. It's impossible. Any announcer that speaks good Gaelic, really *good*, can't speak any other language properly. But he's got to speak good Gaelic to hold his job; so English can go hang. Tune in on the wireless any time and you'll see, sir, what English is like."

I followed my friend's advice in a Limerick cafe that evening and agreed that the announcer's English was as bad as any that bruises the ether. The rich obscurities of Gaelic speech, however, were far beyond my capacity to judge. To me the revival of this lost language is merely one more expression of that rampant nationalism which has left its terrible scars all over Europe. I hope, in all earnestness and sympathy, that Irish nationalism will not invite disaster that might stop the heart that beats so lustily in Limerick-on-Shannon.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

New Orders; New Deals

By Frank L. Perrin

As one surveys the course along which human ambitions and philosophies have led us all during the last decade or more, the conviction is impressed that we should all be grateful that the plight of the world is not even worse in these dark and anxious days. The trek far to the left began with the announced philosophy of those who declared that by some fantastic formula mankind could achieve new freedom of action heretofore hoped for but never realized. It is still labeled "Patent Applied For."

Graphs and detailed drawings of the various plans have been displayed. Volumes of speeches have been written and delivered. There has been reasonable variance. But all along the way the expounders of new theories of government have themselves persisted as exponents and champions. In the Americas, at least, the portrayal by Mr. Chaplin identifies the vehement persuasiveness of Mr. Hitler. We contrast this with what was once the compromising and appeasing policy of our European friends, and with the bland and confidential oratory of both elder and junior American statesmen.

* * *

Abroad, as well as at home, the people in whose behalf it is insisted that this urge to espouse the new and often extreme expedients to popular government and economic development is made, seem at last to have come to a realization that some form of what was once widely proclaimed as a new deal does not connote progress, or indeed reform. We in America recall the Wilsonian pledge to establish and inaugurate a "new freedom," not alone to emancipate Americans, but all oppressed, impoverished, and unhappy people everywhere. It was to alleviate the distresses of the First World War.

Thus reviewing the history of modern civilization, the accomplishments of present-day statecraft, in the light of a revealing present, those deeply concerned wonder how greatly they have progressed. Sober deliberation prompts many to ask if we have gained essentially, if civilization must again, perforce, sacrifice its material possessions upon land and sea and in the air.

As we estimate as fairly as possible the probable losses which the penalty of unawareness may impose, we may all pause to reflect upon what is actually the main thesis. Has not progress been the rule even in the long years antedating the advent of modern reformers? The answer, unqualifiedly, is in the affirmative. There have, it is true, been seasons of shortage, seasons of strife. But these seasons have, in the main, passed quickly. From them we flattered ourselves that we had learned our lesson. Evidently we did not learn it well enough.

* * *

The apostles of changing old orders resort to the processes of inciting and enthusing the shifting and unstable masses of the population to believe that those committed to the established order oppress and impoverish their neighbors and fellows. That they have thus succeeded explains, in large part at least, the plight of millions of men and women in the world today who are making needed sacrifice to a belated effort to restore political and economic sanity. Bullets, marching columns, dive bombers, coastal defenses, the wealth of this and new generations, are commandeered to do, perhaps effectively, what could have been made unnecessary by the wise employment of the ballot box in free countries while they were yet free.

Those who still have faith that out of all this struggle, hatred, strife and sacrifice that which is right because it is just will prevail, and that reason may govern where chaos now prevails, are even now seeking means to stabilize and perpetuate the peace among nations and peoples when the wars end. There is no new or unique formula or recipe. Despite this, the temptation still is to seek, by adroitness and experimentation, a royal road to power, to prosperity, and to the contentment these are supposed to bring.

Somewhere, not too far distant it is hoped, there is a turning point in the road at which we will all discover the reassuring words of counsel and direction. When we reach that point, we will know that it marks the way.

The Wide Horizon

". . . On These Things"

By Donovan M. Richardson

THE TRUE BASIS FOR BRITISH-AMERICAN UNITY

To many readers of this newspaper the announcement of the British-American plan for peace issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill must have recalled a familiar verse:

> Brave Britain, blest America!
> Unite your battle-plan;
> Victorious, all who live it,—
> The love for God and man.

These words conclude a poem by Mary Baker Eddy, published in the Boston Herald on May 15, 1898, at a time when another war—the Spanish-American war—was bringing Britons and Americans close together.

"The love for God and man"—a startling "battle-plan" for men whose thinking had been running narrowly in the grooves of nationalistic hatreds! The spiritual concepts of unity and victory proclaimed in the last lines of this poem were as needed as they were startling. We appreciate their timely service better when we recall how overlaid with exultant imperialism and a sense of racial superiority not unlike the Nazis' was most of the talk about unity at the time.

* * *

The year 1898 has been called by historians the *annus mirabilis* of British-American relations. It was as if the two nations had suddenly rediscovered one another. The Spanish-American war awoke the British people to the presence of a new empire in the West, complete with a growing navy and overseas possessions. And when the trouble over Cuba came to a head and Britain refused to join the concert of Continental Powers which tried to apply pro-Spanish pressures in Washington, the American people discovered a welcome new-old friend in Europe.

Great enthusiasm developed, particularly in England, for an alliance. Resolutions were passed declaring it to be the duty of the London Government "to render all possible support to the United States in the event of German interference with American action in the Philippine Islands." A few thoughtful folk had long sought to develop amity on the basis of common culture, language and institutions. But most of the new Anglo-Americanism was more superficial. The Prince of Wales bought some "alliance" cravats which combined the two flags. Punch broke out with a flurry of "blood-is-thicker-than-water" cartoons.

In both countries the emphasis on blood and land was as materialistic and unrealistic as the *Herrenvolk* talk of today. If Kipling was satirizing beliefs of racial superiority when he wrote of "lesser breeds without the Law," the Anglo-Saxonists of 1898 missed the point. In the United States Congress, Champ Clark justified the annexation of Hawaii on the poorest grounds—"race instinct of migration and its pervading land hunger"; and Senator Beveridge was not thinking of German Saxons when he spoke of the "most masterful race of history."

It was into this atmosphere of war-stirred racialism and imperialism that the founder of this newspaper dropped her gentle bombshell—an admonition to unite in love for God and man.

There had been and were to be others who emphasized mental qualities more than physical. Lord Dufferin believed Britain and America to be "the only two nations that had an adequate conception of liberty and justice." Others thought of religion as a common bond. Bishop Creighton in August, 1898, wrote:

> The question of the future of the world is the existence of the Anglo-Saxon civilization on a religious basis.

But organized religion of that day, emphasizing creeds and sects, Church-of-Englandism vs. American Noncomformism, was hardly prepared to catch the vision. The Anglo-Saxonism of some churchmen evoked the skepticism of one historian who says that the church groups "added the overtone of common Protestantism and evangelization to racialism."

* * *

This suspicion that religion is only used to dress up racialism persists today. Those who perceive how naturally certain common religious convictions have caused Britons and Americans to look at many questions from the same angle, have a duty to keep this spiritual kinship untarnished by materialistic theories of race. Such tribalism has already had sharp correction. Indeed those who once banked most on physical kinship soon found that a great number of Americans were of "doubtful breed." They discovered the "melting pot," the Irish-Americans, German-Americans, Slavic-Americans, Afro-Americans.

The more material aspects even of common cultural heritages have been disappointing. The irritation of finding supposed members of the "family" speaking so strangely or displaying such different manners has been often noted. And the "spreading" of English art treasures to America by millionaire collectors has not spread good will. In a dozen ways those who have tried to build British-American unity on the physical aspects of Anglo-Saxonism have built on sand. Some lessons have been learned. Today there are signs of some understanding that only the rock of a broader brotherhood, spiritually grounded in God's fatherhood, forms a foundation.

* * *

The Eight Points reflect progress in thinking about British-American collaboration. They are encouragingly free from racialism and imperialism; they express in political terms a good deal of practical love for God and man. The very first point renounces aggrandizement, the second, vengeance—two evils which spoiled the fruit of British-American association in the World War. Other points express generosity and tolerance, a purpose to promote not only freedom from aggression but from economic oppression.

There is in this peace program no evidence of any aim to force Anglo-American goods or methods of government on other peoples. The realistic recognition in Point Eight that aggressors must be disarmed has been interpreted by the Nazis in a way to make many Germans feel that their only hope is to support Hitler. Yet it is coupled with the hope for a "wider and permanent system of general security."

This seems to envisage a temporary system in which Britain and America will take the lead in police action to restore order. This could be done in a way to leave Germans who had cleared out Nazism and separated themselves from all its hateful and oppressive racism a self-respecting place in a new order. But this can only be done by those who have freed themselves from racial hatreds and imperialistic ambitions. It is easier to talk about "police action" than to achieve the objectivity and restraint required.

The very size of the task ahead rules out any exclusive Anglo-Saxonism. The international police force now forming naturally—most noticeably in the air—includes Dutch, Norwegians, Belgians, French, Poles, Czechs, Greeks, Indians, and others. Yet uniting many peoples instead of two will have its pitfalls also if the "battle-plan" rests on a material sense of race instead of on that genuine broad brotherhood to be found in the love for God and man. Nor will any mere form of words—the Eight Points or any other—suffice. "Victorious, all who live it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1941

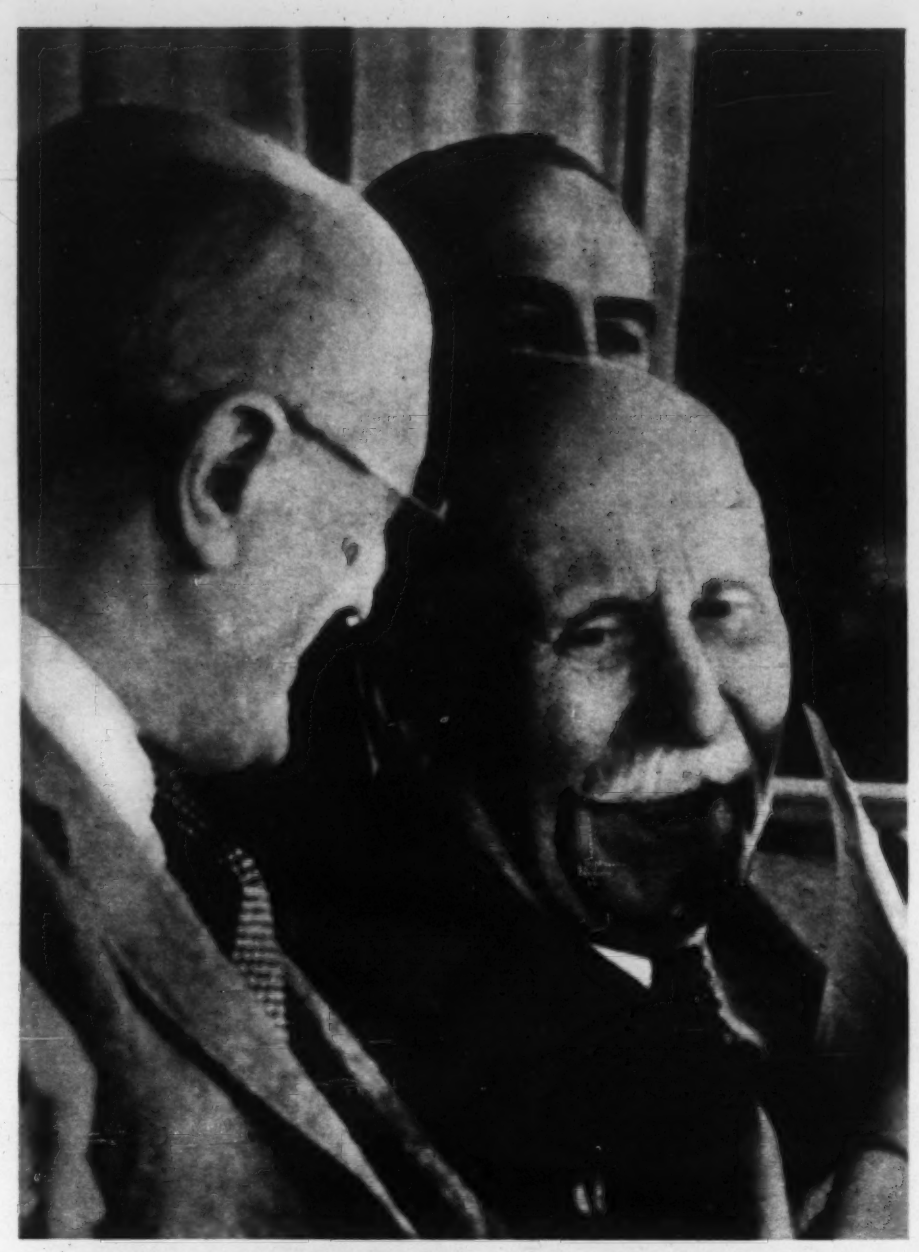
FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA • *See Page Four*

Knopf Pix

HOW THE NAZIS RUN FRANCE . . . . . *By Egon Kuskeline* . . . . . Page Two

How the Nazis Run France (I)

By Egon Kaskeline



LIGHT MOMENTS AND GRAVE UNDER FRANCE'S "NEW ORDER"
Marshal Henry Pétain, Head of the French State (Above), Chatting With a Friend at the Races on One of His Rare Holidays From Statecraft Cares. Marshal Pétain in a Tense Mood (Below, Right) and Admiral Darlan, Pétain's Second in Command (Below, Extreme Right)

WHEN THE TRIUMVIRATE FOR ROYALISM MARCHED TOGETHER
Here, in a Joan of Arc Parade in Paris, 1934, Demonstrating for a Restoration of the Throne, Are (Right to Left) Leon Daudet, Admiral Schwerer, and Charles Maurras

Wide World, Associated Press, Acme

This is the first of three articles by a journalist who has worked for 15 years in France as correspondent for Swiss newspapers. He has arrived in New York after a long period in Vichy, where he has had opportunity to observe the working of the "new order" imposed by Germany, and to see the people subjected to every form of economic pressure that the Nazis choose to exert. The resultant picture is something to warn the people of all nations not yet under the Fascist yoke that now is the time to make sure that it cannot happen to them.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

THE TIME WILL COME when the fatal effects of Vichy's policy of capitulation will be known to all Frenchmen; then, it may be expected, Marshal Pétain will repeat Kaiser Wilhelm II's words "that *this* was not what he had wanted." But history's judgment will not be greatly influenced by good intentions. It is strange to think that it should have been Pétain's task to lead France toward authoritarianism, that it should be he who would build up a régime which has increasingly become one of sheer police terror.

Of all the generals of the first World War, the elderly Marshal was less a general of the "pronunciamento" than most of the others. He never was an active royalist like Marshal Foch and he never did threaten like Marshal Liautey on that tragic 6th of February, 1934, to lead a mob against the Chamber. Even French democrats were generally convinced of Pétain's loyalty toward the Republic. It was this conviction that prompted Paul Reynaud, last unhappy Prime Minister of republican France, to ask Pétain to join his Cabinet as Vice-President in France's gravest hour. Had the military debacle of June, 1940, never occurred, Pétain—like the rest of the French General Staff at heart no friend of the parliamentary regime—would still have continued as a loyal servant of the Third Republic.

* * *

The French General Staff is not solely responsible for the collapse: the weakness of French democracy and the reckless feud between the parties largely contributed to the breakdown in June, 1940. And yet, in France's decisive hour, it was the military who had a tragically mistaken conception of political factors; unwilling to believe in the moral resistance of the French, unable to foresee the fighting determination of the British, the military, led by Marshal Pétain and General Weygand, forced French capitulation.

The elderly man could not perform his task—perhaps the most difficult ever to befall a Frenchman. His recent radio address gives ample proof of the failure of his policy. He neither succeeded in maintaining neutrality in international affairs nor in winning over the French people to his concept of a "national revolution." "National" France has become Hitler's vassal state, only terrorist measures can assure Vichy's continued existence. In her great crisis France searched for a leader, for a new Clemenceau: all she found was an elderly general whose political wisdom was far below his military ability. Pétain was obviously a political nonentity, and power easily fell into the hands of his "second," Admiral Darlan.

Pétain was never alone: behind the screen of his prestige were the "king-makers," antidemocratic and antiparliamentary, determined to put their notions of "reform" into action. The Pétain regime had little trouble in finding an ideology for its "New Order." The victors had no monopoly on antidemocratic ideologies—they could be had a dime a dozen everywhere in France. In fact, both the German and Italian totalitarian movements were greatly indebted to French rightist political theorists who, before the collapse, had a great following in bourgeois circles and among the intelligentsia. But not among the masses, as election results clearly indicated.

* * *

Democracy in prewar France was not in serious danger. But defeat did away with the people's representatives and played into the hands of the then powerless extremists of the Right, shielded by an unpolitical Chief of State. Some, though not all, of France's new rulers were willing to sell their country's birthright for a mess of pottage. For the sake of personal power they were willing to become "Yes-men" in the face of the helplessness of their country and its permanent subordination to the arch-enemy.

The "Action Française," led by Charles Maurras, was foremost among the Rightist groups. Maurras' ideology has had a decisive influence on Pétain's "system." Almost all the political reforms which have now become law under Pétain originated in the political laboratory of the "Action Française." The French "Royalists," who should be more properly called "National Integralists," had only a small following among the masses. The French intelligentsia, however, was a fertile ground for their antidemocratic ideas. In the course of 30 years of anti-parliamentarian and antidemocratic propaganda, Maurras had worked out an entire political system. Its fundamental principles have now become reality. It is in Maurras' ideology that we find the principle of political centralization and administrative decentralization; that we find the principle of the hierarchical structure of the state, the principle of "regionalism," and, last but not least, in the economic and social field, the idea of the Corporate State. But, ironically enough, the "National Integralists," whose concepts presupposed a France powerful in its foreign relations, and who wished to return to the traditions of Richelieu, actually came to power at a moment in which their country was defeated by Germany, and had been forced in closest "collaboration."

Close in outlook to the "National Integralists" are the reactionary clerics within the Roman Catholic Church, who had always fought the secular policy of the Republic. Their leader, Cardinal Baudrillart, rector of the Catholic University in Paris, gave full support to the Pétain regime, unlike other outstanding churchmen who were noncommittal, or even hostile, like Jacques Maritain. Pétain himself, reared in the Catholic *Weltanschauung*, is a devoted and active Roman Catholic. He is probably most strongly influenced by clericalism and traditionalism, tendencies which were doubtlessly strengthened during his ambassadorship in Madrid, where he was in close contact with Spanish nationalist circles. Contrary to widespread rumors, Pétain's acquaintance with Franco in Morocco was superficial, and he was never an instructor of the Spanish "caudillo" at the military college in Paris.

It is wise, however, to remember that he was on intimate terms with the former Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, who laid the foundations for the Spanish Falange. Some of the features of the Vichy regime are due to these influences. Pétain himself defined the basic principles as "nationalistic in its foreign policy, hierarchical in home affairs, co-ordinated and controlled in the economic field and, above all, socially-minded in its spirit and its institutions." But many of these principles would seem to be wishful thinking. Imposed pressure by the conqueror and the internal pressure of vested interests have pushed the Vichy regime in a direction vastly different from that laid down in Pétain's credo.

* * *

There are other groups who have helped to set up the new "État Français," having nothing in common with the clerical and traditionalist elements ideologically save their antidemocratic attitude. These are the opportunists of the neo-socialist group, led by Marquet and Déat, who had hoped to realize their economic ideas through the Pétain regime. Their precept is "planism," originated by the Belgian theoretician, H. de Man, who is today an ardent collaborationist. Marquet, whose fascist slogan, "Order, Authority, and Nation," deeply horrified Leon Blum, and who later, with Déat, left the Socialist Party, was one of the first Ministers of the Interior under Pétain. His influence has waned in favor of more reactionary trends, while Déat has become the pioneer

(Continued on page 14)

THE KING OF SAUDI ARABIA AND HIS COURT
For 40 Years He Has Progressively Headed an Islamic Empire

King Ibn Saud

By Rom Landau

Author and Traveler, Member of Executive Committee of World Congress of Faiths, London

AS A RULE, qualities of character which sparkle lie on the surface, while true greatness needs time to reveal itself. In Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, however, something of the real greatness is evident at a glance.

He is a big man with the small, sensitive hands of an artist rather than of a man of action. When I first had the privilege of meeting him I was instantly filled with a respect that was enriched by a spontaneous human affection. Yet the external circumstances of our meeting might easily have overshadowed the King's finer qualities.

We met at the time of the haji, the yearly pilgrimage to Mecca, in a camp which the King had had pitched for the occasion a few miles outside Mecca. I rode from Jidda, the picturesque Red Sea port, with Sheikh Yussuf Yassin, the King's private secretary, and we had reached the camp in time to witness the King's arrival from Mecca. His car was one of a fleet of American motorcars, and was accompanied by hundreds of bodyguards and soldiers, magnificent-looking Wahabis. Many of them had ebony black hair done up in plaits. In their long kuftans of blue and red and brown, they squatted on the hot sand in a wide circle round the royal tent. They remained silent, though with an air of stifled eagerness. The entire scene was permeated by a sense of discipline and order. They are the most puritan-like and least compromising of all the Moslems. They live chiefly in the Nejd, the easterly part of the Saudi Arabian Empire.

The King received me in his large, open tent, lined with rugs, and seated squarely on a throne-like chair. The moment I found myself facing him, the colors round about and the white glare of the sun outside were forgotten. The only thing that stamped the mark of reality upon the assembly was the impressive simplicity of the man.

Ibn Saud's importance reaches beyond his achievements as a king, statesman, and warrior.

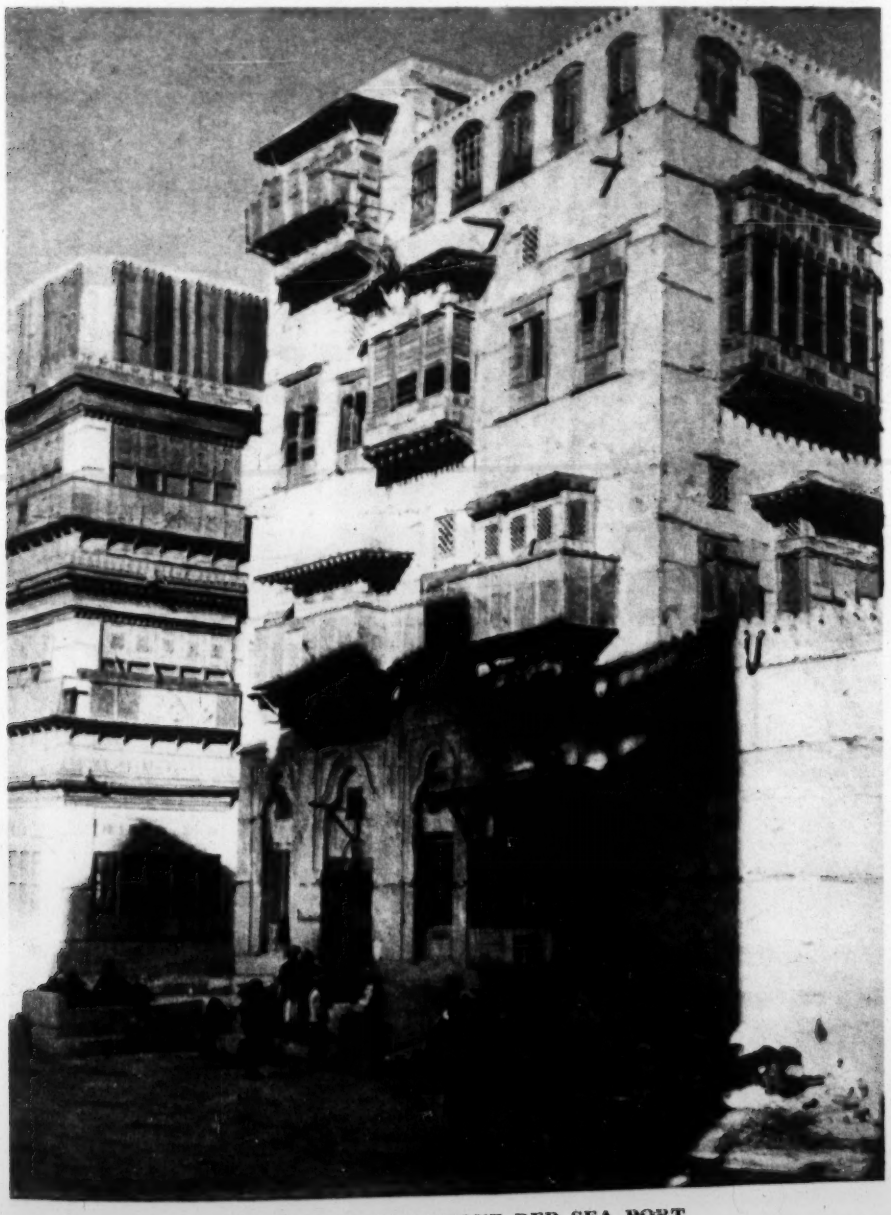
King Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdur Rahman Aal Feisal Aal Saud, as a royal exile in Kuwait on the Persian Gulf, set out 40 years ago to reconquer his ancestors' lands in the eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula. Gradually, he conquered most of the Arab kingdoms and sultanates and united them all in the Great Saudi Arabian Empire. He transformed nomadic tribes into agricultural settlers, brought the banditry along the caravan routes and the inter-tribal feuds to an end, introduced law and order to people prone to take the law into their own hands, evolved a formula for introducing some of the beneficial influences of Western civilization. All this belongs today to history.

What is less commonly known is the spirit which guided him throughout his labors and which contains Ibn Saud's message to the world today. That message is that modern statesmanship need not be divorced from religion. According to the King, for a man with an inherently religious disposition "Realpolitik" can be "real" only if it is rooted in religion and morality.

Although Islamic morality is not always identical with Christian morality, Ibn Saud has put into effect what many people in the Western world acknowledge as a genuine, if Utopian, ideal.

Even the strong impressions which followed the afternoon spent in conversations with the King—an elaborate dinner, the King's picturesque departure, the subsequent arrival of one of his bodyguard presenting me with a set of the King's robes as a parting present, and, finally, the drive through the dark desert under a starlit sky—even these had no power to weaken the original impression that, through the example as established by his union of faith and action, Ibn Saud might well serve as a model and an inspiration for some of those standing at the threshold of a new era.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE IN ROYAL ROBES
At the Conclusion of Rom Landau's Interview With King Ibn Saud, That Monarch Bestowed This Gift



IN JIDDA, PICTURESQUE RED SEA PORT
In This Skyscraper of the Near East May Be Noted Arabian Architectural Motifs

He'd Have Been a Whiz in a Quiz

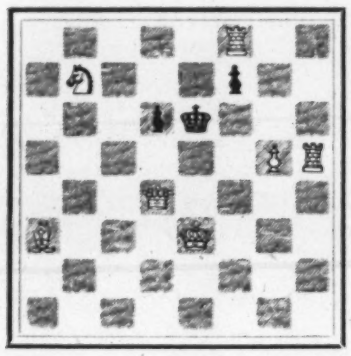
By E. C. Sherburne

SAM LOYD would have been a star performer on one of today's radio quiz programs. But he flourished a long time before the day of wireless, and this year marks his centenary. Though perhaps the greatest of puzzle masters, his specialty did not appeal to the austere gentlemen who are in charge of encyclopedias and select the names that are to be mentioned. Sam Loyd is listed in Scribner's Dictionary of American Biography, however, together with an account of some of his accomplishments. For he had large talents in addition to his bent for puzzles.

Sam Loyd was the original "mathematics for the million" man. Many of his puzzles and conundrums had an arithmetical or geometrical basis. One of his many popular contraptions called for the arranging of seven ancient Chinese tangram blocks into new and strange designs. This arrangement motif was the basis of the famous donkey puzzle, made while he was a youthful engineering student. It consisted of pictures of two donkeys and two men, printed on a card. You cut the card into several pieces and tried to lay them so as to put a rider on each donkey. Barnum bought thousands of them every week to advertise his museum.

* * *

Sam Loyd is well known to most chess players because of his chess problems, which still engage the attention of solvers. There are five of Sam's problems in Brian Harley's "Mate in Two Moves," published a few years ago. Here is one of them, with the key printed in the Editor's Table in this issue of the Magazine Section:



Sam began to compose chess problems at 15, having already been a problem solver for five years. He won prizes at the International Chess Tournament at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and became editor of the American Chess Monthly at a time when this publication was having a vogue because it printed the games of Paul Morphy, world champion player. At the time of Sam's passing in 1911 he was chess editor of the Scientific American. He conducted puzzle departments in numerous publications, including the Woman's Home Companion, and at one time edited three chess columns in as many papers, and contributed to the chess departments of 25 others.

One of Loyd's problems so delighted Emmanuel Lasker that he reprinted it in his "Manual of Chess," in which this modern champion of the world for 27 years embodied the knowledge of play gained in more than 50 years of chess contests. Lasker called this problem a masterly example of composition because it involved three possible moves of the White queen on the second move, and two possible moves of this queen on the third move, depending upon what moves Black made. Solvers may wish to set up the problem:

White: K at KR1; Q at QB4; Kt at KB8; P at KB7.

Black: K at KR1; P at KR2, KKt2, and KKt5; B at QR8. White mates in three.

* * *

Loyd was something of a musician and at one time owned a chain of music stores. He was an editor, publisher, cartoonist, wood engraver, and writer. He married Addie J. Coombs of Utica, N. Y., in 1870. They had three daughters and a son, Sam Loyd, Jr., who early showed a good deal of his father's gift for puzzlemaking.

Sam's only intention was to amuse the world with the conundrums, puzzles, and tricks that he found so saleable. But to some persons he lived only to annoy with his attention-catching and altogether too intriguing inventions. His "How Old Was Ann" became such a cause of argument that hostesses who desired only manifestations of amiability at their parties were known to ask guests not to mention the conundrum. Less well known was this companion piece: "The combined ages of Mary and Ann are 44 years, and Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was half as old as Ann will be when Ann is three times as old as Mary was when Mary was three times as old as Ann." The answer, we are assured, is that Mary is 27½.

* * *

Sam Loyd invented the Pigs-in-Clover puzzle, which was something of a fad 50 years ago. People spent hours trying to do it, tipping and jiggling a little circular cardboard box with a glass top, having inner circular partitions like a maze, with occasional openings in the partitions. The task was to get three little marbles into the central pen at the same time. Versions of Pigs-in-Clover are being marketed even today. Many profited from the invention, for the Patent Office ruled that his "working model" wouldn't work. We wonder how long the officials spent on it before deciding that it couldn't be done.

He also was unable to patent his 14-15 puzzle, which consisted of 15 square blocks in a box with spaces for 16 blocks. They were arranged serially, with the 15 before the 14. The would-be solver was expected to shift the blocks around, making use of the single empty block space for movement, until the 14 and 15 were arranged in their correct sequence. The Patent Office demanded a working model of the device, and Sam said it could not be supplied because the problem was mathematically impossible of solution. That was the whole point of the puzzle, according to Sam, but the officials couldn't see it that way. Many people could do the Pigs-in-Clover puzzle, and some doubtless solved the 14-15 puzzle.

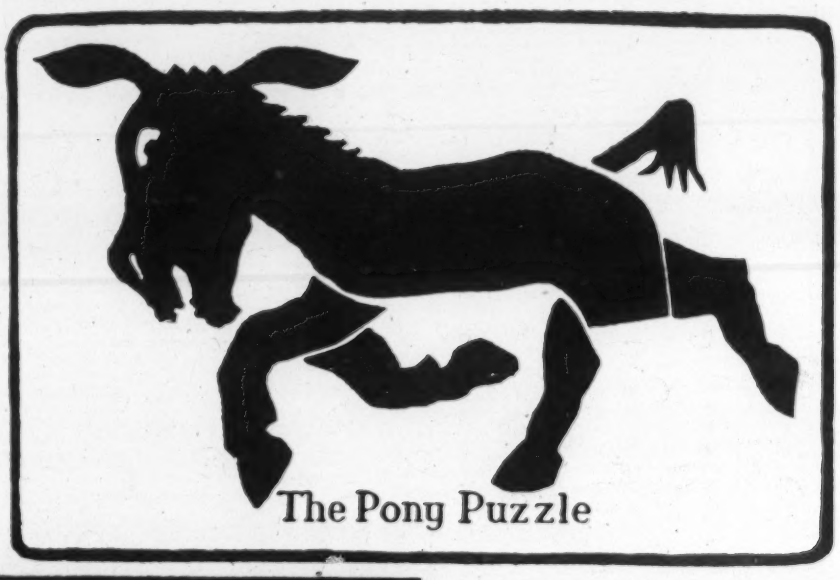
* * *

We feel sure of that, because we have met a boy who can do it. Too bad Sam didn't have somebody like him to demonstrate for him at the Patent Office. Just below is a photograph of him doing the puzzle that the inventor said couldn't be done, because no human being would have the patience to go through all the millions of possible combinations of wrong numbers until he came upon the correct sequence. But our young friend does not rely on chance. He has a system. His sister can do it, too, and so can a friend of hers. Which one of the three imparted the secret to the others we didn't find out. Possibly it needed a community of effort to find the solution.

Brown Brothers, Sam Loyd, Staff

SAM LOYD WORKED OUT MANY INGENIOUS MATHEMATICAL CHARTS

The Oddity Above Would Especially Delight an Insurance Actuary. Below Is the Pony Puzzle, a Version of His Donkey Puzzle, With Its Ludicrous Possibilities of Misplaced Parts



THEY CAN DO THE "UNSOLVABLE" 14-15 PUZZLE

The Writer Saw Them Do It With a Staff Photographer for a Witness

Football With the T Crossed

By Gordon Campbell

STRESSING THE T IN STANFORD — Wide World

Hatcher of Stanford Makes Four Yards Behind the Fine Blocking of Hoberg and Elmore Against California, Which Gave the Palo Alto Team the Game, the Conference Title, and the 1941 Rose Bowl Bid

As THE SPORTS WORLD reaches its autumnal equinox and centers interest on the striped gridirons of the nation, the question of the moment seems to be: How many T's will you find in your alphabet soup of football this fall?

While football coaches admittedly would like to enjoy the same success which last year accrued to Stanford among the collegians and the Chicago Bears among the professionals, they are finding it difficult to fit the formation to their squads.

At the same time, more than one coach who last fall had trouble with defensive formations on opposing teams may incorporate the T formation into his attack. His idea would be more to offset the current trend of shifting defensive assignments than anything else.

Academically, the subject of the T formation is interesting. Theoretically, it will put any team into the Rose Bowl. But practically it must be viewed as the latest—not the newest, for the T formation is far from being newly born—of a succession of systems which have included the Minnesota shift, Pop Warner's double wingback, Michigan's punt-pass-and-prayer scheme, and the Notre Dame shift. All of these systems will work, and work well—when all of the factors are congruous.

Why isn't the T formation adaptable to any squad?

A capable answer is given by Major Pat Hanley of the U. S. Marines, who coaches the Boston University football team and who after a thorough study of the T formation intends to keep on teaching the intricacies of the double wingback system.

Says the Major: "The T formation is not for us. It requires too many factors which we are lacking, and I don't believe many college teams in the country are equipped to use it successfully.

CLARK SHAUGHNESSY, COACH OF STANFORD

CHICAGO BEARS USE THE T

Leemans of the New York Giants Brings a Punt Back 15 Yards as Teammates Take Out a Burly Bear in a Professional Game That Ended in a 3-3 Tie

"In the first place, a super-quarterback is needed. He is the one who squats in back of the center and either hands or passes the ball to one of the other backs or finds something to do with it himself. He must have manual, bodily, and pedestrial ability in addition to mental dexterity.

"The quarterback must be able to fake a pass to another back—and that requires about 15 different spins. He must be able to run with the ball himself. And, above all, he should be better than a good passer; he should be a great one. In front of him must be a strong center of the line which will keep the opposition out while he fiddles with the ball. That means that the line must be able to execute one-on-one blocking instead of double teaming, and the teams which have such lines are pretty rare."

A team which will have all of these requisites will be Stanford, which again should be a Rose Bowl outfit. Everybody agrees that the Indians cannot miss this fall, except Coach Clark Shaughnessy, who is following the usual coach policy of expecting the worst. But, after all, he still has all of his last fall's line, except one end, and two of his outstanding backs in Quarterback Frankie Albert and Halfback Pete Kmetovic. Replacements, moreover, are considered better than they were last fall.

Besides the T formation, it will be interesting to see how the new rule changes affect play through the next three months. The major ones to watch are the following: Free substitution of and communication between players, restrictions governing substitutions by offensive teams during the last two minutes of each half, legalization of the handing of the ball forward behind the line of scrimmage, elimination of touchback when a fourth-down pass is incomplete in the end zone, and restoration of the rule making it a touchback when a kicked ball is illegally touched inside the opponents' 10-yard line.

Major Hanley likes none of the new rules, except the one regarding handing the ball forward behind the line of scrimmage; and that change, he claims, does not go far enough.

Pat has a more than passing interest in that rule, for he and his brother Dick—former coach at Northwestern—were the first to use the forward pass from any point behind the scrimmage line, and they presented it in the first of the annual All-Star games back in 1933. This game was the feature of a coaching school held at Northwestern, at which 500 coaches were present. It was played at Soldier Field in Chicago that August as a World's Fair attraction.

The Hanley-coached team scored three quick touchdowns through that method and so impressed owners and coaches of professional teams who were present that the professionals immediately put the rule into their books. The college rule-makers, however, continued to view it adversely.

The rule they have adopted for this fall, Hanley points out, "is a step, and a good one, but it does not go far enough. A back may hand the ball forward, and the rule means 'hand.' Contact must be maintained between the player handing and the one receiving the ball. It does not allow one of the most spectacular passes in the game, where a back rushing for the scrimmage line suddenly stops, jumps up in the air, and tosses a short bullet-pass to one of his teammates who has crossed the line to a certain spot. Forward passing," he maintains, "should be allowed from any point in back of the line."

Hanley points out a contradictory situation in the new rules by which the offense is helped in one instance and penalized in another.

"Take the rule where a punted ball is touched illegally (by a member of the punting team) inside the opponents' 10-yard line. The ball is returned to the 20-yard line to give the new offensive team a chance. In itself, that ruling robs the game of one of its most spectacular sights when ends tear down the field to cover a punt and then pin their opponents to the wall by downing the ball on the five-yard line.

"Taking the ball out 20 yards gives the offensive team a break, they say. All right, how about the ruling whereby a fourth-down pass which is grounded in the end zone is returned to the place where the play started instead of to the 20-yard line as before. That fourth-down pass might have been started on the one-yard line, and that is where the offensive team must take the ball. That gives a team a great start," he says dubiously.

Regarding free substitution, Hanley is more favorable, for beyond a doubt "smaller teams will benefit. They can keep pouring in fresh men, if they have them, or they can give players more than one rest a period. But the upshot may be that spectators will have to bring box lunches to the game. Games are long enough now, and with time out being taken every time a substitute reports, except in the last two minutes of each half, contests may not get over until after suppertime." During the last two minutes of the second and fourth quarters, play begins as soon as the substitute has finished reporting.

Of course, Hanley may be taking a long view of this rule, but his view seems as good as any right now. For anyone definitely to forecast just how the rule will work would be foolish, but one result can be foreseen. Reporters in the press box will probably need a small army of spotters and a couple dozen pencils to get the names of all subs in the papers.

This grid season is marked by one of the greatest coaching shake-ups in football history. A few of the major transfers include Earl Blaik from Dartmouth to Army, Tuss McLaughry from Brown to Dartmouth, Skip Stahley from assistant at Harvard to Brown, Spike Nelson from line coach to head coach at Yale, Raymond "Ducky" Pond from Yale to Bates, Frank Leahy from Boston College to Notre Dame, Jim Yeager from Iowa State to Colorado, Tom Stidham from Oklahoma to Marquette, Paul Brown from Massillon High School to Ohio State, Denny Myers from assistant at Brown to Boston College, Francis Schmidt from Ohio State to Idaho, John Barnhill from line to head coach at Tennessee, and Frank Kimbrough from Hardin-Simmons to Baylor.

Right now the whistle has already blown for the season. A few games have already been played, and shortly every team in the country will be meeting its first test. New wrinkles will make an appearance, the new rules will be subjected to scrutiny, and the head teams of the nation will begin forging to the front. New heroes will appear to take the place of the Jim Thorpes, Red Cagles, and Tommy Harmons who have gone before, but, changes or no changes, the game goes on.

Book Treasures on the Block

By Margaret Williamson

BEAUTY AND DIGNTY PERVADED THIS ROOM WHERE MR. NEWTON KEPT HIS BOOKS AT OAK KNOLL, DAYLESFORD, NEAR PHILADELPHIA

MR. A. EDWARD NEWTON

AT FIRST it seemed a pity that A. Edward Newton's books were going to be sold—coldly and commerically, as one supposed—at public auction. One felt they should stay intact upon their accustomed shelves at "Oak Knoll," Daylesford, outside Philadelphia, where their owner had affectionately placed them, each with one of his bookplates proudly pasted inside the cover. Such patience, such eagerness had entered into the slow assembling of that library! In many a published essay, Mr. Newton has described the fascinating adventures which attended the search for the books he craved. If anyone has forgotten, let him reread "The Amenities of Book-Collecting" and he will understand. So it seemed hard that the books were to be scattered over this country, perhaps over other countries as well. Would their new masters appreciate them as they deserved?

But then it became known that it had been Mr. Newton's special wish that his library should be sold at public auction, in order "to give other collectors the opportunity of enjoying 'the fun of the chase.'" And that put quite another light upon those interesting occasions which happened at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, in New York, last spring, and are to be resumed on the last three days of October. For probably few such organizations could have carried on a sale of this nature with such admirable dignity and lack of friction.

How unlike, then, was the actuality to the heartless picture which had at first claimed the imagination. On the opening evening, one could think only of how great delight Mr. Newton himself would have had in that company of connoisseurs. One could see him making his way from one group to another, grasping his friends by the hand, congratulating them on the opportunities which were theirs. For he was the warmest and most generous of men. In every possible way, he shared the rare and beautiful things which had come into his possession. Take those famous Christmas cards: he sent them out to an ever-widening group of friends; and thus the fortunate recipients came to own reproductions of certain of Mr. Newton's unpublished manuscripts or drawings from the library at "Oak Knoll."

Then, too, he was devoted to his friends, so many of whom were present in that auction room: Dr. Rosenbach, of course, from whom some of the books had been purchased; Gabriel Wells, a New York dealer, equally well known; the two Drakes, whose father had been an intimate friend of Mr. Newton's; two other dealers, Charles Sessler of Philadelphia, and Ernest Dawson of Los Angeles; Prof. Chauncey B. Tinker of the Yale faculty; Christopher Morley; Frederic Melcher, editor of The Publishers' Weekly; Ellery Sedgwick, former editor of The Atlantic Monthly, which had published so many of Mr. Newton's literary and travel essays, and Edward Weeks, his successor. The list might be augmented almost indefinitely. For that was a gala occasion, with late arrivals slipping into seats which had been held for them, excited crowds milling about the door, everyone bowing to E. Swift Newton, genial son of the bookman, to his wife and four daughters, to Miss Caroline Newton, his sister, and Miss Sara Newton, his aunt.

By the way, these are the four granddaughters to whom it amused Mr. Newton to refer as "cousins." The following dedication, which appeared in "This Book-Collecting Game," illustrates the point:

To { Audrey, Babette, Josephine, Carolyn } Newton

I dedicate this book to four sweet little girls, my cousins—actually my grandchildren, but, thinking that cousins are more becoming to a man of my age and habit, we exchange that name among us.

A. E. N.

When the sale swung into action, all was swiftness and excitement. These rare book dealers and collectors had been studying the superb catalogue which had been prepared; they knew with what they were engaged and their paths were plain and sure before them. In bewildering procession, the treasures were set upon their little, velvet-covered table on the platform. One had a glimpse of ivory-tinted vellum perhaps, of ruby velvet, of great jeweled clasps; or sometimes only of rubbed cloth with faded tooling, books which had seen hard usage. The little, sober Jane Austens, for example, contrasted strikingly with the famous Sir George Holford copy of Miles Coverdale's Bible, which was sold for $3,400! or with Caxton's "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," which Dr. Rosenbach bought for $6,800. That almost fabulously precious autograph manuscript of Charles Lamb's "Dream Children," which went also to Dr. Rosenbach for $7,500—what did one see who merely looked on at its breathless sale? A slim volume in full blue levant morocco, which served to protect the two folio pages signed so magically "Elia."

How unreal and unattainable they all seemed as the attendants lifted them quickly on and off their throne! What would the original authors have felt had they experienced this acclaim? To be sure, it was all a matter of business. And yet even the dealers felt a degree of reverence for the books, the incredibly lovely Blake original water-color drawings, the manuscripts and illuminated works on vellum, even for the humbler first editions of more recent books. It might indeed be predestined that they were to go on sale again immediately, possibly that they were even then commissioned for. In spite of that, here was something throbbingly human and real and intrinsically dear because it had been the fruit of human experience, human striving, human triumph. Yes, even the dealers knew.

Meanwhile the auctioneer, Major Hiram Parke, President of the Parke-Bernet Galleries, sat in his high place, his voice never still. "Selling lot number 290," he would chant. "This rare presentation copy of O. Henry's 'Cabbages and Kings.' What am I offered? Please, ladies and gentlemen! It is warm in this room and we have a long way to go. Very well, then. Twenty-five dollars to start. Twenty-five. Twenty-five. Do I hear thirty? Thirty then. Thirty. Thirty. If you please! Advance, ladies and gentlemen. This lot should bring a lot more than that. Thirty-five. Thank you. Thirty-five, then. Forty. Forty. Forty. Forty-five. I thank you. Forty-five. Forty-five. Fifty. Fifty-five, do I hear? Thank you. Fifty-

(Continued on page 14)

A Page From "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," Printed by Caxton, Circa 1483

The Good Neighbor

By Albert Field Gilmore

THE TRAGIC SITUATION the world is now facing forces the conclusion that some method must be devised for making impossible these periodic outbursts of destruction. International relationships must be improved. This obtains not alone with the nations locked in a terrific struggle for supremacy but throughout the entire world, for no nation is free from the repercussions of the terrific strife, and every nation is deeply concerned as to its own future and as to its relations with the warring countries, as well as with those which are striving to maintain at least a semblance of peace.

In the Western Hemisphere there has developed an effort at hemisphere unity, and "Good Neighbor" has become the popular slogan. The effort of the United States to promote amity, a greater degree of friendliness and solidarity toward the nations to the south, has become a major feature of international policy among the American Republics. The effort is far-reaching and careful examinaton is required, if sound conclusions as to its motive and purpose are to be arrived at.

The primary question is, What does it mean to be a good neighbor? There is a definite analogy between the personal relation of individuals living in a neighborhood in close or remote proximity, and international relationships which have given rise to the Good Neighbor policy. What are good neighbors? A pertinent symbolism may be drawn from Robert Frost's familiar poem, "Mending Wall." Neighbors with a common stone wall separating their properties, each spring "walk the wall" to replace stones thrown down perchance by the frosts of winter. Each replaces the stones fallen on his side, with the result that the wall is restored to its original sturdiness. And the poet draws the conclusion that the wall is really not needed, evidence being that some unseen force is constantly operating to throw it down.

* * *

Here is drawn in homely phrase a very important fact concerning the inter-relation of nations. There is in reality, that is, in the ideal condition which nations are striving to attain, no need for barriers to separate peoples and nations. "Something there is that does not love a wall," and that "something" is the spirit of brotherhood forever operative to unite men and nations. It is the spirit of Truth which, under the Fatherhood of God, inevitably unites all in an inseparable spiritual unity, the true brotherhood of man. This is the basis of true relationship between neighbors, no less of nations than of the residents of a community.

It will be recalled that when, at the close of the Great War, President Wilson went to Europe to aid in establishing a just peace, he addressed a vast audience in the famous old Guildhall in London. The burden of the address was the unity of nations through better understanding, more intimate knowledge each of the other. To illustrate his point he recalled a statement from Charles Lamb. When, one evening in a party of gentlemen, the name of a man not present was mentioned, Lamb haltingly blurted out, "I hate that man." To the query, "Do you know him?" came the retort, "No! if I did, I couldn't hate him." In this statement lies a world of truth, and it emphasizes the great need for the nations to become better acquainted with one another.

The Good Neighbor policy to become operative and successful must be based upon better understanding of each other, more knowledge of the hopes, aims, racial habits and desires of the other peoples. It could formerly have been said with deep assurance that primarily nations and peoples have fundamental aims and desires that are worthy and, in a measure at least, righteous. This, however, would need modification if it were to describe the present attitude and purpose of all the nations of the world. Notwithstanding the mortal madness, sprung from false idealism, which has plunged great nations into a mighty struggle for supremacy, there still exists in the basic purpose and aims of most nations a desire to live at peace and on terms of amity with the rest of the world. There is a modicum of Christian desire operative in the halls of State.

There is also, however, a condition common probably to all nations, which constitutes a barrier, a wall of separation as it were, between peoples and nations. The analogy of the good neighbor in a community has another side—the bad neighbor, the person who acts only or primarily from selfish motives, who falls short of fulfilling the criterion of good neighborliness. It is the generous, unselfish person, one who seeks and finds enjoyment in helping another, who best subserves his community. Not afraid to be kind, seeking the opportunity to meet a neighbor's need, seeing his brother's misfortune and helping to allay it, this is basic in good neighborliness. It is fulfillment, partially at least, of the spirit of the Good Samaritan. It helps another without taking measure of the immediate reward accruing to oneself. It is the mental attitude which is rewarded in the pleasure that derives from helping another.

Now it seems wholly logical that the same universal spirit of good will which promotes neighborly acts in the community should be applied to the relationship of nations. This spirit of true neighborliness flows from a universal fountain, never exhausted, and copious enough to meet the need of great peoples as well as of individuals. It finds expression in streams of good will and friendliness forever flowing from its inexhaustible source.

Those best informed of the motives which gave impulsion to the Good Neighbor policy which the United States is now undertaking to make operative among the nations of the Americas are convinced of the sincerity behind it. It has become increasingly patent that for the Western World to continue in peace and prosperity, to bring to its various peoples of divers races the opportunity to which they are entitled, there must be established an era of good will based upon mutually better understanding. Genuine love for humanity must gradually supplant purely selfish aims. Looking back over the history of a generation, one finds inescapable evidence of deeds done by the great nation of the North which has had the effect to bring questioning and distrust on the part of the lesser nations. They are yet to be convinced that this promoter of the Good Neighbor policy does not have a selfish purpose to advance. Is the sentiment genuine? Can we trust her to become the leader of America? are queries that will not down.

* * *

In view of this, the need is plain. The lesser countries must be convinced of the genuine character of the attitude of the United States toward its southern neighbors; that it has not the primary purpose of promoting peaceful exploitation of the vast natural resources of these nations for the benefit of northern capitalists; that there is in the national policy no imperialistic motive, no desire to dominate those of lesser potential power. That there is awareness of this situation and the need of its composition in order that continental solidarity may be established, there is no doubt. The awakening of this Good Neighbor policy, beginning in the administration of President Coolidge, carried on through the Hoover regime, has gained great impetus during the present Administration.

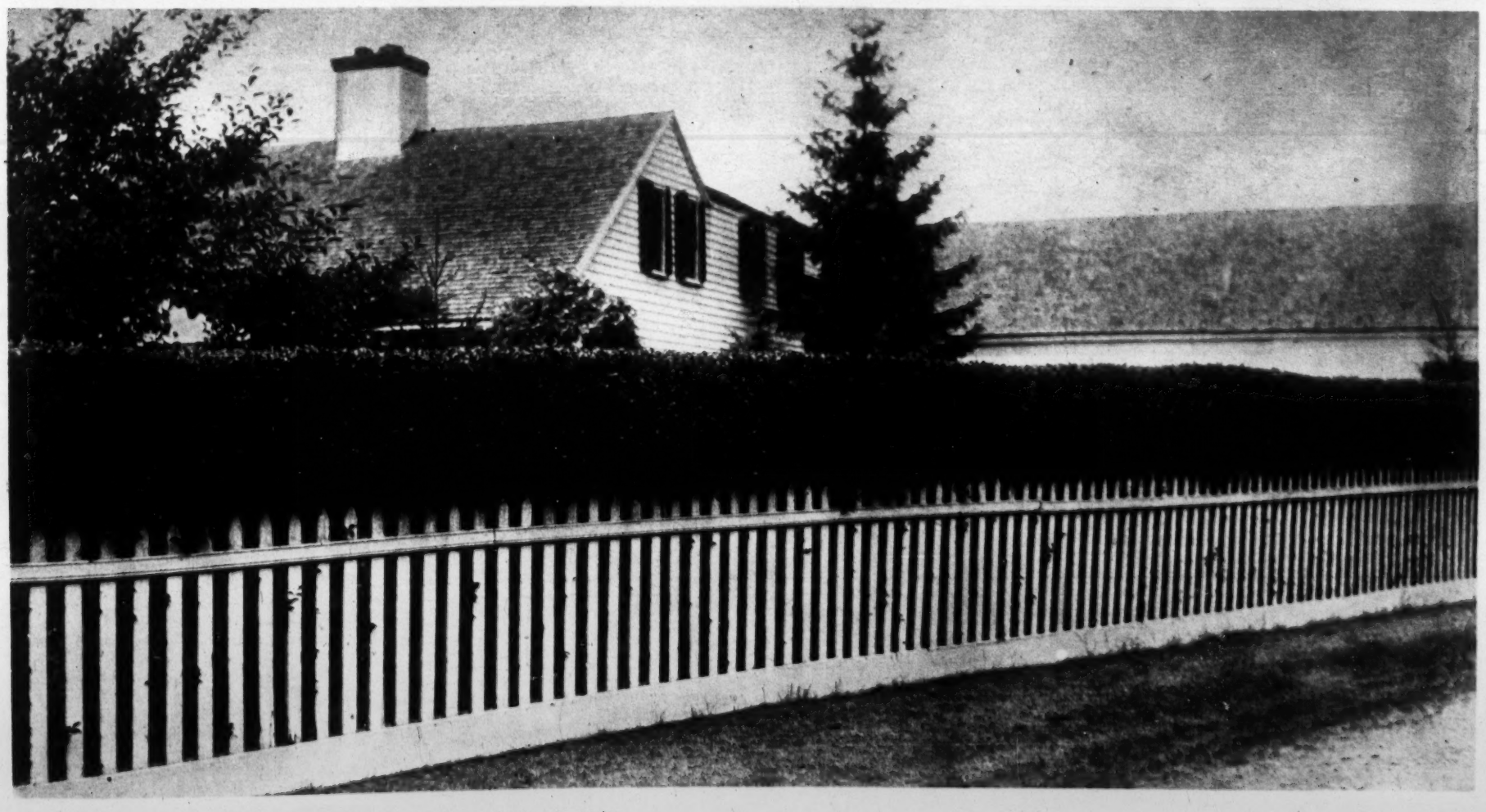
World affairs compel close attention to America's own household, if the continent is to be kept free from foreign aggression and actual territorial occupation. Many steps are being taken toward the gaining of the understanding which bases good neighborliness. Vast sums aggregating more than a half billion dollars have been voted for the relief of the countires to the south, and a substantial portion of this has already been loaned. In the various conferences held during the last two decades, long steps have been taken to cement the sense of brotherhood through convincing suspicious neighbors of the good intentions of northern members of the Pan American Union.

Much more needs to be done. All available methods for disseminating truth should be brought to bear to inform the nations of the best in the cultural and social order of the others. It is a two-way need. The United States needs to learn of the people of the South, to know intimately of their hopes, desires, aims, purposes, and of what they have accomplished in the demonstration of a Christian social order. This should include exchange of knowledge of educational methods and practices, of industrial, financial, and commercial accomplishments. This will make for better understanding. Let the purpose of the United States be to convince her neighbors that the day of exploitation has passed, and co-operation for mutual advantages is the new design.

* * *

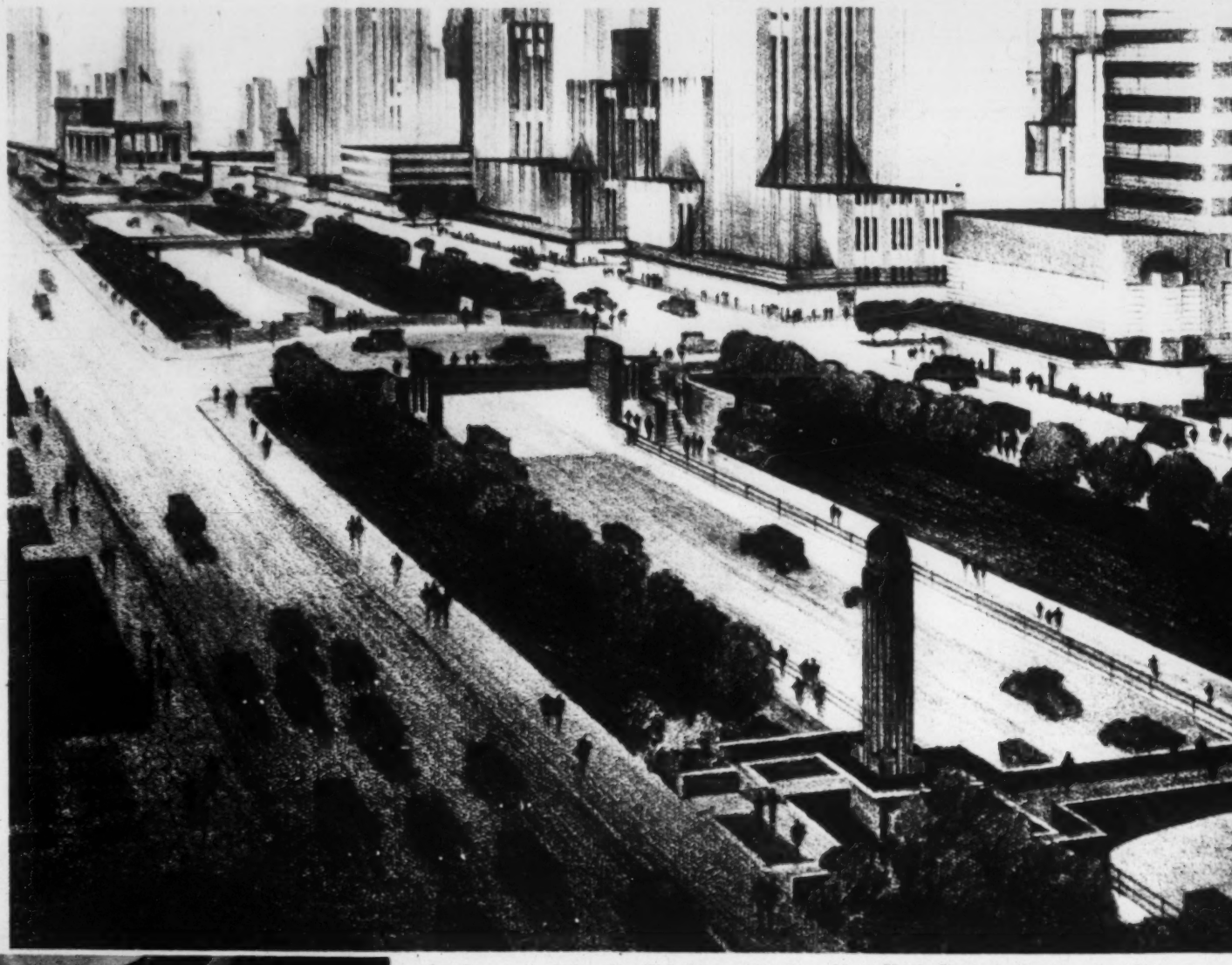
The interchange of educational and cultural groups is having a salutary effect. Hubert Henry in his latest book proposes that Henry Ford, taking a leaf from the life of Cecil Rhodes, establish a fund to make possible the exchange of students between North and South. This proposal, judging by the issues of the Rhodes enterprise, has great merit. It is a practical means of gaining that understanding which eliminates the chances for enmity, for suspicion and envy to build a wall of separation.

It is beyond doubt that to succeed, to attain even a modicum of its possibilities, the Good Neighbor policy must have as its foundation stone the purpose to bring into nearer realization the brotherhood of man which, based upon the Fatherhood of God, is the only permanent solution of the social problems of humanity. To be good neighbors the nations must gain a mutual trust in the motives and acts of the others. This state is to be attained only as it is desired; that is, only as each nation concerned bases its own national policy upon the determined desire to be useful to all the others. The Golden Rule is as applicable to national policy as to individual conduct.



The City They Plan

By Robert M. Hallett



NEW YORK CITY, pioneer in many types of municipal reform and governmental improvements, is acting at the present time as a national research laboratory for effective city planning. The city authorities are determined that during future generations it will not grow haphazardly without regard to the comfort, convenience, and healthfulness of its many millions of citizens.

The "Wonder City" of the future will be a more pleasant and efficient place to live and work in, according to plans laid down by the City Planning Commission, which was legislated into being by the City Charter of 1938, the Regional Plan Association, a private planning body, as well as several other agencies working in more restricted fields.

The problem which planners in the city face today is that of reconciling diminishing sources of income with growing demands for better living and an expanding city. Many city planners disagree over specific steps to be given to make the city a better place to live in for future generations, but they do agree in the main on general results aimed at.

In four or five decades they foresee relative stabilization of the city's population, a factor which will permit the city to build for permanency instead of attempting to keep up with enormous growth and fast deterioration. They envision a distinct change in the basic pattern of the city, involving rearrangement of both its business and residential districts. New centers of business and civic activity will be developed in all boroughs, each surrounded by a dependent, roomy, airy, residential section to permit people to live reasonably close to their work in agreeable surroundings.

The next few decades, they hold, will be periods of reconstruction as far as housing is concerned in contrast to the years of expansion just closed. The change will mean the disappearance of "old law" tenements, ridding the city of its deepest slums, and the creation of light, residential areas surrounded by considerable open space.

A great system of highways will be built so that both trucks and pleasure cars will be able to circulate quickly, comfortably, and economically between all parts of the city. Transit facilities and parks will be increased and improved. Children will play in safety in special playgrounds without contact with street traffic.

Planners emphasize that these growing views are not predicated on increased incomes or jacking of taxes out of sight. Instead, they are founded on expenditures which municipalities will in any event make from time to time for improvements conforming to a definite program, "so that patchwork and profitless investments may be replaced by order and permanent values." Economies will, in fact, be realized, they say, from large-scale design and construction and from the use of adequate but not excessive improvement of facilities.

The Planning Commission is now carrying out its legislative mandate to formulate a comprehensive plan to guide the development of the city. This blueprint of the future is not to be an unalterable mold representing a perfect, finished community, but an elastic formula to meet the needs of a constantly changing municipality.

The Commission is made up of full-time, paid officials, and is at present headed by Lawrence M. Orton, as acting chairman pending the appointment of a new chairman by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to take the place of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, newly appointed Governor of Puerto Rico. All matters pertaining to capital outlays or zoning regulations must be referred to it before action is taken. The Commission, further, has primary responsibility for the capital finances of the city—a condition that makes for economically justifiable planning.

The Regional Plan Association does not restrict its activities to the city alone but schemes for an area roughly bound by a 50-mile arc using City Hall as a center. It is supported by private contributions and by grants from large foundations such as the Russell Sage Foundation. Because of its private nature it is not provided with legal implementation of its schemes but attempts to bring about its improvements by public education.

Other organizations engaged in planning to a more restricted degree include the New York Port Authority, the Citizens Housing Council, the Merchants Association, offices of the borough presidents and city departments. The Planning Commission and the Regional Plan Association are the only agencies taking a comprehensive, city-wide view of planning.

The Commission and the city Department of Planning are not identical. The Department embraces all the staff of the Commission with the exception of the commissioners themselves. The head of the Planning Commission is, at the same time, the chief of the Department of Planning.

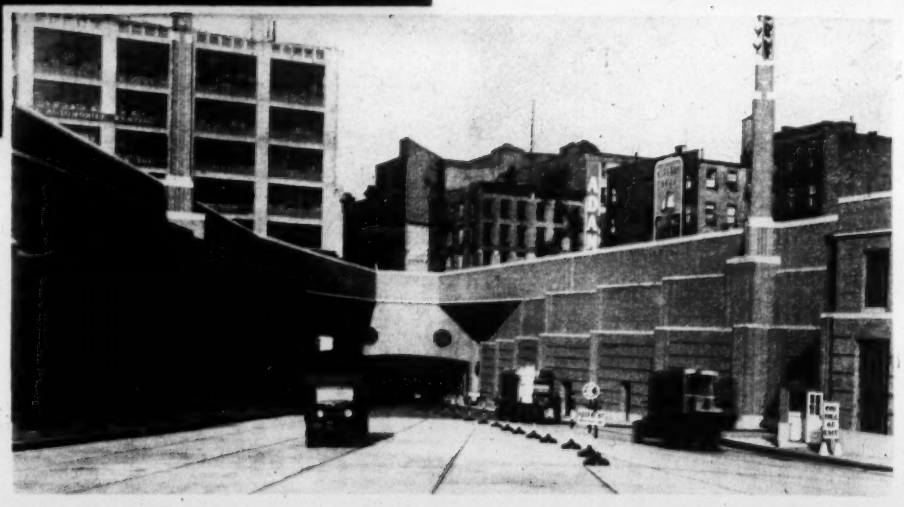
The City Charter charged the Planning Commission with preparation of a master plan to show such desirable "features, changes, and additions," and "afford adequate facilities for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, health, and welfare" of the people.

In pursuit of this large order the Commission has already made public three master plans as bases for municipal improvements. The latest and most important was the master plan for land use which shows the distribution of business, industry, residential and open areas in the city and lays the basic pattern for future scheming. The other two plans offered a program showing districts, health centers, and other facilities to serve the entire city, as a master plan of sections containing areas suitable for low-rent housing which was incorporated into the larger land use plan.

The Commission's proposals are implemented through its custodianship of the City Map, the preparations of the annual capital budgets and five-year capital programs, and the review of assessable improvements. The Commission is at present holding public hearings in all parts of the city on its master land use plan to get public reaction to the scheme.

Although the Commission has not set a time schedule for the accomplishment of its land use pattern, it has been made public in the form of three maps, one showing present land use, the second what it expects will be land use 25 years from now, and another mapping expected land use about 50 years in the future.

The land use pattern is influenced but not bound by existing uses and present legal and financial limitations. The Commission declares it will keep whatever typifies the best of the past and present to be utilized as focal points for replanning sections of the city now otherwise deteriorated. The plan has been kept general instead of specific and can be

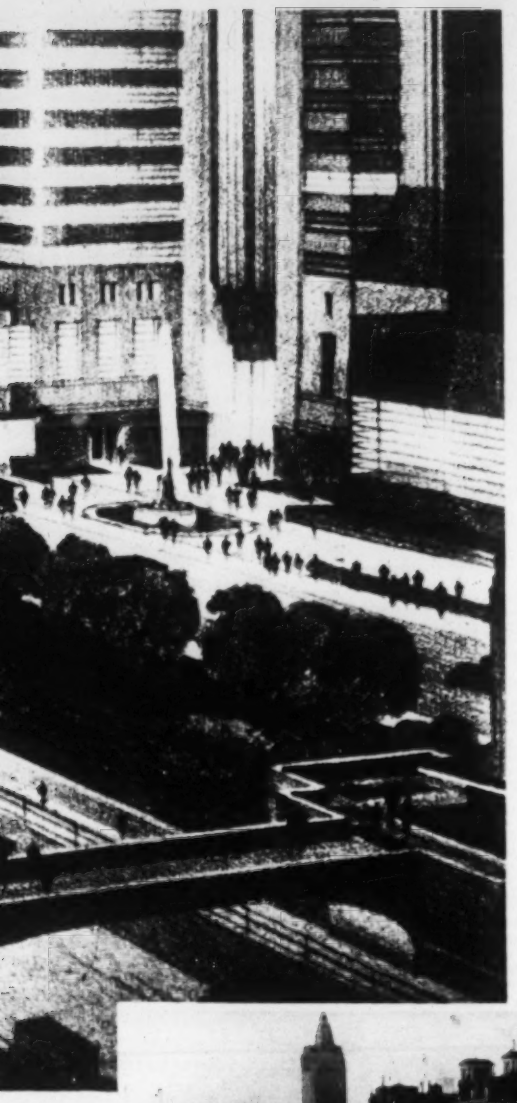


Regional Plan Association, New York Port Authority, Office of Borough President of Manhattan

A NEW CITY IN THE MAKING

How a Freeway (Top) Can Be Built Through a City; Mayor La Guardia and the President of the Regional Plan Association, Frederick C. Horner; Lincoln Tunnel, South Tube, Looking Toward Westerly Portal

an



gradual reduction of densities in residential areas without going to the opposite extreme of spreading population too thinly over the city.

Besides Mr. Orton, members of the Commission are Cleveland Rodgers, Edwin A. Salmon, Arthur V. Sheridan, and John C. Riedel, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate, and a member ex-officio of the Commission.

The purpose of the Regional Plan Association is to "point the way to the development of public works and private property as required to meet constantly changing conditions, so that industry may thrive and that maximum of comfort be extended to the individual." It draws up designs for new and improved facilities for the transportation of passengers and goods about the 50-mile region by means of highways, railroads, commuters' lines, and parkways. It would create new neighborhoods, reconstruct old ones, supply ample playgrounds, influence building so that adequate light and air might be had in factories, offices, and homes, attempt to stop the pollution of waterways and "transform the most densely populated section of the civilized world into the most beautiful and attractive of metropolitan areas."

So far, proposals of the Association have been coming into effect piecemeal and according to schedule. More than one tenth of a 40-year program was accomplished in the first four years. Among proposals already incorporated into the region's public work programs or now under construction are the George Washington and Triborough Bridges, the Lincoln Tunnel, the Metropolitan Highway Loop, Palisades Parkway, West Side Express Highway, and remapping and reconstruction of portions of the lower East Side.

The Association is credited with having done more than any other agency to make New York City, and its metropolitan area, planning-conscious; and has played a leading part in movements resulting in planning authorities in state governments of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, as well as in more than 100 local areas. It deserves much of the credit for

CHANGING NEW YORK

East River Drive (Top) Eliminated One of the City's Worst Blight Areas; Tenements Waiting for Progress to Catch Up; the George Washington Bridge

THE WATERFRONT ON THE EAST RIVER THEN AND NOW

readily amended if valid objections or proposals are put forward.

The Commission expects that both business and industry in the future will be decentralized and provided with adjacent residential districts. Large communities thus developed will be separated by recreation belts and reservations of open space, public and private, to make available park facilities to greater numbers of people and to increase the beauty and uniformity of the city. Encouragement will be given by the Commission to the rebuilding of deteriorated residential areas close to main established work centers.

The Commission counts upon the elimination of most of the existing substandard areas, with their "old law" tenements, within little more than one generation. It also hopes to be able to bring about a the establishment of the City Planning Commission.

At present the Regional Plan Association is at work on a traffic survey of congested areas of the city and expects to lay before various city authorities proposals for elimination of congestion, increasing of parking facilities, road improvements, and other recommendations.

In stressing the need for planning, the Association cites estimates that by 1960 the population of the New York commuting area will have grown to 16,000,000, about 5,000,000 more than at present. For these people more and improved facilities must be provided, it declares.

Officers of the Association are George McAneny, chairman; Frederic C. Horner, president; Lawson Purdy, vice-president; Bertram H. Saunders, vice-president; Kenneth A. Ives, treasurer; C. McKim Norton, executive director and secretary, and Harold M. Lewis, chief engineer and planning officer.

At frequent intervals since the days of the early Dutch settlers, New York City has held some far-sighted individuals who wanted to plan for the future growth of the metropolis. Few efforts, however, got far beyond the planning stage. One of the most important moves was made in 1808, when a commission headed by Gouverneur Morris was given legislative power to lay out streets, roads, and public squares for the entire area north and east of Gansevoort Street, Greenwich Avenue, Waverly Place, Astor Place, the Bowery, and East Houston Street. In 1811, the Commission made public its recommendations, which formed the basic pattern for the rectangular gridiron configuration of the present-day city.

* * *

In 1903, Mayor George B. McClellan appointed the New York City Improvement Commission, which four years later reported an ambitious program of planning. Public sentiment was not, however, aroused to the need of such work and little was accomplished.

Eight years later, Charles D. Norton, father of the present executive director and secretary of the Regional Plan, and Frederic A. Delano worked out a plan of New York, germ of the Regional Plan. The scheme began to bear fruit in the appointment by the city of the Heights of Buildings Commission and the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions established in 1914 and led to the passing of the zoning resolution in 1916 which gave a new direction to the structural and architectural development of the city. The use of their plans as political footballs held back the broader concepts of the ideas of Mr. Norton and Mr. Delano.

Finally the two men turned away from the political arena and in 1921 got the support of the Russell Sage Foundation. As a result, a committee to create a Plan of New York and Its Environs with the purpose of analyzing physical needs of the metropolitan area, and to present a way to meet them was formed. It consisted of Mr. Norton, Mr. Delano, the late Robert W. de Forest, and John M. Glenn, to whom were later added the late John H. Finley, Henry James, George McAneny, Frank L. Polk, Frederic B. Pratt, and Lawson Purdy. The committee's study took nearly 10 years and cost more than $1,000,000. Upon publication of its report public interest was so high that the Regional Plan Association was formed to keep the committee's proposals alive and up to date.

In 1926, Mayor James J. Walker attempted to satisfy public opinion, which had been awakened to the need of planning, by setting up the New York City Committee on Plan and Survey, composed of more than 500 well-known citizens; but, given no power, it was able to do little.

At the start of the administration of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in 1934, the Mayor's Committee on City Planning was formed and worked until the City Planning Commission was set up four years later. With a Work Projects Administration staff averaging around 200 persons, it laid down all kinds of vitally important, basic studies for the work of the Commission. The Commission's present staff of about 65 persons would not have been able to accomplish many of the detailed and analytical studies made by the Mayor's committee.

The efforts of the planning bodies are not without stiff opposition among high and low city officials. Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, at a public hearing held by the Planning Commission on its master plan of land use, launched a stream of objections to the "visionary," "irresponsible," and "fantastic" ideas of that agency. He recommended that the master plan of land use be "filed away and forgotten."

"This represents the kind of ivory-tower, theoretical planning, which dresses up revolutionary ideas in obscure and newly invented phrases such as 'greenbelts' and 'recentralization,'" he said. "It ignores the city's governmental and financial structure and contemplates an entirely new charter along radically different lines.

"Actual accomplishments in New York City since 1934 and in the State and suburbs since 1924 were brought about by people who labored day and night for limited objectives in the face of great difficulties."

The Commission also has run up against opposition within other city departments, especially the offices of the borough presidents, many of whose activities were taken over by the Commission under the new charter. Despite objections by some individuals, there is quite general agreement that the Planning Commission, the Plan Association, and other planning agencies are proving their worth and will do much toward the evolution of a better city of New York.

Among the New Books

R. A. F. Success; Russian Moods and Actions—A London Letter

The R. A. F. at War, by the Hon. William Buchan. London: Murray. 8s.
To Happier Days, by W. J. Blyton. London: Murray. 8s 6d.
The Red Army Moves, by Geoffrey Cox. London: Gollancz. 16s.

LONDON

REGARDED as a picture book, "The R. A. F. at War" is magnificent. Then, too, it has a very workmanlike commentary.

Its photographs, which are superbly reproduced, illustrate all aspects of air life and warfare. We see the chief of the Air Staff in consultation with his experts; a Messerschmitt crashing to the ground, trailing clouds of smoke behind it; Hurricanes and Gloster Gladiators lined up in the Western Desert, waiting for the offensive that smashed the Italian Empire; pilots of the Fighter Command in the open air playing draughts till wanted to attack the enemy; bomber crews coming out of the darkness after a night raid over Europe; and individual pictures of every variety but the latest of the machines, both English and American, with which we are prepared to fight the Battle of Germany, and, if need be, the second Battle of Britain.

To these photographs the text is subordinate. Nevertheless, it brings out several points that fuller and more ambitious accounts of the air operations of the last fall obscured or omitted. The size of the German air force is stressed in this commentary. The Luftwaffe had machines more numerous than those of the R. A. F. and the French Armée de l'Air added together. These machines and their pilots had had experience of modern warfare in Spain; and in consequence, Germany's theories of air warfare were extremely daring and advanced. Yet the astonishing thing about the R. A. F.'s victory is not to be found in these considerations. Its supreme achievement is that it waited for attack and then defeated it. This, in the present war, is an unparalleled accomplishment. So careful is German preparation, so overwhelming the force concentrated, before the offensive is risked, that the chance of its failure is negligible. Successful defensive operations against a fully launched German attack are almost impossible; yet this is what the R. A. F. achieved.

Nevertheless, the best way of stopping a Nazi offensive is to prevent its being begun; and this is the method which the R. A. F. is now being enabled to adopt by the successful issue of the last year's fighting.

W. J. Blyton's "To Happier Days" ought to be, of all kinds of books, the sort I like best, for it sets out to recover, in a pleasantly informal way, from the author's experience, the thoughts and adventures which seem to him most significant. It conjures up memories of old schoolmasters and cricket fields and books. It recalls conversations with men and women of importance. It is lightly philosophical. Now and again it expresses an individual judgment in a memorable phrase, as when it declares that the best of the nightingale's song is in Keats and Milton. Yet I have to admit that it gives me little satisfaction. Something about Mr. Blyton's style irritates me. Perhaps it is his habit of implying that he is himself extremely well-educated. Perhaps, on the other hand, it is a certain looseness of thought and expression.

Mr. Blyton, for example, does not like the Russians. To him "the sadness of the Volga boat song, of Tschaikowsky, the barbaric excitement of 'Prince Igor' and strangeness of Rimsky-Korsakof, the formless emotion of 'The Possessed,'" and so on, are symbolic of a deep-seated racial disharmony. In a literary sort of way, this sounds plausible enough. Yet what, I wonder, could be deduced from a consideration of the sadness of "The Kerry Dancing," and of Thackeray, the barbaric excitement of D. H. Lawrence and the strangeness of J. M. Barrie, the formless emotion of "Wuthering Heights" and a dozen other manifestations of the specifically British genius? Nothing, I believe, of the slighest value.

Geoffrey Cox takes a brighter view of the Russians than Mr. Blyton does, though he came into contact with them in an episode not generally thought to have shown them at their best. "The Red Army Moves" is an account of the campaign against Finland, which, from the military point of view, began so badly, and ended so unexpectedly well. The swift Russian success after what seemed to be a series of incompetent failures took Mr. Cox as much by surprise as it did the rest of the world. But he contests the view that the course of the struggle was inaccurately reported on account of anti-Russian prejudice. Swedish journalists, he admits, may on occasion have preferred a good story to the truth, but in the main his colleagues fairly stated what they saw. Where they went wrong—where he freely acknowledges that he went wrong himself—was in their estimation of the importance of what they saw. The Finns did win victories in the north, on the Salla front, and the Kühme front. But these victories did not really matter. The vital sector was the Isthmus. It was through not realizing this that western reporters came to give a false impression of the struggle.

HAROLD HOBSON

Residing in France at the Downfall

Trampled Lilies, by Lady Fortescue. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

THE EXPERIENCE of this distinguished Englishwoman, long resident in France, was not actually very similar to that of Mildred Aldrich, although the publishers so contend. Miss Aldrich, if you remember, was an American journalist who out of a long and ardent allegiance to France, resolved, when she retired from active service, to remain in her adopted country. So she took an old stone cottage in the valley of the Marne, arriving shortly before the battle began directly beneath her hilltop. There was no more quiet sense of retirement for Miss Aldrich for some time, neither was there for Lady Fortescue in her beloved Provence.

Here in her book, called perhaps rather unfortunately "Trampled Lilies," Lady Fortescue relates how she and her neighbor, "Mademoiselle," labored for days and nights after French mobilization set in, caring for French officers and their men. How they gave up cheerfully their own living quarters; how they fed and nursed and encouraged and cheered the men who were so suddenly deprived of all that was familiar in their experience—men who were often cold and weary, lonely and hungry and sad.

How the Englishwoman and Mademoiselle (she is never more explicitly named) established by their own infinite labor a number of "foyers," or centers for amusement and shelter and rest, both in their favorite Provence, which was ordinarily so warm and sunny, and in the snowy stretches of the High Alps. It is a moving story of unselfed service on the part of a small group whose faith in and admiration of the French soldier was unbounded.

But, with the "Boches" ever moving nearer and nearer—with the internal affairs of France becoming less and less settled—Lady Fortescue too began to wonder whether she should go home to England. All at once, she found herself feeling that the one thing which truly mattered to her was England—her homeland—in danger. So there followed the account of her slow and endlessly difficult motor journey across to the coast town of St. Malo, driven by Jean, her own French chauffeur, accompanied by His Hugeness (actually an elderly friend and retired soldier) and the Blackness (who was one of the most human dogs ever to be encountered in or out of print). The roads, for at least a part of the way, were clogged by escaping Belgians and then by escaping French, desperate and bereft of all but the flicker of will to survive.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Author of "Pattern of Conquest," Reviewed on Editorial Page, Aug. 22, 1941

And then there was the endless difficulty of getting a ship for the last stage of the escape—the crossing of the English Channel.

It was accomplished, finally, and Lady Fortescue (without the pitiful Blackness who was thrust into six months of quarantine) was received by the family of her brother, a vicar, in a quiet, safe English village. Nothing daunted and still believing in the French, she began at once visiting those French soldiers who had been received into English hospitals—translating for them the incomprehensible English newspapers, reading to them, writing letters for them. One of the most significant portions of the book is that in which the author describes her own and her French soldiers' response to the news of the final capitulation of France. The recital is still too horrible, to be reconcilable for even those of us who were far away across the Atlantic Ocean. What must it have been for these others who derived from France, from the French soil, from the France of the intellect, of beauty and of romance?

Lady Fortescue's story finishes with a humorous account of how she found for herself in England a new home, perhaps as unusual and as attractive as that she had left in Provence. And how, when settled there, she took up an active, happy, useful existence once more, resolved to uphold the normal and true aspects of her two countries. It is a book replete with warm sympathy for those engulfed in our troubled times; a book, though possibly a trifle on the sentimental side, bound to make us all more eager and ready to play our parts in the saving of the things that matter.

M. W.

The World of Poetry

THE POET, no less than the producer of the particular brand of ketchup that seven million American housewives find beyond reproach, has an opportunity to use the radio. The approach to his public by wireless should not seem so strange to him, actually, as the approach by the printed page, for poetry was intended from all beginning to be heard rather than seen. Speaking it in front of the microphone differs in only one major respect from reciting it in the shadows of the baronial hall or by the flickering torchlight of the medieval palace. The audience is larger, much larger.

Those few programs of poetry and poetic drama already launched over the air, including the "Lyric Ohio" readings started two years ago by Ohio State University; Ted Malone's democratic roundup, and the various productions of Shakespeare, appear to have elicited warm applause. Judging from a survey published in the current issue of the magazine, Poetry, there is a demand for poetic drama of quality. One broadcasting company reports it could use more script of that sort, but "the stuff which comes in is so bad." The dramatics directors of radio make it clear that the esoteric, the cabalistic, the cryptographic type of verse has no chance on the air.

Poetry does not, like music, exist in sound alone. Words are its bone and blood and sinews; words shaped into sentences that convey ideas. People who turn on the radio expect the words they hear to form sentences. And, as far as verse and verse plays are concerned, words are all they require for communication of an author's ideas. That is where radio serves poetic drama better than does the stage. Individual fancy is free to erect its own scenery and build its own actors. As Archibald MacLeish puts it, "Only the ear is engaged and the ear is already half poet. It believes at once: creates and believes. It is the eye which is the realist. . . . It is the eye and not the ear which refuses to believe in the lovely girlhood of the middle-aged soprano who sings Isolde, or the delicate, water-troubling slenderness of the three fat Rhine maidens ridiculously paddling at the ends of three steel ropes."

Listening, incidentally, to Mr. MacLeish reading his "America Was Promises," in a recent radio program, I realized how much more powerful the poem was, heard instead of seen. Many persons who profess to dislike poetry have never heard it properly presented. The poet in all ages has had, regardless of the fewness of his listeners or readers, a considerable influence on mankind.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Talk Way

Approach to Music, by Lawrence Abbott. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

IN CONSIDERATION of the slogan value of a good-sounding word, Lawrence Abbott has hit the mark with the title of his book, "Approach to Music." His term, "approach," is just enough different from "appreciation" to have the value of novelty and at the same time enough like it to absorb all the signs and signals connected with it from much use of late by teachers, lecturers, and, perchance, radiocasters. Inevitably, after a period of "appreciation," dogma, and doctrine, somebody must needs come along and sum the whole matter up in a book.

Mr. Abbott has performed a masterful exploit, indeed, in summarizing what has been spoken in halls and studios and written in the newspapers and mazagines the past generation by way of calling to popular notice the art of music. The task he undertakes comes in the line of what we often refer to as salesmanship; but regardless of how called, it is a task well done. For reliability of fact and for fairness of judgment, the chapters of the volume deserve top rating. Composers, works, artistic movements, and listeners' habits are discussed in the best adult educational style. A reader ends by thinking he knew what the author tells him all along, and at the same time feels an awareness of being told things he never before more than half understood.

Books are not "literary" any longer. They are "conversational." But to write in the modern fashion a person must be an expert conversationalist, and that is no easier than to be a "literary man." If Mr. Abbott is someone to listen to, so is he someone to read.

The author takes up the cause of opera in true salesman's style, admitting, for the sake of argument, that he is defending the indefensible, and then carrying through his advocacy with success and even with triumph.

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Jesus' Quoting of Passages From Old Testment to His Followers Studied

The Master's Theology in the Light of the Old and New Testament, by George W. Hanley. Hollywood, Calif.: The Meredith Press. $3.25.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of this volume, the author declares, is to acquaint readers of the Bible with the intimate connection between the Old Testament and the teachings of Christ Jesus, a relationship which perhaps is not generally recognized. The teachings of the Master were not new, evolved for the first time through his unparalleled spiritual understanding. Rather did they have their beginnings in the religious teachings of the spiritually minded lawgivers, prophets, and seers, whose revelatory words are recorded in the Old Testament. That Jesus was intimately acquainted with these statements is perfectly patent from the number of his quotations and still further by his elucidation of their deeper spiritual meaning. Jesus gave the metaphysical interpretation of many statements commonly regarded from a wholly material basis, thus revealing their innermost meanings; in fact, their scientific and only true meaning.

* * *

The familiar words from the Sermon on the Mount, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am come not to destroy, but to fulfil" (Matt. 5:17) have a deeper significance when traced to their background in the Old Testament. Only in that type of research will the student of the Master's life and teachings bring into realization the degree to which Jesus precisely and scientifically fulfilled the law and the prophecies which not only foretold the advent of the Messiah but also his appearance, mission, and career.

The author presents a brief outline history of the development of the Hebrew religion, touching only the most significant events in that history. This is followed by an outline biography of Jesus, setting forth the chief events in his career and the particularities of his fulfillment of prophecy. He understood as no predecessor had known the nature of God, His attributes and laws, and the truth about His Christ, never absent but ever present with men to heal and bless all ready to entertain this angel visitor. "Jesus took the great truths and principles given in the law of Moses and enunciated by the prophets, and gave them a spiritual interpretation which made them living fountains of inspiration, of healing, and of salvation." And the author quotes a parallel statement from Deuteronomy 18: "I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him." Study of these passages in such juxtaposition certainly tends to add to their significance.

* * *

The author presents more than 400 pages of citations and references which furnish a continuity of religious teaching covering a period of more than 400 years. These form an authoritative link between the law, the prophets, and the Gospels, showing the fulfillment of the Scriptures in the life, teachings, and demonstrations of the Master. It is clearly evident from this study that Jesus was thoroughly familiar with the Old Testament and that under divine impulse he was fulfilling the mission of the long foretold Messiah.

All the quotations from the Old Testament, more than 60, are given in a carefully prepared list. An excellent example of the Master's use of quotations from the Scriptures is found in meeting the wiles of the tempter during the wilderness experience. "And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." Jesus' reply, "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," was a direct quotation from Deut. 8:3. It is apparent from the study of these direct quotations that Jesus' knowledge of Scripture stood him in good stead whenever the effort was made to lead him apart from the spiritual path he must follow in the fulfillment of his role as Messiah and Saviour.

Under the caption, "Jesus Established the Church," are set forth Jesus' memorable words to Peter, together with a background from Samuel, Deuteronomy and Isaiah which indicate the continuum of the spiritual idea "church." Of equal interest is the development of the topic, "The Comforter Will Come," in which the Master's promise is traced back to the earlier concepts and promises as recorded in Isaiah, Ezekiel, II Kings, and Psalms. These older promises give added evidence of the concept of the Christ as eternal held by the ancient prophets.

This volume fulfills a definite need for students of the Bible. To learn of the close relationship existing between the Old Testament and the New can but strengthen faith in the teachings of Jesus as spiritually inspired, as uttered in the fulfillment of prophecy, and as the true revelation of the divine nature of the Christ, of Jesus as the divinely anointed messenger, and of the nature and purpose of the Christ as the Comforter. And surely this can but bless all who are striving to gain a clearer understanding of God, of His law and its operation in human experience.

The author of this volume has made a significant contribution to the efforts of those who are seeking the deeper, the spiritual message of the Holy Scriptures. It brings into a higher light the golden thread which runs through the Old Testament uniting it in inseparable unity with the New. It will measurably inspire closer study of the Scriptures.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

Democracy Called to Testify

The Ground We Stand On, by John Dos Passos. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.50.

THAT WE CAN FIND answers to the riddles of today in the written record of the past is the warrant under which John Dos Passos undertakes to show what the founders of American democracy aimed at and how much they accomplished.

"We need to know," he says, "what kind of firm ground other men, belonging to generations before us, have found to stand on. In spite of the changing conditions of life they were not very different from ourselves, their thoughts were the grandfathers of our thoughts, they managed to meet situations as difficult as those we have to face, to meet them somewhat lightheartedly, and in some measure to make their hopes prevail. We need to know how they did it."

* * *

In "The Ground We Stand On," Mr. Dos Passos has told us how some of them did it. He has told it emphatically, with unabashed use of picturesque colloquialisms, because he prefers to write that way; he has told it effectively through the lives of individual men, because he is primarily a novelist dealing with characters. He has told it persuasively, reiterating the application of his examples to bring home his lesson, that in spite of any doubt that has crept in about our democratic institutions they are going to prevail if we do our part.

To this end, Mr. Dos Passos has told, with vivid detail, the life story of three men—Roger Williams, Thomas Jefferson, and Joel Barlow, and in briefer measure that of three others—Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, and Hugh Brackenridge. Roger Williams, defender of free conscience; Jefferson, who respected himself so much that he respected all men; Joel Barlow, who had a vision of America leading the whole world in a new order; Franklin, supreme example of the opportunity of the open door; Adams, pioneer of the American Revolution; and Hugh Brackenridge, who understood that self-government necessitates self-restraint.

JOHN DOS PASSOS
Author of "The Ground We Stand On" (Harcourt, Brace)

Whether the initial impulse in writing this book was to tell the life story of certain men or to trace the progress of the democratic theory, the ultimate effect is the same. We are shown the world picture that the founders of the American republic held up to the men that followed them. Roger Williams kept before him in all his multitudinous journeyings by sea and by Indian trail, in his fiery preaching, kindly mediation, and practical trader's tasks, the fundamental tenet of complete separation of church and state. He hoped much from the short-lived English Commonwealth after the downfall of Charles I; but, disappointed in that, he believed that on New England's rocky coast the concept of the Commonwealth had taken permanent root.

* * *

This concept, in divers ways, the others of the six men nourished.

"The Ground We Stand On" has large scope and infinite detail. The biographies are histories of their times and involve accounts and evaluations of dozens of other men and of great movements such as the Civil War in England, the struggle between the British Tory and Whig parties, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic Era. Amid so much matter it would be strange if a few minor mistakes did not creep in, such a grain of error, for instance, as calling the husband of Mary Dyer, martyred Quaker, John instead of William. These are trifles compared with the intention and the accomplishment.

More consequential is the failure to give the Federal Party its just due as a contributor to the strong underpinning of the Constitution.

Mr. Dos Passos implies that modifications may come, but the important question is not what changes we may make, but just how much we want to make our self-governing republic keep on working?

W. K. R.

Murray Tunes His Greek Lyre

Sophocles: The Antigone, Translated into English rhyme by Gilbert Murray. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.

WHETHER out of fond familiarity with the classics or what, Gilbert Murray in an appreciable way outdoes other writers who make English versions of Greek plays in one particular. He excels them, namely, in his rendering of the episodes that the ancient authors fashioned and composed for the chorus to recite in the way of relief to the main action.

As this has been true heretofore in his handling of the works of Aeschylus and Euripides, so comes it also now in his treatment of Sophocles' "Antigone." Quite plainly he has greater enthusiasm for the ecstatic choral scenes of Aeschylus and the highly colored and romantic ones of Euripides than he has for the colder, though exalted, ones of Sophocles. Nevertheless, he has an acquaintance with everything whatsoever that is Greek, and an understanding of every sort of rhetorical reference and allusion in the choral texts, that enable him to hit upon the right English for their peculiar phraseology, no matter which one out of the sum of them he happens to consider.

Without pretense that Murray stands in the first line of English poets, he does, just the same, cut a special figure as a maker of metrical versions of the chanted (if they were chanted) interludes of Attic drama. It is hardly mere scholarship, either; nor is it literary power in a technical manner of speaking. It is rather an inside and intimate mastery and comprehension of the theme that enables him to re-express the original thought without halt or hitch. It is a zeal that transcends professional effort and that amounts to something like intuition.

Now that means the choral passages only. The run of the dialogue may be better here and less good there than this or that other translator of late or of former times. As for the "Antigone," the talk of the characters does seem indeed to go in a somewhat worn-out and antiquated style. The prose of a rendering by Jebb, though older, seems younger; and though matter-of-fact, carries greater excitement.

But however that may be decided, a copy of a Murray Greek play is something for a reader to cherish. The notes at the back of one of his little volumes are a glory of aptness and conciseness. Some translator of the modern school may give us a sharper theatrical realization than he does, and may set the stage and its personages more illusively before us than he does; yet nobody quite like him can put us back in the Fifth Century B. C. and make Athenians of us for an hour.

W. P. T.

The Book Window

The Writings of Margaret Fuller, Selected and Edited by Mason Wade (New York: Viking Press, $5), proves a heroine of New England literary legend to have been more like workaday folks and less like a fairy-tale personage than she has been pictured. Passages from her newspaper and magazine articles, marshalled under five general headings, show her to have been a pioneer among tourists to the Great Lakes, for one thing; and more to be expected, a champion of causes like suffrage for women and Italian independence. Again, they show her opening new paths as a foreign correspondent for the American press, and treading old ones as book critic and as letter writer.

I Like Brazil, by Jack Harding (Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $3), is a newspaper man's account of travel off the tourist track. Shrewd and comprehensive observation and a lively style make a reader willingly follow him on 2,500 miles of Amazon cruising and take an interest besides in the doings of planters and miners and in the achievements of the citizens of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and other communities on lines of trade and pleasant living.

International Politics, by Frederick L. Schuman (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, $4), sums up the doings of rulers, diplomats and generals from the beginning of World War I to the present stage of World War II, pointing out their mistakes and their successes. Further than that, it reviews the activities of nations and empires from the beginning of history down to now, indicating that the earth has become from continents and hemispheres a single geographic unit and declaring that it must find a way to develop into a single social and political one.

Mars' Butterfly, by Henry Pleasants, Jr. (Boston: The Christopher Publishing House, $3.50), recites the stories of Benedict Arnold and John André, emphasizing the personal and melodramatic rather than the political and military aspects of their connection with the War of the American Revolution. Descriptions of scenery and accounts of social doings mingle with character studies of officers, privates, and civilians, all to a realistic effect.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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"Every Three Hundred Years: Mud Pies"

RESEARCH STUDENTS have learned that the high and the low peaks of civilizations show themselves in cultures as well as in wars and that, as such matters as migration and climate are subject to cycles, so are there cycles in appreciation of the arts. For instance, pretty regularly every 300 years, the world has become excited about Fingerpainting. And now is one of the times.

Pliny spoke of a revival of the method now called Fingerpainting, in Pompeii, before the ashes of Vesuvius buried the city. In Munich in the fourteenth century a monk went about the streets gathering up loitering children, whom he provided with materials for painting which were the counterpart of present-day Fingerpainting. Leonardo Da Vinci, advising his pupils to contemplate patches of dampness on the walls where nature had painted designs, showed them how to collect colored dust and soot from the walls in saucers and, putting it on papyrus, create designs by moving their fingers and hands around in it.

The Chinese method exhibited in most of the great museums under the name of Finger Tip painting is an offshoot of an early form of what we now know as Fingerpainting.

Wall paper originated in France and the first makers of French wallpapers — called *Dominotiers*; i. e., paper-stainers, or dealers in stained papers — made their "stained papers" by using coarse-toothed combs or swirling their fingers about on the surface of water coated with pigments of many colors.

Modern Fingerpainting, as used in Europe and the United States for educational, artistic, and recreational purposes was revived as a primitive, simple, and direct medium for free artistic expression by the very young child; but it has grown beyond that age limitation and is found equally useful through the grades and on into the high school and college.

In New York, Ruth Faison Shaw speaks of Fingerpainting as "an experience in discovery." In the field of pedagogy Miss Shaw is important, but to stand with her over a table in her office and watch her puddling about in green pigment on a smooth, wet piece of paper until she has wrought a sylvan scene with an antelope walking out of it toward you is to see why she talks of it lightly, with a certain blithe eagerness, rather than weightily as if it were important.

Fingerpainting is done with earth pigments, not dyes, and the earth pigments are suspended in a binder you need go no further than the nearest faucet to remove. Historically and contemporaneously, Fingerpainting has not so much painted pictures as it has told stories.

A little girl who has never been south of New England made a Fingerpainting of palm trees and wonderful tropical birds with bright-colored, sweeping plumage. Asked where she got the idea, she said, Oh, someone told her a story about the South Seas, and she liked the idea of what she thought the palm trees and tropical birds looked like.

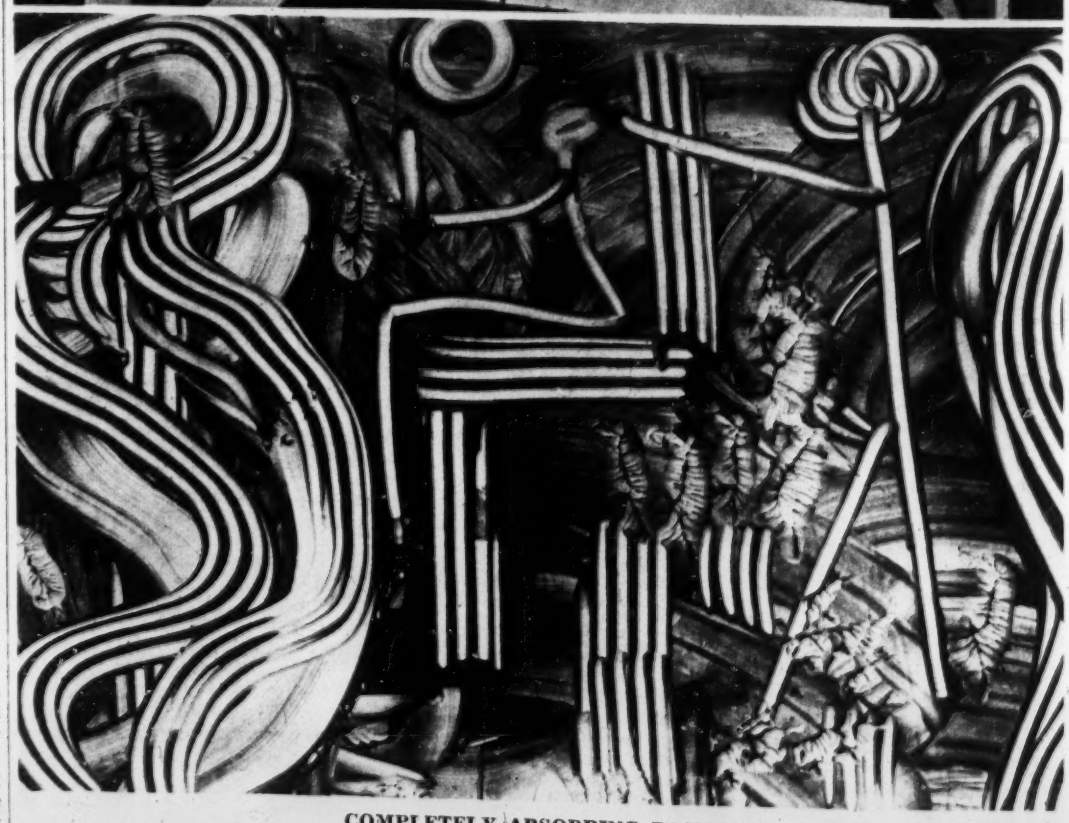
A little boy of 10 did a Fingerpainting which turned out to be men and women carrying signs, marching up and down. He got the idea, he said, from hearing his father, called out on strike, talk about how he gave two hours of his time every day to picket duty.

A little girl did a Fingerpainting which she labeled "Moon—Trees—Night." She had been living in Paris, and was taken to Normandy on the train. She had never been on a train before, but the thing she remembered to tell about on paper in color was the way she played hide-and-go-seek out of the sleeper window with the moon, riding through the Normandy poplars.

At intervals traveling shows are made up of Fingerpaintings. Miss Shaw says that those of very little children are related directly to their everyday world—a world of natural science, information contained in newspapers and radio programs, to the sports they play. Older people often chose subject matter turning on some interest they never had the time to indulge. A clergyman, joining a Fingerpainting class, turned out Fingerpaintings solely concerned with rocks, surf, the curve of white beaches. He had been brought up in the heart of an inland state and always longed to visit the seashore. He had never had any art training and thought he would never be able to put down on paper in color what he enjoyed so much. Then he discovered Fingerpainting and making his pictures of the forsaken rocks, and white spray and reaches of cobalt water in the bold, dashing way of the untutored, he had, not surprisingly, a good Fingerpainting.

JANET MABIE

EXHIBIT IN THE PARK
Outdoor Fingerprinters at Albany, N. Y.



COMPLETELY ABSORBING PASTIME
A 10-Year-Old Called This Work of Art "Miss X in the Barbershop." The Circle Around the Young Lady's Head Is a Round Mirror With Which She Is Inspecting the Back of Her Hair, With "Hair All Over Everywhere," Says the Artist. Above the Children, at the Right, Is a Picture by a Two-and-a-Half-Year-Old Called "Moon—Night—Trees." At the Left, a Four-Year-Old Has Shown a Story of Little Boys Running Away

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LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 R.C.A. Building New York City

It's fun to explore the advertising columns — and profitable, too!

What a wealth of helpful information one finds in the advertising columns of his newspaper. Or, perhaps we should say *her* newspaper, for women, even more than men, scan the daily paper from end to end. Alongside the news of wars and rumors of wars, and the comings and goings and other happenings of importance and interest, is the advertising. The news and information about products and services one finds in the advertisements is just as important to most readers as that in the adjacent columns.

What fun it is to explore the advertising. Here one finds news—and pictures—of some of the very latest in smart coats and dresses; hats and shoes; household appliances and food products. Turning the page one may discover a delightful new pattern in china or glassware, a sensational new radio set, or a marvelous "buy" in any one of a score of attractive and helpful things that would add to the comfort of a home or the enjoyment of living.

The story the advertising columns unfold is of constructive activity. They record the advance of mankind in its effort to improve its environment. This progress is marked not only by material things, but by all forms of service that benefit. The availability of such services is announced in advertisements, and readers of The Christian Science Monitor habitually turn to its advertising columns when they are in need of service.

Exploring the advertising columns may lead one to knowledge of some new book of special interest and inspiration; it may lead to a source of that very thing one wants to send as a gift to someone; to the solution of a perplexing travel problem; to the right school for that son or daughter; or it may lead to a saving that will bulk large in the family finances.

There are many things of interest and many opportunities for profit told of in the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Reading of them keeps one in touch with a vital part of the world—and gives one the fun of exploring!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Laval Shot at Versailles; Anti-U.S. Aid Drive Begun; Bid Labor Win Or Lose Point On Shipyard?

Iran Reported Asking Peace; Hitler Ready to Attack Turkey? Berlin Claims Major Victories

It's a happy habit to explore the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor

. . How the Nazis Run France (I)

(Continued from Page 2)

of the pro-German movement and Vichy's most flagrant critic.

There were others from the socialist camp who offered support to Vichy: Gaston Bergery, founder of the "Front Commun"; Bélin and Dumoulin, former trade union leaders, both of whom had wielded great influence, and who, in 1935, had engineered a "reform plan" for the C. G. T., the French Trade Union Congress; Jacques Doriot, a former Communist, and today head of the fascist, anti-British and anti-Semitic "Parti Populaire Français"; and such conservative socialists as Frossard and Spinasse. The Vichy regime, moreover, has enjoyed the support of many of the former followers of Colonel de la Rocque, leader of the fascist "Croix de Feu." While the prestige of this organization has declined, owing to the political incapacity of its leader, its slogan, "Work, Family, Fatherland," has been taken over by Pétain and its members have formed the cadres of the pro-Vichy veterans' organization, the "Légion Français."

A clash between the traditionalist and socialist supporters of Pétain—whose only common basis was their fight against the democratic regime—had to occur sooner or later, especially when it came to deciding issues of reform. For a time strict censorship managed to maintain, if only outwardly, the solidarity of the Vichy regime. Behind the scenes, however, the feud between cliques and groups was no less violent than the former struggle between parliamentary parties in France. There is an unbridgeable gulf between these groups and their conflicts are a reason for the inner weakness of the Vichy regime.

The traditionalists want to confine "reform" to the political sphere of action without attempting to reform the basis of France's economic and social structure. They have, naturally, gained the powerful support of French Heavy Industry, whose leaders saw their chance to get rid of all social legislation passed under the Popular Front. The dissolution of trade unions has given more power to Industry, and control of the economic life of the country is in their hands. In recent months the influence of Heavy Industry has even found expression in political appointments. Bélin, who was former Minister of Production, has been excluded from the inner cabinet and has been shifted to labor relations. More recently, Pierre Pucheu, former secretary of the "Comité des Forges," French industry's most powerful organization, has been appointed Minister of Interior, while François Lehideux, also an exponent of big business, has taken over the Ministry of Production, and Paul Charbin, President of the French Silk Industry, the Ministry of Supply.

The policy of the "socialist" group, on the other hand, is to reorganize the social and economic life of France. They want a co-ordinated and planned economy. The concept of a planned economy has brought the neo-socialists nearer to the ideology of National Socialism, and they are willing to sacrifice political interests to attain their program of economic reconstruction. They have thus become an effective tool for Germany. The attitude of the traditionalists toward Germany is far more reserved, both as a result of their nationalist views and their religious beliefs, and Maurras has repeatedly criticized the radical collaborationists.

But German influence is strong in industrial circles—not even the war severed relations between French and German Heavy Industry. For years, French industry had advocated Franco-German understanding and had preached appeasement—we need only remember Flandin's telegram to Hitler—and Heavy Industry today is quite willing to adapt itself to Hitler's "New Order" in Europe. In the framework of the "National Revolution," Vichy thus offers the curious spectacle of two conflicting groups who, in the interest of their own peculiar brand of reform, play against one another, and right into the hands of the German conqueror.

At the time of the armistice, French economy was in a sad state. A large number of factories had been destroyed, manufactured goods and raw materials were reduced to nothing or confiscated by the Germans. Communication was in chaos. To await further developments, the majority of the factories closed down. The number of unemployed rose and by September, 1940, reached a total of a million and a half fully unemployed, while those "employed" worked four hours a day and less. This figure is significant if we take into account that at the same time two million Frenchmen were German prisoners of war, thereby eliminating three and a half million men from the labor market. It was thus the first and most urgent task of the regime to end what was almost the complete paralysis of French economy.

The Government, therefore, granted credits of as much as one and a half billion francs to industrial enterprises. These credits, based on the advice of professional organizations, were granted in proportion to the number of persons employed. At the same time an extensive program for public work was devised, which spread investments amounting to 40 billion francs over a period of from five to seven years. An electrification project planned at a cost of six billion francs is the most outstanding of the public works. It is, however, doubtful whether the financial situation in France can stand this enormous expenditure. It is quite possible that the official figures are no more than propaganda.

Early in August, 1940, the Pétain government announced that this policy of subsidies and investments, already common in republican France, would be supplemented by a new organization which would place French industry under permanent state control. A co-ordinated economy would now replace the former anarchical economy. This new plan was put into force by the decree of Aug. 16, 1940, which set up "Organization Committees" to be established in all important branches of industry. All enterprises belonging to a particular branch of industry were to be co-ordinated within the framework of these committees; membership was compulsory. Each of these committees is headed by a director whose authority is far-reaching, and who, according to the authoritarian pattern, makes his own decisions. The director is appointed by the Government. The rest of the members serving on the committee do so in an advisory capacity. A government commissar is appointed for each of these committees. His function is to exercise control over the director and to veto his decisions if, in his view, they are contrary to the public interest. As a last resort, appeal can be made to the Government, through the Ministry of Production.

At the time these organization committees were regarded as a temporary device in preparation of a more permanent organization of French economy. However, their importance has been emphasized by the fact that the national manufacturers' association (Confédération Générale du Patronat Française) and the national trade union organization (Confédération Générale des Travailleurs) have been dissolved. To date, organization committees have been set up in the following branches of industry: Chemicals, textiles, leather, mechanical, building, iron and steel, coal, electricity, fuel industries. The powers of these committees, and especially of their directors, are far-reaching. The director controls and regulates not only all of production and distribution in his district, but can also reorganize a branch of industry and close down nonprofitable enterprises.

Wide World Photos

FRENCH SAILORS RETURN HOME
The First Group of French Sailors Who Were Prisoners of Germany Are Shown at Their First Lunch After They Arrived Back in France

DO THEY CALL YOU A CONVERSATIONAL BORE?

● **Conversational bores — we find them everywhere — at the dinner table—in social affairs—in business —even at home. They go through life losing friends. Their real abilities are never reflected in their speech. They are labeled as C. B.'s and don't know it.**

● **In your conversation lies the opportunity for social and business advancement — new friendships — popularity—promotion—a happier domestic life — in short — Success.**

● Free booklet! If you have the slightest suspicion that your everyday speech may be holding you back, read "Adventures in Conversation" now sent FREE. It shows you how to acquire ease and skill in conversation — win friends — get more out of life.

● It also outlines a new method for home training in conversation. Heartily endorsed by leading educators. Mail coupon, or write to Conversation Institute, 1315 Michigan Boulevard, Dept. 2456, Chicago, Ill.

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. . Book Treasures on the Block

(Continued from Page 6)

five. Fifty-five. Fifty-five. Last call. Sold for fifty-five. Gentleman in the rear, on the left. Sold for fifty-five."

Now and then someone would move his head or his hand inadvertently, and receive a prompt rebuke from the auctioneer. "If you are not careful, Madame, you will find you have bought something." One needed to be cautious indeed how he moved his head or even his little finger. Any motion might be interpreted as a bid. But the dealers knew their role, and the amateurs were often left behind in the running. Some of them handed in their bids to the auctioneer's assistant, who would act for them. An expert business, needing clear and swift thinking. On and on swept the flood of bids and consequent sales. Leaves were turned in the catalogue. Treasures innumerable, unforgettable, were appearing on the dais for an instant, then being determinedly whisked away from sight. A flash of turquoise leather with silver tooling. A tiny square Kate Greenaway in painted boards. A set of eight volumes of "The Vicar of Wakefield" in "full red straight-grain morocco, gilt back, decorated gilt panel on sides, doublures and fly leaves of green watered silk, gilt edges. London: R. Ackermann 1817." On whose shelves would they find refuge?

* * *

So one arrives perhaps at the question: What is this lure of rare books? How does it happen that it functions still in this tempestuous year, 1941? With the world in dire straits, it seems merely absurd for a man to pay—well, say $6,800 for the first serial publication of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" or $10,000 for an original Blake water color. How do the dealers dare to take the risk? What constitutes the extraordinary value, sentimental or purely commercial, which attaches itself to a genuine first edition?

Someone remarks with a faint show of impatience: "But I don't care more for a book because it is rare, or perhaps I mean expensive." And quickly comes the obvious answer: "But the point is not that it is rare, at least by no means always. For here is a first edition of 'Moby Dick,' in old, faded, gray-blue cloth, with yellow and gray marbled endpapers, just as the end-papers should be in that edition brought out by Harpers in 1851." To be sure, the book is not attractive. Many a cheap reprint might be regarded as more so. As the catalogue stated candidly, the covers are a little stained, the corners worn, the text somewhat foxed. And yet—and yet— Just hold it in your hand. Yes, take it out of its sober black slip-case. Turn it over. Look inside. That is the authentic first American edition. Not that it is so rare. It isn't, really. Not exceptionally so, anyhow. But it is the original; it marks the beginning of one of the great books which has come out of America. It is IT. With no barriers between. No editing. No expurgating. Just IT, untouched. No? You still do not feel the nature of it? Well, no matter. Either a person does or he doesn't. And nothing can be done about it.

* * *

For some readers, then, this conclusion will suffice: There are still people in the world of today, yes, in this crass, practical, desperate world, who can appreciate the qualities inherent in a first edition, however small and dusty and faded. They feel they have established connection with some treasure at the very outset of its career down the years. It is possibly a little like attending the first production of "Hamlet"; like watching da Vinci painting the Mona Lisa, as one stands behind him in his studio; like hearing Paderewski play his own Minuet. One cuts right through all the intervening time and circumstances; one stands in the presence of the reality, stark and unadorned and unheralded as yet. People and nations shift and change, even disappear. These things of the intelligence remain—unobtrusive and quiet, maybe, in the background; but present and ever responsive to the call of one who understands. The years cannot tamper with them. To be sure, their monetary values change; for there are fashions in books as there are in music, in paintings and in costume. But the things of the spirit are steadfast; they are always there for the people who value them.

It was this inwardness, this precious fact about books which A. Edward Newton grasped as a young man. To gratify this impulse, he assembled his library and, to enrich the book-loving public, he arranged his final affairs so that his books should not stay aloof in their accustomed place; but that they should be sought and found and treasured by gentle folk who feel a kindred enthusiasm.

Air Conditioning Increase

Stimulated by improved business conditions, the sales volume of the air conditioning industry in the United States last year showed an increase of about 30 per cent over 1939, according to the Britannica Book of the Year.

We Do Not Say Farewell

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

We do not say farewell when morning goes
From hills it crowned with hyacinth and rose . . .
Upon some farther hills, the morning glows!

We do not say, with shaken hearts, goodbye
When bloom that gave its fragrance seems to die . . .
Some other garden lifts it to the sky!

We do not say farewell—not even when
The birds turn southward, leaving silence then . . .
Where wings have been—the wings will be again!

We do not say goodbye to brooks that swerve
From fields to wilder pastures they must serve . . .
Far off, we catch the sunlight at the curve!

We do not say farewell to stars that swing
Celestial lanterns—knowing they will bring
Their light to roads . . . to many a wayside spring!

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Left or Right? . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

"What do you think?" asks Harlan Trott in regard to this suggestion that steering wheels be placed to the right side of all motor vehicles. My answer could be made in two words, "Not much."

But it might be well, perhaps, to take up some of the arguments advanced by Albert Hickman for the change. Take this matter of getting out of our cars on the left side because it is more convenient. I frequently do so, not entirely for the convenience angle, but rather to keep in practice on alertness. It is possible to look both ways, make sure no cars are too near, and then get out on the left side without the chance of injury. But if one is too lazy for such action, they can always move across the front seat and get out on the pavement. Anybody too lazy to move across the front seat would be too lazy to look around on the left, and the sooner he abandons motoring the better for the rest of us. In short, any driver who cannot get out of his car without getting hit ought never to be in it in the first place.

The white line is indispensable in a fog, but there's no need to drive right on it, or too close. Needless to say, the driver on the left can see the white line at a greater distance from it than if he were on the right-hand side of the car. In a real heavy fog I've never been able to see the side of the road, hence if driving on the right-hand side of the car I would have to drive closer to the white line in order to see it at all. Certainly there's little to be said in favor of right-hand driving in a fog.

Frankly, it must be a strong imagination that can notice any difference in the glare of headlights as between either side of the front seat of any car. Glare, unfortunately, is not yet confined to a distance of around three feet.

The new seal beam lights send a beam up the right-hand side of the roadway on the low beam. But in addition I also use a driving light focused in that direction. My vision up the road ahead is just as good from the left as it would be from the right. There's little difference 100 feet or so ahead. At the high speeds of today, around 60 at night, you have to see whatever you are going to see, far ahead.

In this matter of parking it might be well to remember that no driver, with the new cars in particular, can see much of anything directly in front of his machine for a good many feet. The advantages gained, if any, when parking or getting away from a curb are very slight. We have some rather high curbs in our city, but I find it possible to park without damaging the hubs, and this from a left-hand drive car.

When meeting cars, and passing them, a driver should be able to get past whether he was driving from the left or the right side. With passing speeds of 120 miles per hour and more, we are not making close decisions in this matter.

But when we take up the matter of passing a vehicle ahead, such as a truck, there doesn't seem to be much argument left for right-hand driving. No possible combination of mirrors can take the place of the human eye, even a faulty one. Driving on the left side, the driver can see ahead past the truck and watch approaching traffic, without getting the car into that other lane. And that cannot be done, except by mirrors, when you are on the right-hand side. You do have to determine more than the fact a car is there. It is necessary to get some idea of the distance, and that requires a clear view ahead.

I'd be willing to grant that most of the points brought out in the article have two sides. In most of the instances the driver could do about as well from either side of his car. But in this matter of passing the vehicles ahead, the left-hand drive is essential. Perhaps that is why it is so universal. As I understand it, in England they have the right-hand drive but pass to the right when overtaking. And that, of course, gives the driver the same position, relatively speaking, that we have over here in passing on the left of any vehicle we are passing. In short, we steer on the same side we overtake the trucks ahead.

N. B. WILLIAMS
Bakersfield, Calif.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article in the Monitor embodying arguments for and against right-hand drive motorcars was of great interest to me, not only because it was interestingly presented, but because I have been driving for over 30 years and have always felt that the original position on the right side was the proper one for the United States.

I drove several cars with right-hand steering gear, among them a one-cylinder Cadillac, a two-cylinder Buick, a six-cylinder Winton, a six-cylinder Ford, a four-cylinder Ford, and later a four-cylinder Cadillac, a Stevens-Duryea, and probably others which I don't recall.

The reason for right-hand drives at that time, I always understood, was that it made driving safer, because on the comparatively narrow roads it was easier to avoid accidents by watching the outside edge as a guide, thus assuring that when passing another car all possible clearance could be utilized in the center of the road.

It would seem that if this was considered necessary when autos were so constructed that the road was plainly visible directly in front of the car, low hoods, narrow fenders and high seats being the mode, that with the high hoods and low seating arrangements of the present day making driving almost a matter of instinct rather than vision, right-hand drive would be even more sensible now.

It is certainly interesting to find that there are others who feel as I do about the matter. However, reading through the article, it seems to me that there was one omission which might be considered an argument for the case of right-hand driving.

Unless my memory is at fault, automobile manufacturers in this country adopted left-hand driving because they found that motorcars in Europe which had been using left-hand steering gears, changed to right hand, and if right-hand driving had been found more practical for European use where traffic moved on the left side of the road, it naturally followed that the reverse was true in this country. I may be all wrong about this, but it has been my contention that perhaps the Europeans changed for the same reason, and there might have been some question as to who acted first.

I wonder if the author of the article ever heard of this theory.

AMOS E. CHENEY
Pawtucket, R. I.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In a recent article entitled "The Great Steering-Wheel Crusade," by Harlan Trott, a case is made by Mr. Albert Hickman for the extended use of a car with a right-hand drive. The case is well presented, and should convince anyone that a right-hand drive offers a field of vision for many drivers that is safer than the field of vision in the left-hand driven cars.

Inasmuch as Mr. Trott asks his readers for opinions, I am here to defend the left-hand drive, for a certain number of drivers. I happen to be one of those individuals who do most of their seeing with their left eyes. I am informed by persons who ought to know that there are very few people who use both eyes equally. They say that, nearly always, one eye or the other plays a dominant role. I would be willing to hazard a guess that Mr. Hickman's dominant eye is his right one. I have talked with other persons who are dominantly left-eyed, and we all agree that the left-hand drive gives us a clear view of the right-hand side of the road, which is the side that we need to see better. A dominantly right-eyed driver sees the right of the road better, and the center of the road is blocked by his nose, which decreases the angle of view and diminishes the field. Conversely, a dominantly left-eyed driver sees the center of the road better, and the right of the road is blocked by his nose. He needs to drive near the center of the road to give him as much distance as possible from cars crossing from the right. You can perhaps appreciate this condition better by experimentally closing first one eye and then the other, keeping the head faced forward.

Tentatively, it seems to me that right-eyed drivers ought to drive right-hand drive cars, and stay as much as possible in the right-hand lane, whereas left-eyed drivers ought to drive left-hand drive cars, and stay as much as possible in the middle of the road. The photographic method of Mr. Hickman seems excellent. It seems before a conclusion should be reached on this point, that it might be desirable to take pictures from both seats, constricting the angle of view and limiting the field the way people actually see—some dominantly right-eyed, and others left-eyed.

HARRY OBER
Boston, Mass.

PERUVIAN HIGHWAY
A Sunny Day in Cuzco, Peru

Contributors . .

AN AMAZING TRANSFORMATION is taking place in New York City, as those who have been away from the metropolis for a few years discover on a visit to Manhattan. The building of the waterside boulevards has done much to improve the unsightly appearance of large sections of the Hudson River and East River banks, and the removal of elevated structures proceeds to the great benefit of the adjoining property. The great park system is ever being expanded, and changes needed to adjust street circulation to the automobile age are becoming daily more effective. Robert M. Hallett of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor describes all this modernization.

Egon Kaskeline, who has just arrived in the United States after a period of 12 years in France as correspondent for Swiss newspapers, Nationalzeitung, Basle, Weltwoche, Zurich, and others, describes the Nazi economic order that has been imposed upon France. He has also written for the Economist of London. During the past few months he has spent a good deal of time in Vichy, where he obtained a comprehensive picture of the working of the new regime, a study which provides a factual answer to all the apologists for the German treatment of the French nation. Mr. Kaskeline writes in French. The translation is by Miss Ursula Wasserman.

Rom Landau, a journalist who knows the Near East at first hand, explains the reason for the strong position of King Ibn Saud with his Islam followers.

Gordon Campbell, of the Monitor's sports department, examines the pros and cons of the T formation as it affects the plans of the leading football aggregations.

One of the high-water marks of recent years, in fine book auctions, is the sale of the A. Edward Newton library, begun last spring, and concluding this autumn. Margaret Williamson, editor of the Monitor's Home Forum page, attended two sessions of the sale in New York, and describes the events and people associated with a unique occasion.

Albert Field Gilmore, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, shares some helpful thoughts for these times in his article on the good neighbor, an approach in terms of human relations to the problems of international relations.

Sam Loyd's chess problems have lasted through the years because they reflect a profound gift for composition within the nature of the game itself. In the problem printed with the article on Loyd the key move is Q to KKt 4 check. Though checking first moves are not in problem fashion nowadays, this one is chosen because of its period quality. The picture of Sam, printed with the article, was taken many years ago. It depicts an obviously vigorous and jolly sort of person who had the reputation of being able to carry on several jobs simultaneously, and who delighted to join in the outdoor pastimes of his children.

Century-Old Blanket

What anthropologists call the oldest American-made blanket, still in comparatively good condition, may be seen by visitors in the Arizona State Museum at Tucson. The ancient blanket, displayed in a glass case, was made seven or eight centuries ago by Pueblo people who lived in northern Arizona in prehistoric times. The fine weaving of this rare old product of an Indian loom is visible evidence of the advanced craftsmanship these early people reached. It is about five feet square and is woven of coarse cotton threads. Scientists ponder the methods used to make this thread.

A swastika design is the only decoration on the blanket, and to this day the symbol is a favored decorative motif of the Indians of the region. The Indian swastika, however, is a reversal of the swistika that is the emblem of Nazi Germany. This old blanket was found in a high-perched cliff house.

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Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words —colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

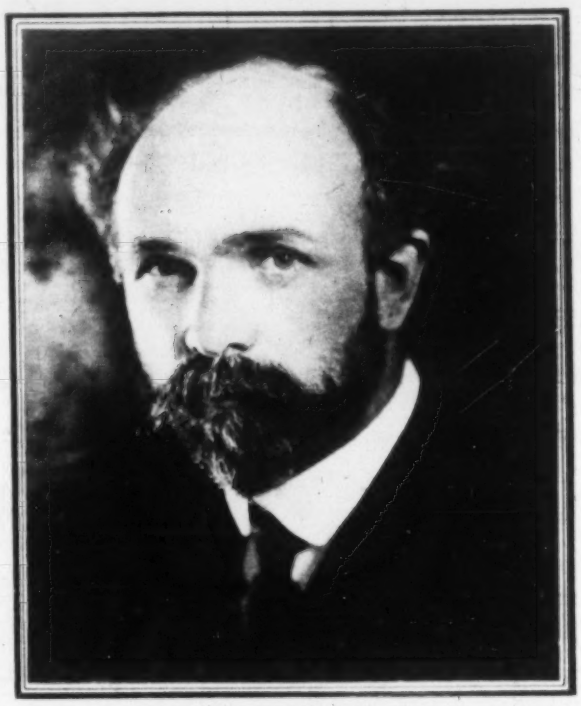
Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others cannot punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools by wrong methods have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.



SHERWIN CODY

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Anyone can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of everyone. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that cannot be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by anyone, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English ever written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

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From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retail, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lula B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 520 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Has Meant a Great Deal to Her

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1059 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.